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 Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)
 Shastri, Shri Shivpujan (Bikramganj)
 Shenoy, Shri P. Ranganath (Udipi)
 Sher Singh, Shri (Jhajjar)
 Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
 Shiva Chandika, Shri (Banka)
 Shivappa, Shri Nuggehalli (Hassan)
 Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)
 Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)
 Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Hajipur)
 Singh, Shri Kedar Nath (Sultanpur)
 Singh, Shri Shankar Dayal (Chatra)
 Singh, Shri V. N. P. (Phulpur)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)
 Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)
 Sinha, Shri Satyandra N. (Aurangabad)
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)
 Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)
 Sokhi, Shri Swatan Singh (Jamshedpur)
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)
 Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)
 Sonar, Dr. A. G. (Ramtek)
 Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)
 Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram)
 Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narasaraopet)
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)
 Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh (Sangrur)
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts)
 Tarodekar, Shri Venkat Rao Babarao (Nanded)
 Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri (Gurgaon)
 Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhai Mani (Bairampur)
 Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)
 Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
 Thevar, Shri P. K. Mokkiah (Ramanathapuram)
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal (Bilaspur)
 Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
 Ukey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)
 Veeriah, Shri K. (Pudukkottai)
 Vekaria, Shri Nanjibhai Ravjibhai (Junagadh)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Khiri)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)
 Vidyalkar, Shri A. N. (Chandigarh)
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)
 Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wadiwash)
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri G. P. (Kalihar)
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)
 Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad (Khagaria)
 Yadava, Shri Devnandan Prasad (Monghyr)
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad)
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Shri R. D. Bhandare

Shri N. K. P. Salve

Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Dr. Saradish Roy

Shri Era Sezhiyan

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakhder

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet/Mantrimandal ke Sadasya

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Pradhan Mantri, Paramanu Urja Mantri, Grih Mantri tatha Soochana aur Prasaran Mantri)	... Shrimati Indira Gandhi
The Minister of Agriculture (Krishi Mantri)	... Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
The Minister of Finance (Vitta Mantri)	... Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan
The Minister of Defence (Raksha Mantri)	... Shri Jagjiwan Ram
The Minister of External Affairs (Videsh Mantri)	... Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Industrial Development (Audyogik Vikas Mantri)	.. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury
The Minister of Works & Housing and Health and Family Planning (Nirman aur Awas tatha Swasthya aur Pariwar Niyojan Mantri)	.. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law and Justice (Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantri)	... Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Railways (Rail Mantri)	... Shri Hanumanthaiya
The Minister of Steel and Mines (Ispat aur Khan Mantri)	... Shri S. Mohan Kumaramanglam
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping & Transport (Sansadiya Karya tatha Nauwahan aur Pariwahan Mantri)	... Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Education and Social Welfare and Minister of Department of Culture (Shiksha aur Samaj Kalyan Mantri aur Sanskriti Vibhag Mantri)	... Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Parayatan aur Nagar Vimanan Mantri)	... Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Planning and Minister of Department of Science and Technology (Yojna Mantri tatha Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag Mantri)	... Shri C. Subramaniam

Ministers of State/Rajya Mantri

The Minister of Communications (Sanchar Mantri)	... Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Swasthya aur Pariwar Niyojan Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice (Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary
The Minister of Supply (Poorti Mantri)	... Shri D. R. Chavan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (Yojana Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Vitta Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing (Nirman aur Awas Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shram aur Punarwas Mantri)	... Shri R. K. Khadihar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Ispat aur Khan Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Shahnawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Parayatan aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Dr. Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Sansadiya Karya Vibhag tatha Nauwahan aur Pariwahan Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Deptt. of Personnel (Grih Mantralaya aur Karmik Vibhag men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of Foreign Trade (Videsh Vyapar Mantri)	... Shri L. N. Mishra
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development (Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri Ghanshyam Oza
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Grih Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)	... Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Sinchai aur Vidyut Mantri)	... Dr. K. L. Rao

The Minister of Company Affairs (Kampani Karya Mantri)

... Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)

... Shrimati Nandini Satpathy

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Petroleum aur Rasayan Mantri)

... Shri Prakashchand B. Sethi

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)

... Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde

The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya (Raksha Utpadan) men Rajya Mantri)

... Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri)

... Prof. Sher Singh

Deputy Ministers/Up-Mantri

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Company Affairs (Kampani Karya Vibhag men Up-Mantri)

... Shri Bedabrata Barua

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade (Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri A. C. George

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Swasthya aur Pariwar Niyojan Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri A. K. Kisku

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Sunchai aur Vidyut Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri Baijnath Kureel

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Grih Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri F. H. Mohsin

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri Jagannath Pahadia

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Shiksha aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shri K. S. Ramaswamy

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Vitta Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

... Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Sansadiya Karya Vibhag men Up-Mantri)

... Shri B. Shankaranand

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development (Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Petroicum aur Rasayan Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

Shri Dalbir Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

. Shri Dharam Bir Saha

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Sansadiya Karya Vibhag men Up-Mantri)

. Shri Kedar Nath Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Videsh Mantralaya men Up-Mantri)

. Shri Surendra Pal Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shrami aur Punarwas Mantralaya men Up Mantri)

Shri Balgovind Verma

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture (Shiksha aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya tatha Sanskriti Vibhag men Up-Mantri)

Prof D P Yadava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

First day of the Second Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha

Vol. II]

[No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 24, 1971/Jyaishta 3, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Chow Chandret Gohain (Nominated-N. E. F. T. Assam)
2. Shri Dhote Jambhwantrao Bapurao (Nagpur)
3. Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mandi)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely Chowdhury Abu Talib, Shri P. Muthiah and Shri Deven Sen.

Chowdhury Abu Talib was a sitting Member of this House from Murshidabad Constituency of West Bengal. He was an educationist and used to take interest in the uplift of backward communities. He passed away at Calcutta on the 20th May, 1971 at the age of 57.

Shri P. Muthiah was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 representing Tirunelveli constituency of Tamil Nadu. He was a very amiable person and took active interest in the welfare of Harijans. He passed away at Tirunelveli on the 15th April, 1971 at the age of 65.

Shri Deven Sen was a Member of the

Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Asansol constituency of West Bengal. He was a vigilant and active parliamentarian, deeply interested in the welfare of the labour and working classes. In spite of bad health he used to attend the last Lok Sabha regularly. He took active interest in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at Asansol on the 29th April, 1971 at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of these distinguished friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the beginning of every session brings a reminder that although law-making is a ceaseless process; law-makers themselves are mundane.

We mourn the passing away of three former colleagues who served Parliament and the country, each in his own quiet and dedicated manner. Shri Deven Sen was with us in the Fourth Lok Sabha only a few months ago. He commanded respect as a veteran labour leader. Trade union work, as we all know, makes exhausting demands on a person's time, energy and nerves. Shri Sen rose to become President of one of the important national organisations of labour, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He was a patriot and a socialist, he sacrificed during the Quit India Movement, and his work as a leader of the PSP and SSP is well known. He leaves a large circle of friends among industrial workers and political co-workers in Bengal and throughout the country.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Shri Abu Talib Chowdhury also came from Bengal. He was interested in education and in the uplift of under-privileged people, especially those of the backward classes.

Shri P. Muthiah, who represented Tamil Nadu in the Third Lok Sabha, was also a teacher and a champion of equal rights for people of backward classes. The eradication of untouchability in our country is due not to the work of top people or even laws passed by Parliament, but to the vigilance and untiring devotion of field workers such as Shri Muthiah.

On behalf of the House I offer condolences to the members of the families of these colleagues and I request you to convey our deep grief to them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : On behalf of my party I associate myself with the homage paid to the deceased. We share the sorrow. Personally I have known Mr. Devan Sen and I know his record of service as a veteran trade unionist. He always stood for the cause of the working class.

As for the others I have no direct knowledge, but from the records placed here, we think their demise is a great loss to this House and also to the whole of the country. So, I fully share the sorrow expressed here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is really a tragic fact that we have to mourn the loss of at least two of our colleagues who were present here in this House it seems only the other day. After the recent elections Chowdhury Abu Talib was elected for the first time. Barely two months after his coming to this House we have to mourn his loss.

As far as Mr. Devan Sen is concerned, despite his age—he was over 70 years old—and despite his bad health, he was remarkable for the activity which he maintained, not only inside this House but outside. I think you probably know that the real field of his trade union activity was mainly in the coal fields, the coal mining areas of Asansol, where conditions are particularly difficult, but he remained active up to the last days practically. And he was one of the oldest of our veteran

trade union leaders. He is known throughout the country for his contribution to the labour movement. He was also an old freedom fighter in the nationalist movement.

Shri Muthiah may not have been a very vocal Member of this House, but those who knew him, remember him as a very devoted and consistent champion of the Harijans whom he represented here.

I would like to associate our party with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and request you to convey our condolences to the families of the deceased.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): Chowdhury Abu Talib, Shri Muthiah and Shri Devan Sen are no more today. On behalf of the DMK Party in Parliament I request you to convey our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families of the departed souls.

श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दिल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से इन तीनों महानुभावों के देहावसान पर अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनकी आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करे।

श्री देवेन सेन पिछले 4 वर्ष तक सदन के सदस्य के रूप में हमारे साथी थे। उनकी सक्रियता देखकर आश्चर्य होता था। आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषयों के विरुद्ध उनका सबल स्वर सदैव सुनाई देता था। वह बंगला भाषी थे उन्हें अंग्रेजी भाषा का भी अच्छा ज्ञान था। लेकिन फिर भी सदन की सारी कार्यवाही में वह हिन्दी में ही अपने विचार व्यक्त करते थे क्योंकि उनकी धारणा थी कि भारत की लोक भाषाओं को प्रतिष्ठित किये बिना सच्चा लोक राज्य नहीं आ सकता है।

श्रीधरी आबू तालिब इसी मध्यावधि चुनाव में इस सदन के सदस्य निर्वाचित हुए थे। अभी हम उन्हें अच्छी तरह से पहचान भी नहीं पाये थे कि वह हमारे बीच में से उठ गये।

इन तीनों महानुभावों के निधन से हम दुखी हैं और हम आप से निवेदन करते हैं कि हमारी हार्दिक समवेदना उनके शोक-संतप्त परिवारों तक पहुँचा दें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : श्रीमन्, मैं अपने दल तथा अपनी ओर से इन दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। शायद ही संसद् का कोई ऐसा अधिवेशन होता हो जिसके शुरू में हम इस तरह की श्रद्धांजलियाँ न देते हों और हमारे कुछ साथी इस तरह से न गुजर जाते हों। यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुःख की बात है। इन महानुभावों से कुछ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी हम लोग जानते थे, विशेषकर श्री देवेन सेन को। उनका बिछड़ना बहुत ही कष्टप्रद है। उन्होंने श्रम के क्षेत्र में, श्रमिकों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बहुत काम किये। हम लोगों ने उस वातावरण को देखा है जो उन्होंने पैदा किया था और आवश्यकता है कि हम उनके आदर्शों के बारे में भी कुछ याद रखें। हम उनके शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपने दल की ओर से हार्दिक समवेदना प्रकट करते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cold hand of death has snatched away one of our sitting-colleagues and two of our former colleagues. On an occasion like this, on behalf of the Swatantra party, I associated myself with the sentiments expressed by the various Members and I offer my condolences and sympathies to the bereaved families.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Sir, I had known Mr. Deven Sen for quite a long number of years and I was associated with him in the Indian National Congress since 1949. I have known him as an ardent fighter in the labour movement. He had been holding progressive views. A time came when we had to part company, but even so in spite of his views in the labour movement, he enriched the field. All credit to the work that he has done.

On behalf of the Telengana Praja Samiti, I wish to associate myself in expressing our deep sentiments already expressed by the Prime Minister to him and to the others.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Sir, in associating myself with the condolences that have been expressed on the demise of three of our colleagues—one of them a sitting Member of this house—I would like to make a special reference to Shri Abu Taleb Chowdhury. Although he was a new Member and not very well known to many of our colleagues here, he was elected from the same district as I have been. I used to know him for long as an educationist and as one of the finest orators in Bengal. His death at a relatively young age is a real tragedy and I associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to him here.

About Shri Deven Sen, everybody has made a reference to his contribution as a labour leader, but before he switched over to labour work, he had been from 1921 an active nationalist worker. He joined the young band of dedicated workers of Gandhi Ashram of Malikanda in Dacca district. Since then, he had led a life completely dedicated to the cause of the people.

I once again associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to these three ex-colleagues of ours.

SHRI M. MUHAMMED ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Muslim League and on my own behalf, with a heavy heart, I support the motion of condolence before the House concerning the deaths of Chowdhury Abu Talib, Shri Muthiah and Shri Deven Sen.

Abu Talib was a member of our party. His parliamentary career was cut very short by the inescapable hand of death. But yet he was known to his friends and others as a very affable, amiable and affectionate gentleman. He was a scholar and a pious man. He was very much interested in the education of the people. He was very simple in his life and unobtrusive in his manners. Though he was steadfast in his views, he always tried to understand the views of others and those of his opponents. He had always been trying to do his best to relieve the sufferings of the poor

[Shri M. Muhammed Ismail]

and the backward classes of the country. His death is a very grave loss and is strongly felt by those who came into contact with him.

Mr. P. Muthiah was another affable and amiable gentleman whose speeches in Parliament were full of constructive suggestions. His speeches were also indicative of his impatience experienced at the tardiness of development works.

Mr. Deven Sen was also a very amiable and respectable gentleman.

I request that our condolences also may be included in the message which the House is going to send on the death of these three learned gentlemen.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajgunj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during all my trade union life extending over 50 years, I have known Shri Deven Sen from the beginning as one of the most valiant fighters for the cause of freedom and against injustice to the labour class. I wish to associate myself with the condolences that are being offered. Regarding the other two friends also, I associate myself with the condolences that are being offered here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I knew Shri Deven Sen from his younger days. He was born at Dacca and from his younger days he was one of the close associates of Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Shri Surendranath Banerjee and others. He worked in the Gandhi Ashram at Dacca and thereby served the people of that area. Afterwards Shri Deven Sen switched over to labour work and it is probably not known that he became one of the most important leaders of colliery workers in west Bengal. I knew him quite well. He was a close colleague of ours and we worked with him during the labour movement in West Bengal.

About the other two distinguished members of this House, I had no occasion to meet them and know them personally but it is our sacred duty to pay our homage to the departed soul. So, on behalf of my party and myself I wish to express our condolences.

श्री जे० बी० धोते (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मृत्यु अटल है। हम लोगों को उसी रास्ते से गुजरना है। इसके बावजूद भी जो कार्यकर्ता निर्मित होते हैं, नेता निर्मित होते हैं, वह बड़ी मुश्किल से निर्मित होते हैं, और जब हम में से वह चल बस्ते हैं तो बड़ा भारी नुकसान देश का और संसार का होता है। जो तीनों महानुभाव, सम्माननीय सदस्य, हम में से चले गये हैं, उनको मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो नहीं जानता, इसके बावजूद जो सदन के तीनों सदस्य और अपने देश के तथा अपने इलाकों के नेता, हम में से चले गये, उस से मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है।

मैं अपने दल की ओर से इन तीनों माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ तथा फारवर्ड ब्लाक की ओर से उनका जो परिवार है, उसके प्रति समवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ। आप से भी निवेदन है कि हमारी समवेदना उनके परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

मैं इन महानुभावों को फिर अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा और सदन के द्वारा मृत-आत्माओं के प्रति जो श्रद्धांजलि और सम्मवेदना प्रकट की गई है, उसके साथ मैं अपने आपको भी सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। हमें श्री देवेन सेन को पिछले चार वर्षों में देखने का और सुनने का अवसर मिला। हिन्दी के प्रति उनकी जो निष्ठा और श्रद्धा थी, वह बड़ी ही उत्साहवर्द्धक थी हमारे लिए। अब हमको वह सुनने को नहीं मिलेगी, यह दुःख की बात है। मैं इन तीनों महानुभावों के प्रति समवेदना और श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : जो शोक-प्रस्ताव सदन में आपने उपस्थित किया

है, मैं उसके साथ हूँ। मैं इन महानुभावों को अपने दिल की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भगवान उनके शोक-संतप्त परिवार को इस शोक को सहन करने की शक्ति दे।

MR. SPEAKER : The House will stand in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (North Madras): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House.....(Interruption)

PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : After I introduce the Ministers he may raise it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will explain ..(Interruption).

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Let me explain the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : May I give you some information ? We had the Presidential order about Hindi. We have another order again this morning. I will explain them after the Prime Minister has introduced the new Ministers.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, may I, with your permission, introduce the new members of the Council of Ministers, Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Planning, Science and Technology/Yojna Mantri, Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag Mantri; Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, Minister of Works and Housing/ Nirman aur Awas Mantri; Ministers of State—

Shri H. N. Bahuguna, Minister of Communications/ Sanchar Mantri; Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Health and Family Planning/Swas-thya aur Pariwar Niyojan; Shri Mohan Dharia, Planning/Yojana Mantralaya; Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Steel and Mine/Ispat aur Khan Mantralaya; Shri Ghanshyam Oza, Industrial Development/Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya. Deputy Ministers— Shri Bedaprata Barua, Company Affairs/Kamp ani Karya Vibhag; Shri A. C. George, Foreign Trade/Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya; Shri Baijnath Kureel, Irrigation and Power/Sinchai aur Vidyut Mantralaya.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is he ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am sorry; I think, he is answering questions in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : They are not present even on the opening day.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, Finance/Vitta Mantralaya; Shri B. Shankaranand, Parliamentary Affairs/Sansadiya Karya Vibhag; Shri Dalbir Singh, Petroleum and Chemicals/Petroleum aur Rasayan Mantralaya; Shri Dharamvir Singh, Information and Broadcasting/Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya; Shri Kedar Nath Singh, Parliamentary Affairs/Sansadiya Karya Vidhag, Shri Balgovind Verma, Labour and Rehabilitation/Shram aur Punarwas Mantralaya; and Prof. D. P. Yadav, Education and Social Welfare/Shiksha aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : She has read out something. We did not understand what she said.

MR. SPEAKER : She was also reading in English.

RE : DESIGNATIONS OF MINISTERS

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (North Madras) : Sir, my point of order is this. I have got the list of questions before me. The first question has been asked by Shri R. S. Pandey and Shri S. M. Krishna but I do not know to which Minister it is addressed because it reads :

[Shri K. Manoharan]

"Will the Raksha Mantri be pleased to state".

(*Interruption*). I am afraid, the slightest derailment of Raksha Mantri may land in Riksha Mantri also. But that is not the point; my point is this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A language cannot be ridiculed like that. English is a foreign language.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am not ridiculing. My intention is not to ridicule any language at all. I love Hindi and I respect Hindi. That is a different matter. The point is that I think this is unconstitutional. In article 343 of the Constitution it is very clearly stated :

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script."

But here it is in the Roman script. I think, this is against the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Secondly, it violates flagrantly the assurances given by the late lovable Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of the present Prime Minister.

Thirdly, it violates the Official Languages Act. I can quote...

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Please have some patience. I have never in my parliamentary life created any scene whatsoever. This is the first time I am expressing my feelings on behalf of the people of South, non-Hindi speaking people...

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Let him speak on behalf of his own State, not on behalf of others. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sit down.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I can afford to ignore her.

I quote from the Official Languages Act.

"3. (1) Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi,...

(a) for all the Official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and

(b) for the transaction of business in Parliament."

It has been an accepted practice that two Questions Lists are simultaneously printed, one for the sake of Hindi speaking people and another for the sake of non-Hindi speaking people. The *Status quo* was being maintained. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatsoever. Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, this has been done and we are asked that we must swallow it. On behalf of my party, if the hon. lady Member has got any objection, and on behalf of my State, I categorically say that it is not acceptable to us, to the D. M. K. Party as well as to the people of South.

Another point, the most important one, is this. In 1965, when there was a turmoil, if I may be permitted to say, a conflagration, in Madras State, in Tamil Nadu, regarding anti-Hindi agitation, I am very happy to say that the present Prime Minister who was then the Information and Broadcasting Minister had the courage to visit Madras State where she said to the press, "If the language issue is like this, I am sure it requires re-appraisal." While she said "re-appraisal", we never thought re-introduction of Hindi in this Roman script.

We feel this is an indirect declaration of cultural war on the people of non-Hindi speaking people.

I had a talk with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur. He said, "You are free to call the Prime Minister as Prime

Minister. You need not call as Pradhan Mantri." When I asked him why in the English Questions List Pradhan Mantri is also introduced, he said, it is Prime Minister/Pradhan Mantri—there is an oblique...

AN HON. MEMBER : Oblique Prime Minister.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : If you refer to the English dictionary, "oblique" means dishonest. So, this oblique business must go... (Interruptions) We are all one here. We are for the creation of a socialistic society and the process of consolidation of socialistic forces is in the offing.

In 1971, the people have given a clear mandate. Not for this language purpose. I must say that the people have forgotten the language issue. Everywhere, there was tranquillity and the country pinned its faith on the personality of the Prime Minister who could deliver the goods. Why is this Hindi issue being raked up again ?

I request the Prime Minister that she must immediately see that the Presidential Order, the Notification, is withdrawn forthwith. Secondly, the *status quo* should be restored. If these two things are not accepted by the Prime Minister, she need not express regret... (Interruption) I am not like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I want to be sober. I request the Prime Minister to withdraw it forthwith. Who are the people behind the villainy, criminality, I do not know. I urge upon the Prime Minister that she should understand the depth of the feelings of the non-Hindi speaking people. We must follow the previous practice. There has been absolutely no difficulty or disturbance whatsoever experienced so far in following that practice. So, shall I request you, Mr. Speaker, and through you, the Prime Minister, that she should make a statement immediately ? Because, Sir, our responsibility towards the people and our duty towards the people is much more than the petty language issue. This is high time for us to do something for the good of the country. Immediately after the historic announcement of the nationalisation of General Insurance people are very happy and they have sent telegrams after telegrams to the Prime Minister. Why ? Because, people

believe, she is tending towards the socialist path. But then came a brake. In this way people definitely doubt and suspect the intention of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You may kindly conclude.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Mr. Speaker, let me finish. Why I take some time is this. I prevail upon the Prime Minister that she should come out with a statement withdrawing the President's Notification and the *status quo ante* should be restored.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : We took up this matter. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told us also. I don't know why this situation was created, because it is not for the sake of Hindi, it is not those who love Hindi who would like to do like this. All this creates suspicion, that they are imposing something. You said, Sir, there is some other order like that. We want to know what it is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This Presidential Order making these rules has been made under Clause (3) of Art. 77 of the Constitution. This relevant clause says :

"The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business."

I would like to know from the Government as to what were the great inconveniences which were being felt, like for instance writing the Finance Ministry as Finance Ministry instead of Vitta Mantralaya in the Question Lists and in the papers circulated in English. What was the great inconvenience felt, for the purpose of writing these designations, to make the English-knowing Members understand the relevant designations of the Ministers ? I am unable to understand the reasons for any inconvenience being caused on this score. In view of the delicate nature of the language problem, and the allergy which rightly or wrongly does exist in large areas and parts of this country on this question, it will take us some time more to solve this problem with patience. I cannot imagine a more tactless thing

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that the Government could have done at this stage. This change is only a diversion from much more pressing and urgent problems facing the country and the people. This is nothing but a diversion, if I may say so, a provocation, which may have been unwittingly done, but nevertheless it acts as a provocation and disturbs the feelings of the Members who come from the non-Hindi regions.

I do not know why Government should stand on false prestige in this matter. I don't think it is necessary that this must be done. They could have continued in the old way, which was working quite well.

Nobody has enmity to Hindi. I am not against Hindi I understand Hindi perfectly well. But it is a question of what attitude you adopt which is behind all this. Why should they suddenly rake up this Hindi problem suddenly in this fashion, without consulting anybody, without consulting any of the opposition parties? Suddenly we are confronted with this thing.

So I very strongly support what Mr. Manoharan has said. I would request the Government not to stand on a sense of prestige but to reconsider this matter and to withdraw this step. Nothing is going to be lost, heavens are not going to fall if this change is not done. We should continue the old system which was working smoothly without any difficulty and we should be allowed to continue that system.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru) : I have no doubt that all these forms are bound to be acceptable in course of time, just as the term 'Lok Sabha' is acceptable to Hon. Members, which happens to be on the top of the Order Paper.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Siddipet) : That should also be changed to House of the People.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But the more important thing is that Government should have thought that it would have suited everybody if the new forms were given simultaneously with the old forms in brackets.

Would Government not be pleased to consider this?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : That is what they have put in oblique...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My hon. friend is afraid of 'oblique'.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : May I submit...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry; no debate is going on now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I had written to you in advance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Prime Minister make a statement. Otherwise, we shall lose the Question Hour. The questions are also equally important.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I had written to you in advance...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want the whole of the Question Hour to be taken up by this.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : The point of order has to be disposed of by you and not by the Prime Minister. What is the point of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The point of order is that this is a departure from the old practice.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : On a point of order...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The order that has been issued is in clear violation of the spirit of the Constitution and also the resolution that had been adopted in this House in regard to language. This just cannot be done; they cannot suddenly switch over to Hindi translation. It might be done by Hindi transliteration. It could also be done simultaneously; they could have English and side by side there might be Hindi transliteration also. I repeat that this violates the spirit of the Con-

stitution; this vitiates the resolution on language which had been adopted in this House, according to which it was said that Hindi and English would be there simultaneously. I am not opposed to the Hindi version. I would submit that the nomenclature could have been given by transliteration, instead of trying to discover some awkward words to designate the Ministries. I feel that in accordance with our Constitution and also the spirit of the resolution that we have adopted, the nomenclatures of the Ministries should be in English; they may be in brackets in Hindi.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Sir, you have already been very partial to some friends who have allergy towards Hindi.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is no question of allergy.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know whether there is any such thing as pure English. English as such consists of words from all languages. English has got words from all languages in the world. If some words of Hindi are added to the English language, English will still remain English. Simply because of the addition of just a few words of Hindi, how can we say that English has ceased to be English? English has got French, Latin and German words in it. So why can there not be Hindi words also in English?

PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHNA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Last time, we established a good system that we should meet, the Leaders of the Opposition to decide all these points. Since this is becoming a rather heated debate, I suggest that we may meet some time today or tomorrow and we may talk it over.

So far as Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's suggestion is concerned, we have already taken that decision that English and Hindi should be there together. But we shall discuss this with all of the opposition leaders, rather than have this debate here.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : They should

have discussed with all the leaders of the Opposition first.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The assurance given by the Prime Minister is that we can sit shortly within a day or two ..

AN HON. MEMBER : Today.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Our convenience must also be taken into account. We can meet today or tomorrow, at any rate, not in the distant future. We must sit and we must see that a formula or a concrete proposal is evolved which would be acceptable to the non-Hindi-speaking as well as the Hindi-speaking people. Is that the spirit that she has expressed?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Yes, that is it.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Till that time, will the notification be kept in abeyance?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said something about some new Presidential order coming into effect. We do not know what it is.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the Presidential Order. The Presidential Order was the first one. The second one is from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. We can give the English equivalent also along with Hindi—that was what she said just now.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : The Presidential Order is not binding on the Lok Sabha; it relates only to government business.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Let us postpone the entire question hour.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : No; there are important questions on the list; we cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will just translate the word 'Raksha Mantri'...

SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : No, no. We will not take it. What is the meaning of 'Raksha Mantri'?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to postpone the question hour.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : I had tabled the question. But they are speaking on my behalf.

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : Who is he to ask that ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Whether to use the words 'Raksha Mantri' or 'Defence Minister' is my privilege. But they are protesting.

Prashna pratham. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shri Manoharan has accepted my proposal. So I would make this appeal to the House : let us go through the question hour now and then we can discuss this matter; actually there is very little time left of the question hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Let it be in the old form.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The question of form does not arise. The hon. Speaker takes only the number of the questions. It is in the old form in that sense.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 1.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha) : On a point of order. I am an elected member of this House. Am I not expected to know what is happening in this House ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him ask somebody else to tell him.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : *Prashna pratham.*

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : *rose—*

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : *Inda Mantri Perenna ?*

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am the Defence Minister.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Heavy Movement and Concentration of Pakistani forces on Indo-Pakistan Borders

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*1. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been heavy movement and concentration of Pakistani forces on different sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border during the recent past;

(b) whether Pakistani Forces are indulging in provocative actions and making intrusions into the Indian territory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether necessary steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation created by Pakistan on the border ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). No abnormal movement or concentration of Pakistani troops has been noticed along the Indo-Pakistan border. Unusual activity by West Pakistani troops has, however, been noticed along some sectors of the border with East Bengal. Pakistani forces have intruded into Indian territory on 7 occasions since 25th March in the Eastern Sectors. There have been 43 incidents of firing across the border and 3 cases of kidnapping. There have also been 16 air violations by Pakistani aircrafts. 19 protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan on these incidents. Our Security Forces are maintaining constant vigil on the borders and have instructions to take appropriate action against Pakistani intrusions.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में पाकिस्तान द्वारा हो रहे आक्रमण का जिक्र किया है। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की रेगुलर आर्मी ने जब हमारे पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सात बार आक्रमण किया, तो हमने उसका

क्या उत्तर दिया। क्या यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून की अवहेलना नहीं है? क्या यह भारतीय सार्वभौमिक सत्ता का अपमान नहीं है और यदि यह सब ठीक है तो हमने सैनिक कार्यवाही क्या की, हमने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में क्या शिकायत की और हमें यह भी जानने की इच्छा है कि यदि इस प्रकार के आक्रमण होते रहेंगे तो क्या बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सक्षम है? यदि नहीं तो शठ प्रति शाठ्य सभाचरित के आधार पर क्या पाकिस्तान की जो रेगुलर आर्मी है, उसके मुकाबले में हम अपनी रेगुलर आर्मी को तैनात नहीं करेंगे? नहीं करेंगे तो क्यों नहीं करेंगे?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सदस्य महोदय के प्रश्न के पूर्वाह्न का उत्तर मूल उत्तर में ही सम्मिलित है। यह मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ हमारी पूर्वी सरहद पर हो रहा है, उसको पूर्वी बंगाल या बंगला देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसके संदर्भ में देखना चाहिए, उस से अलग करके हम इस प्रश्न को नहीं देख सकते। सदन को मात्सूम है कि बंगला देश के लोगों ने अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिए संकल्प किया। यह भी सदन को मात्सूम है कि जब वहाँ के लोग अपनी प्रतिज्ञा को कार्य-रूप में परिणित करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हुए तो पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ और वहाँ पर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान राइफल, ईस्ट बंगाल रेजिमेंट और बंगला देश के देशभक्त लोगों ने पाकिस्तान के इन सैनिकों का विरोध किया, मुकाबिला किया, संघर्ष हुआ, लड़ाई हुई। यह भी सही बात है कि पाकिस्तान की शक्ति के सामने बहुत दिन तक यह डट कर सफल नहीं हो पाए। कुछ पीछे हटे और सैनिकों के द्वारा जब इनके ऊपर बर्बतापूर्ण आक्रमण हुआ तो हमारे देश में शरण और पनाह ली। ऐसी हालत में भी उनके ऊपर गोलियाँ चलीं। कुछ लोग दोड़ते हुए यहाँ पर आ गये। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तरीके से इसका प्रतिरोध

पाकिस्तान के पास भेजा गया है। यह मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरहद पर जो हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स हैं वह हमारी सरहदों की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त हैं और जैसा मौका आएगा, उसके मुताबिक वह इंट्रूजन का मुकाबिला करने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जो उन्होंने विधान सभा के सदन में दिया था कि करीमगंज क्षेत्र में विशेषकर पाकिस्तान आर्मी का बड़ा भारी कंसंट्रेशन हो रहा है। उस कंसंट्रेशन से वहाँ जो खतरा पैदा हो गया है, उसकी तरफ भी उन्होंने इशारा किया, अगर यह सच है तो फिर यह जो भारी कंसंट्रेशन हो रहा है, उसको देखते हुए मैं उसी प्रश्न को दोबारा दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के स्थान पर रेगुलर आर्मी को भेजने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने कहा, मैं स्वयं परसों करीमगंज में था, वहाँ जो शरणार्थी आए हैं उनकी हालत देखने के लिए मैं वहाँ गया था। करीमगंज शहर की एक सरहद हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में है, दूसरा छोर नदी के किनारे पाकिस्तान में है...

श्री समर गुह : बंगला देश में है, पाकिस्तान में नहीं है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अच्छा मैं संशोधन को स्वीकार करता हूँ। ईस्ट बंगाल में है। पाकिस्तान की फौज की तरफ से यह प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि जो बोर्डर पोस्ट है, वहाँ पर वह कुछ सैनिक रख रहे हैं। जब बोर्डर पोस्ट पर सैनिक रखते हैं तो थोड़े नहीं रख सकते। उन को कम से कम एक कम्पनी या इस तरह से रखनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि बराबर उनको इस बात

का खतरा लगा हुआ है कि बंगला देश के देश-भक्त उनका मुकाबिला करते रहेंगे। इसलिए जब कभी बॉर्डर पोस्ट पर पाकिस्तान सैनिक रहेगा तो पर्याप्त संख्या में रहेगा क्योंकि बराबर उसे खतरा है बंगला देश के देशभक्त लोगों से जो अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिए सिर हथेली पर रख कर चल रहे हैं, वह चुपचाप बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा हमारी सरहद के दूसरी तरफ जो कुछ विरोधी देशों की सेनाओं का संचालन होता है, उसका हम बराबर ध्यान रखते हैं और अपनी सरहद के इस तरफ हम जरूरी इंतजाम करते हैं।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, the hon. Defence Minister has grudgingly conceded that feverish activities, almost on a war footing, are taking place on our borders, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the regular Pakistani army have replaced the Pakistani Rangers who were on the borders.

Secondly, the digging of trenches and construction of bunkers have been going on on a war footing on the eastern sector. And added to it, there is the recent pronouncement of the Martial Law Administration, clamping night curfew in a five-mile belt all along the border, compelling the civilians to evacuate, so that army personnel could take over those areas. So, in view of all these activities, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Defence Minister, to the nation, that the borders would be adequately taken care of and all those activities would be met with equally forceful activities from our armed forces.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have nothing new to add. As I have said, so far as the western sector of Pakistan is concerned, there has been no unusual movement on that side. When the Pakistan armies are posted near the border, in the normal course, there are certain movements; there are certain repairs of these bunkers or roads on that side of the border. That does not cause much anxiety. So far as the eastern border is concerned, there has been concentration of Pakistani army there and on the eastern border, as the House is aware, East Pakistan Rifles were guarding

the border between India and East Bengal. And naturally, when the fight for freedom started there, the spearhead of that freedom fight was the East Pakistan Rifles and the East Bengal Regiment. Naturally, Pakistan has replaced the East Pakistan Rifles with regular army of Pakistan. That fact is known to us, and as I have said, further movements of the army of that country taking place across the border are taken note of and necessary capabilities are created on this side of the border.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN : Sir, I raise a point of order. Is there any Parliament in the world where defence matters are discussed like this? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen so many Parliaments; I have not seen a Member asking a question like this.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, may I know from the hon. Defence Minister whether it is a fact that incessant violations of our territory and invasion inside the territory of India are taking place? It should be recalled that Pakistani forces invaded and came inside the Indian territory of Boyra, which is situated in my constituency, and killed five persons.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

DR. RANEN SEN : Just one minute. On the 19th of May, they bombarded the check-post of Bongaon-Petrapole, May I know in spite of all this, what is the Government order to our army men—whether it is an order to retaliate or to repulse these attacks or just to send notes from the city of New Delhi? I want to know the answer from the hon. Defence Minister.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If the hon. Member has listened to the original answer, he will find that in the last sentence, I have said that our security forces have instructions to deal with the intrusions. (*Interruptions*)

जी मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, अभी सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा—हमारे सुरक्षा दलों को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि जब इस प्रकार की आक्रमणात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ होती हैं, तो वे उनसे निपटें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सुरक्षा दलों ने इस निर्देश का क्या अर्थ लगाया है? अभी सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान की वायु-सेना ने हमारी वायु-सीमा का 16 बार उल्लंघन किया। क्या हमने अपनी वायु-सेना को आदेश दिया है कि यदि पाकिस्तान हमारी वायु-सीमा का अतिक्रमण करे तो उन के हवाई जहाज गिरा दिये जाएं? यदि यह आदेश नहीं दिया, तो सुरक्षा दल इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों में डील करें, इस का क्या मतलब है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने अपने उत्तर में यही पढ़ा था—

"Our security forces have instructions to take appropriate action against Pakistani intrusions."

It clearly means that if there is an intrusion, the intruders have to be thrown out of our territory. If there are intrusions by aircraft and if they do not respond and return back, they have to be shot down. That is quite clear.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। रक्षा मंत्री ने इस बात को माना है कि पाकिस्तान की वायु-सेना 16 बार हमारी सीमा में घुस आई और रक्षा मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमने आदेश दिया है कि उचित कार्यवाही की जाय। क्या उचित कार्यवाही में यह भी शामिल है कि पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाज गिरा दिये जाएं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने यही कहा है कि अगर मुक़ाम का कोई हवाई जहाज हमारी बिना अनुमति के हमारी सीमा में आ जाता है

और हम को यह मासूम हो जाता है कि वह आ गया है, हमारे पूछने पर भी वह भागता नहीं है तो आदेश यही है कि उसको मारकर गिरा दिया जाय।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वी बंगाल के बारे में संसद् द्वारा पारित किया गया संकल्प

*2. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या बिबेक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता के प्रति भारत की जनता की सहानुभूति प्रकट करने तथा उनका समर्थन करने के संबंध में संसद् द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से 31 मार्च, 1971 को पारित संकल्प को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : संकल्प की प्रतियाँ नई दिल्ली में विदेशी सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों को तथा साथ ही जिस-जिस देश में हमारे मिशन हैं, उन मिशनों के अध्यक्षों द्वारा वहाँ की सरकारों को तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव को दे दी गयी थी। सरकार ने विदेशी सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया है कि वे पूर्व बंगाल से नागरिकों के जनसंहार तथा मानव अधिकारों के दमन को तुरंत रोकने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार पर अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करें। सरकार ने इस मामले को 'इकोसोक' की सामाजिक परिषद् से उठाया है। सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव से तथा उनके जरिए अन्य संबद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से भारत में पूर्व बंगाल के शरणार्थियों को तत्काल सहायता देने के लिए सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के जरिए राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्न करने का अनुरोध किया है।

Recognition of Bangla Desh Government

*3. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to recognise Bangla Desh Government; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

VIDESH MANTRI (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of India recognizing the Government of the Republic of Bangla Desh is constantly under review.

किसी नई सरकार को मान्यता देने के संबंध में अपेक्षित आवश्यक बातें

*4. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक नई सरकार को मान्यता देने के लिए कम से कम किन बातों का होना आवश्यक है;

(ख) क्या बंगला देश उन सभी बातों को पूरा करता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बंगला देश को अब तक मान्यता नहीं दी जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा बंगला देश को कब तक मान्यता दिये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) किसी सरकार को मान्यता देने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से मान्य कोई भी पक्के मानदण्ड नहीं हैं। जनता द्वारा सरकार का समर्थन और उसका प्रशासनिक अधिकार जोकि वह क्षेत्र के अधिकांश भागों पर प्रयोग करती है, ऐसी बातें हैं

जिन पर अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सरकारें, मान्यता देने के लिए निर्णय करते समय विचार करती हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्थिति अनिश्चित है और संघर्ष चल रहा है। सरकार स्थिति को सावधानी से देख रही है और समय पड़ने पर भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित तथा उप-महाद्वीप में शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए जब भी तथा जैसा आवश्यक समझेगी, निर्णय लेगी।

Fire in Caltex Petrol Tank in Calcutta

*5. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI JINDER J. MALHOTRA :
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report published in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th April, 1971 wherein it has been stated that a fire broke out in Caltex Petrol Tank in Calcutta on the 29th April, 1971;

(b) if so, the estimated loss occurred as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to find out the causes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Press Report published in the Hindustan Times is incorrect to the extent that the fire had broken out in a Burmah-Shell tank.

(b) Final estimates of loss are not yet available. On a tentative basis, the loss may be between Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The case is being investigated by the West Bengal Police with the assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation. The result of investigations is awaited.

Publication of India's Map in the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia

*6. SHRI R. R. SINGH DLO :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the VIDESEH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia published recently contains the map of India;

(b) whether necessary correction in the map about the Sino-Indian border has been carried out; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

VIDESEH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. The Encyclopaedia contains a map of the world and small inset map of Asia which do not show any international boundaries.

(b) and (c). The question do not arise.

Exemption to Small Scale Drug Manufacturing Units from Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970

*7. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHIRIFF :
SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :
SHRI B. NARAYANAN :

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Scale Drug Manufacturing Units had been given some exemptions from the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three orders on the subject have been issued. The details of these orders are given

in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-166/71]

(c) The exemptions have been granted in pursuance of the general policy of Government that small-scale sector should be afforded some measure of protection and encouragement.

लंका में आन्तरिक उपद्रवों को दबाने के लिए सहायता

*8. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साँधी :
श्री विश्वनाथ भुलभुलवाला :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लंका में हो रहे आन्तरिक उपद्रवों को दबाने के लिए सहयोग दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). लंका की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कुछ आतंकवादियों की धमकियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए सहायता मांगी थी। भारत सरकार अपने साधनों में से सभी प्रकार की संभव सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई थी। हमने अघातक कार्यों के लिए हेलीकाप्टर और लंका के समुद्री किनारे की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय नौसेना के जहाज दिये थे। हमने अपने सामान की सुरक्षा और सही प्रयोग के लिए कुछ सैनिक और कुछ सैनिक साज-सामान भी भेजा था।

Research in Medicinal Plants and Herbs

*9. SHRI RAMAVATAR HASTRI : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in indentifying medicinal plants and herbs in various parts of the country; and

(b) the total amount so far spent in this respect ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :
(a) About 1000 species of medicinal plants have been identified by the various Survey of Medicinal Plant Units functioning in different parts of the country.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 4,34,653 has been incurred on the Survey of Medicinal Plants during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Scarcity of Petroleum due to demand for rise in the Prices of Crude Oil

***10. SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the demands of the private Oil Companies for upward rise of prices of crude oil, there is likely to be serious scarcity of petroleum in the country;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to ensure regular supply of oil in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Arming and Inciting tribals by Pakistan Government to launch Aggressive Action on India's Border

***11. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government has been arming tribals and inciting them to

launch aggressive action on India's borders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan have been training and arming insurgent tribals from India and inciting them to indulge on violence on Indian territory. protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan, the Security Forces are taking necessary steps to deal with the situation.

Suggestions of Study Group for Demarcation of Fields to curtail consumption of Petroleum products

***12. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining various suggestions made by the Study Group to demarcate fields in which the consumption of petroleum products could be curtailed in view of the sharp rise in price demanded by foreign oil companies for imported crude;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Study Group are still under consideration and no final decision has been taken thereon.

Self-Sufficiency in Crude Oil

***13. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimates have been made of the future requirements of crude oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to meet these requirements ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The tentative estimates of future requirements of crude oil, estimated production in the country and the quantities to be imported during each of the years 1971 to 1974, are as under :

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	Volume of estimated requirements	Estimated indigenous production	Estimated imports
1971	20.0	7.15	12.85
1972	20.9	7.8	13.1
1973	24.3	7.8	16.5
1974	26.5	8.8	17.7

(c) In view of the recent sharp increase in crude prices Government are examining ways of reducing consumption, and of diversifying sources of supply of imported crude, and stepping up exploration and production of indigenous crude.

Apprising the Friendly Nations about East Bengal Affairs

***14. SHRI H. M. PATEL :**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India established contacts with friendly countries in regard to developments in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the various countries especially big powers in this regard ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MENUP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most foreign governments including the Big Powers have assured us that they are using their influence with the Government of Pakistan to stop the use of force and seek a political solution. Many of them are, however, reluctant to state their position publicly on this issue.

Establishment of Central Ayurvedic Research Institute in Kerala

***15. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the **SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Ayurvedic Research Institute in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) If not, the reason therefor ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (d). The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has decided to establish a Central Clinical Research Institute (Ayurved) in Kerala, the main aims of which are :

(i) to find out better, cheap and effective remedies for prevention and cure of various ailments.

(ii) to provide training to the technical personnel of the various research units functioning under the council.

(iii) to assess the effects of various classical methods of treatments like pancakarma, Agnikarma, Raktmoksana and Jalukar Avacharana.

The Institute will consist of Research Section, Hospital Section, Laboratory Section, Pharmacy Section and Administrative Section.

The building offered by the Government of Kerala in Charuthuruthy has been found to be suitable for locating this Institute.

**Indian Newsmen arrested by
Pakistan during Bangla
Desh Movement**

*16. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Newsmen arrested by Pakistan Government during the Bangla Desh movement;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to get the release of these pressmen, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) According to confirmed reports one Indian newsman and one photographer.

(b) They are Shri Deepak Banerjee, Sub-Editor of the Amrit Bazaar Patrika and Shri Surjit Ghosal, Photographer of the Amrit Bazaar Patrika.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A protest note was sent on April 10, 1971 by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan demanding the immediate release and safe return to India of the above two newspapermen.

**Unutilized capacity of Barauni
Refinery**

*17. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether one million tonne capacity of the Barauni Refinery is lying unutilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to utilise this capacity ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The refinery has a design capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum, but receives app-

roximately 2 million tonnes per annum of crude from Assam fields. The third million tonne unit of the Barauni Refinery is idle for want of adequate quantity of crude oil. For transporting the further quantity of crude from ONGC's Assam fields, it was necessary to increase the capacity of OIL's pipeline. To be able to do so, it was necessary to secure agreement between OIL and ONGC on crude oil transportation tariff. Before that matter could be settled, Government decided to increase the refining capacity in Assam by 1 million tonnes. Assam crude had, therefore, to be reserved for that refinery, and the proposal to increase the capacity of the OIL pipeline for transporting crude to Barauni refinery was dropped.

(c) It has since been decided to operate the idle unit on imported crude. This necessitates suitable modifications to enable the refinery to process high sulphur crude. With these additions/modifications the refinery would be able to operate at its full capacity. The Indian Oil Corporation have prepared a feasibility report which has since been received and is under consideration of Government. The project is expected to be completed in 2½ years.

Location of new Oil Belts

*18. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made during the last year to locate new oil belts and the success achieved,

(b) whether experts have indicated that many of the existing wells will dry up soon and the country will face an acute shortage of crude, if new areas are not located by them; and

(c) if so, the details of the new programmes drawn up for the purpose ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the financial year 1970-71, the Commission drilled 1,69,003 metres and completed 90 wells in various parts of Gujarat, Assam, Rajasthan and Cauvery basins. Twenty new structures were taken up for drilling. Drilling was continued in Jammu also. Presence of oil was indicated

in the Gulf of Cambay offshore well No. 1. Further testing is in progress.

During 1970-71, Geological and Geophysical surveys in the various sedimentary basins were continued.

On some of the structures, on which exploration drilling operations had been started in the previous years, the operations were continued.

Furthermore, exploration drilling operations were started on 20 new structures. Indications of the presence of oil in one of the structures and gas in another structure were obtained. On 8 of the structures, the wells are still under testing and on 5 of the structures, the wells are still under drilling. The wells drilled on the remaining 5 structures did not indicate the presence of oil or gas.

(b) The oil reserves in any particular field are necessarily limited. Consequently, as oil is produced from the field, the reserves must necessarily go on decreasing and in the course of years, oil production from the field must, therefore, necessarily come to an end. This is a normal phenomenon.

Vigorous efforts are being made to discover new oil fields. Geological and Geophysical surveys of the various prospective areas which have not been covered so far will be carried out. Also, geophysical surveys of some of the areas already covered will be carried out, using, to the extent possible, improved field techniques, instruments and data processing with methods the object of locating favourable structural conditions.

The Commission propose to explore for oil in new areas like Tripura on land and 'Bombay High' in the Arabian Sea, where large accumulations of petroleum are prognosticated. Drilling of deep wells to locate deep seabed oil deposits are also proposed. Seismic surveys in the various offshore areas are also to be undertaken.

Increase in price of Aghajari Crude Oil Imported from Iran

*19. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cochin Refinery is now paying \$ 1'60 (Rs. 12) for a barrel of the Aghajari Crude imported from Iran to its suppliers as against the earlier price of \$ 1.26 (Rs. 9.45) agreed to in its two years' contract; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of the agreement between M/s. Total International Limited and Cochin Refineries Limited for the supply of crude, stipulate that increase in price to the extent of the increase on account of new charges, duties, levies or taxes imposed by the Iranian authorities, will be on account of the buyer viz. Cochin Refinery. the buyer is required to convey acceptance of the increased price within two months of notice from the seller, failing which the seller may terminate the agreement by giving a month's notice. Cochin Refinery's acceptance of the increased price is, however, provisional and subject to further negotiations. In turn Total International Ltd. have accepted an equal increase in the price of Rostam crude bought by them from the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited.

Press Report re: U. S. Warships in Indian Ocean

*20. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to report in the Statesman of Calcutta dated the 23 rd April, 1971 under the heading "U. S. Warships sent to Indian Ocean";

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

(c) whether these U. S. warships have

been sent at the request of Pakistan and other C. E. N. T. O. and S. E. A. T. O. powers; and

(d) if not, the reasons given by the U. S. A. for sending such a large number of warships ?

VIDESH MANTRI (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen the report.

(b) Government's view that the Indian Ocean area should remain a zone of peace and free from great power domination and great power rivalries is well known.

(c) and (d). Government has no information on this.

Development of Urbanised Villages of Delhi

***21. SHRI DALIP SINGH :** Will the **NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take for the development of urbanised villages of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether the work has been taken in hand;

(c) the last target date for completion of the development work in these urbanised villages;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide plots to all inhabitants of these villages where the land has already been acquired and where there is no space for extension of 'Lal Dora' to meet the requirement of the day by day increasing population; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The 111 villages covered by the urbanisable limits under the Master plan for Delhi are proposed to be redeveloped gradually. In the meantime, basic amenities are being

provided to the extent possible within the available funds.

(b) The work of providing basic amenities, such as drinking water supply, public latrine blocks etc., is in progress.

(c) No target date has been prescribed.

(d) and (e). The needs of the villagers for additional land are proposed to be taken into account in the redevelopment plans being drawn for these urban villages.

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय पत्रकार

***22. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रेस एसोसिएशन ने माँग की है कि पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा ज़िपुरा से दो पत्रकारों श्री सुरजीत घोषाल तथा श्री दीपक का अपहरण करके उन्हें कोमिल्ला ले जाये जाने के संबंध में उचित कार्यवाही की जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) उक्त पत्रकारों के परिवारों को क्षति-पूर्ति देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा है जिसमें दोनों संवाददाताओं को तुरन्त छोड़ने और सुरक्षित भारत लौटाने की माँग की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). हमारे विरोध-पत्र का

पाकिस्तान सरकार से जब तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। सरकार दोनों पत्रकारों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने के वास्ते लगातार प्रयत्नशील है और फिलहाल उनके परिवारों को मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Doctors in United Kingdom

*23. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the exact number of Indian Doctors with Indian passports working in the United Kingdom;

(b) whether Government are concerned about the continuing brain-drain of Indian doctors abroad; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to curb this ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, there were in March, 1970, about 4,000 Indian doctors working in United Kingdom. The exact number of Indian doctors at present in U. K. holding Indian passports is, however, not known.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Statement

The following steps have been taken to prevent the exodus of Scientists and technologists including doctors and utilise their services within the country :—

(i) Creation of a scientists Pool to provide for temporary placement of well qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly

from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientists and Technologists whose particulars appear in the National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The U. P. S. C. have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad, and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such Personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3,000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists. Who on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India. under take to serve those institutions for minimum period of three years.

(vi) Stoppage of holding (E. C. F. M. C. (Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates) Examination in India.

(vii) Increasing the emoluments of medical officers in the Central Health Service, in Central Institutions and in the State cadres.

(viii) Granting special concessions and financial incentives to doctors working in the rural areas.

(iv) Enhancing the age of retirement of doctors and specialists and/or re-employing them after retirement.

Ayurvedic Research Institute in Kerala

*24. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to sanction six Ayurvedic Research Units in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reason therefor?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (d) . Eleven Ayurvedic Research Units are already functioning in the various institutions of Kerala under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Since a number of research units are already functioning in Kerala, only two additional research units are proposed to be established, viz., a Mobile Clinical Research Unit and an Extraction Supply Unit.

Possession of Pakistan Deputy High Commission Premises in Calcutta

*25. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan has requested the Indian Government to help them in the matter of possession of Pakistan Deputy High Commission Premises in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pakistan Government has been informed that the occupation of the building is an internal affair of the Pakistan Government, in which the Government of India cannot interfere and that the matter can be sor-

ted out by the Pakistan High Commission by negotiation or if necessary by initiating appropriate legal proceedings.

Proposals to U. Thant re : situation in Bangla Desh

*26. SHRI CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is in touch with U. Thant regarding the serious situation in Bangla Desh;

(b) whether Government of India made any concrete proposals regarding the problem of "Bangla Desh"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

VIDESH MANTRI (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following are the details of the concrete proposals made by the Government of India regarding the problem of Bangla Desh :—

(i) The Pakistan Government should be asked to restore the fundamental political and human rights to the people of East Bengal according to the norms set out in the U. N. Charter and various declarations and covenants on human rights to which the Government of Pakistan is committed.

(ii) The international community should come to the assistance of the large number of refugees from East Bengal through national and international relief organisations.

(iii) The Government of Pakistan should be persuaded to normalise the situation in East Bengal to enable the people of East Bengal to return to a normal life in a just economic and political order.

- (iv) The Government of Pakistan should be held responsible for the refugees who have come to India and for their repatriation back to East Bengal in safety.
- (v) The Secretary General of the United Nations should keep the problem of East Bengal constantly under review and render all necessary advice and assistance to resolve the problem.
- (vi) Besides the above proposals, Government of India has been in touch with most member countries of the U. N. through diplomatic channels and explained India's concern at the deteriorating situation in East Bengal and the need to exert all possible influence on Pakistani authorities to have a peaceful political settlement with the elected representatives of East Bengal, namely, the Awami League, headed by its President, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Air Pollution

*27. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the past the instances of depletion of oxygen and increase in carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere have been noticed in big cities :

(b) if so, the reason therefor:

(c) whether the air pollution has increased from 50 to 100 per cent in Delhi, Calcutta and Kanpur since 1957; and

(d) the measures adopted or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS TATHA SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) . No systematic studies have been conducted on regular basis on air quality over large cities in India. A short term survey was

made by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur for Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and another survey was made by the Indian Institute of Technology for Kanpur during 1968-69. Depletion of oxygen and increase in carbon dioxide have not been observed from these cities. However the main sources of pollution of air are industrial emissions and human activity connected with traffic and burning of domestic fuels.

(c) From their ten years, observations based on the turbidity scale which measures the transparency of air, the Indian Meteorological Department have reported an increase in atmospheric pollution from 50 to 100 per cent in Delhi, Calcutta and Kanpur.

(d) With a view to solving the general problem of air pollution in the country the Government of India have set up an Expert Committee on Air Pollution Control. The Committee is required to study the problem of air pollution and suggest ways and means, including a draft legislation on the subject.

Report of Pakistan Judicial Commission into Hijacking of Indian Plane

*28. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information that the report of the Pakistan Judicial Commission enquiring into the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane was submitted to the president of Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been informed of the findings of the Commission ?

VIDESH MANTRI (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government of Pakistan have not officially communicated the findings of the Commission. Government have, however, seen the text of the official statement on this subject as published in the Pakistani press of the 21st April, 1971.

**Strike in Indian Explosives Ltd.,
Gomia (Bihar)**

* 29. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the continued strike of the workers of the Indian Explosives Limited, Gomia (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to nationalise the industry forthwith ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was reported that there was a partial strike of the unit from 23.3.71 to 7.4.71, when it was called off on an appeal from the Chief Minister of Bihar.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Conference of Executives and Technical
Heads of Fertilizer Corporation of India
held at Patna**

* 30. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of top executives and technical heads of the Fertilizer Corporation of India of the eastern States was held recently at Patna;

(b) if so, the programmes discussed and decisions taken;

(c) whether India has to fork out 100 crores foreign exchange annually for the import of fertilizers at present;

(d) if so, how many fertilizer plants are going to be established in the eastern region; and

(e) the progress made for the setting up of a unit at Haldia ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Conference was held at Patna on 13th and 14th April, 1971 of the Senior Agricultural Scientists dealing with Promotion and Extension activities of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., and Senior Marketing Managers. It was attended by two Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and General Manager, Barauni Division, Directors of Agriculture of Bihar and Bengal, Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University, Patna and Director of Research, Rajendra Agricultural University, Patna.

The agenda was as follows :

(1) Fertilizer Promotion Programmes by F. C. I. in collaboration with the State Governments and Budget for Khariff for :

- (a) Assam
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Madhya Pradesh
- (e) Orissa.

(2) Marketing of Suphala with micro-nutrient zinc and production of Suphala with other trace elements.

(3) Prospects of application of fertilizer-pesticide mixtures.

(4) Introduction of slow release fertilizers.

(5) Programme of further agricultural research to support extension and promotion activities.

The following conclusions were reached :

(1) The programmes and budget for the five States were approved.

(2) At present, except zinc, no other micro-nutrient need be added in the absence of conclusive evidence established by research.

(3) U. S. experience of slow release ferti-

lizers is not relevant to India's tropical conditions and experiments under controlled conditions are required.

- (4) Work out programme for demonstrations on farmers fields on suitable fertilizer-pesticide mixtures.
- (5) Strengthen the existing collaborations with the Department of Agriculture of the State Governments to plan and implement promotional and research projects.
- (6) Approval of soil testing programme for the five States and further development to provide one soil testing laboratory at Barauni and one additional mobile laboratory.

(c) The value of fertilizers imported during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were Rs. 153.75 crores Rs. 112.23 Crores and Rs. 75.92 crores respectively.

(d) Fertilizer projects are under construction at Durgapur, Barauni and Talcher. Expansion of the Namrup fertilizer factory has also been undertaken. The Sindri fertilizer factory is also being nationalised. These projects in the Eastern Zone will have a total additional capacity of 685,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 156,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Proposals for location of fertilizer factories at Haldia and Paradeep in this zone are also under consideration.

(e) The location of a fertilizer factory at Haldia is still under consideration, but a decision is expected to be taken very shortly.

Imported D. D. T. Lying Unprocessed in Government Godowns

1. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 25th November, 1970 to the effect that about 3,000 tonnes of D. D. T. worth over rupees one crore, imported by the Union

Government from the United States two years ago, was still lying in the godowns;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard and whether the formulation work has since been completed;

(c) the reasons for which the D. D. T. remained lying in the godowns for such a long period unprocessed;

(d) the total amount paid for the purchase of the D. D. T.; and

(e) whether any other country had offered D. D. T. at cheaper rates and; if so, the details thereof ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) 1929 Tons of Technical D. D. T. remains to be formulated.

(c) The delay in the formulation of the D. D. T. has been due to the performance of the indigenous formulators falling short of the expectations, for lack of adequate know-how and equipment.

(d) The total amount paid for the purchase of 3755 tons of D. D. T. Technical comes to approximately Rs. 113 lakhs.

(e) No other country had offered D. D. T. at cheaper rates two years ago when the United States D. D. T. was taken.

Second Oil Refinery for Assam

2. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state the steps so far taken in setting up the second Oil Refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam in pursuance of the prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1969 ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : A working Group was set up in December, 1969 under the aegis of Chairman, IOC, to make a techno-economic study. The Group submitted its report in June,

1970. The proposals were then discussed with Assam Ministers. In the light of these discussions, the working Group was instructed to make further studies and it submitted its supplementary report in October, 1970. It recommended setting up of a 1 million tonne grass roots refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam together with a related DMT/Polyester fibre petro-chemical complex, and the use of the L S H S produced at the proposed refinery as feed-stock for the Sindri Fertilizer plant. The matter was again discussed with the Assam Ministers and the Government of Assam conveyed their acceptance of Government of India's proposal in December, 1970. The I. O. C. has been asked to prepare feasibility report of the scheme. The Indian Oil Corporation have also set up a Site Selection Committee to select the most suitable site. This report is expected shortly.

**Establishment of Integrated DMT
Polyester Fibre Petro-Chemical
Complex in Assam**

3. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state the steps so far taken in establishing an integrated D. M. T./Polyester Fibre Petro-Chemical Complex in Assam, in pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1969 ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : On the basis of studies made by a Technical study Group set up immediately after the Prime Minister's announcement, the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. submitted a preliminary Feasibility Report in the middle of 1970, which was discussed with the Assam State Government in detail. On the basis of the decision taken in regard to the location of the refinery towards the end of 1970, a final feasibility report is under preparation and is expected to be received shortly.

**Restriction for Recruitment
to Army in States**

4. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any restriction for recruitment to the Army within a State on District-wise basis; and

(b) if not, whether there are any orders regarding the recruitment at the Simla Recruiting office to the effect that candidates belonging to Mandi and Kangra district cannot be recruited at Simla and can be recruited only at Hamir pur or other recruiting offices in Kangra District ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Every Recruiting Office has been allotted a jurisdiction so that people of each area have equal opportunity of recruitment in the Army. Under this system, people of Mandi and Kangra districts are to approach the Recruiting Officers at Hamirpur and Palampur and not at Simla.

**Admission of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes to All India
Institute for Speech and
Hearing, Mysore City**

5. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state;

(a) the number of applications received for admission to the All India Institute for Speech and Hearing, Mysore City in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 for each of the classes;

(b) how many among them were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each year in each class; and

(c) the total number of admissions made in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 in each class, and the names of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes admitted during these years in each class ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) (b) (c). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statements

	1969-70 Courses		1970-71 Courses	
	M. Sc.	B. Sc.	M. Sc.	B. Sc.
1. Total number of applications received for admission.	128	82	113	74
2. No. of applications received from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	3	1	1	3
3. Total number of admissions made.	5	15	8	15
4. No. of seats offered to candidates belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.	1	1	1	3
5. No. of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who joined the courses.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Shri Bhagat Singh)

Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sainik Schools

6. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sainik School in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of seats reserved for them; and

(c) whether any relaxation has been made in their cases with regard to admissions ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Though seats are not reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sainik Schools, it has been decided that all the SC/ST candidates who qualify at the entrance examination held for admission to Sainik Schools will be admitted irrespective of their rank in the examination.

Admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sainik Schools

7. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state ;

(a) how many applications were received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to the Sainik School in each of the States and Union Territories in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) how many were admitted in each of the States and Union Territories and with particular reference to the Sainik School at Bijapur in Mysore State ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Increase in Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan

8. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the VID-ESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has stepped up its anti-India propaganda in foreign countries during the recent past to cover up their military action in East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter such propaganda of Pakistan and put the things in their true perspective ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been countering Pakistani propaganda by informing foreign governments and the public abroad of the true facts of the situation in East Bengal, through its Diplomatic Missions and publicity media.

Reopening of Suez Canal

9. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any negotiations have been held to reopen the Suez Canal, and if so, what is the present position with regard to the reopening of this Canal;

(b) whether India has taken any initiative in the matter of reopening of the Suez Canal, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and success achieved therefrom ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir; a proposal regarding the reopening of the Suez Canal has been made by the United Arab Republic and is now being discussed with the parties concerned.

(b) and (c). Government of India have welcomed the U.A.R. Government's proposal for the reopening of the Suez Canal within the framework of an overall settlement of the West Asian crisis in terms of the U.N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

Request by Republic of Bangla Desh for its Recognition

10. SHRI R.S. PANDEY :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether East Bengal has declared

itself as an independent nation known as Republic of Bangla Desh;

(b) whether the newly formed Government of Bangla Desh has asked for India's recognition, and if so the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any decision has also been taken to establish diplomatic relations with the new Republic of Bangla Desh ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Government are carefully watching the situation and will take a decision as and when necessary in the national interest of India and in the interest of the peace and security of the sub-continent.

(c) Does not arise.

Restrictions Imposed on Indian Diplomats in Dacca and Islamabad

11. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has put many restrictions on the personnel of the India Diplomatic Missions in Dacca and Islamabad and they are put to great difficulties to discharge their functions there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken for the safety and security of the staff of Indian Missions in Pakistan ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) :

(a) The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca and members of his staff have been subjected to restrictions which are in violation of the Vienna Convention.

(b) The Government of India have strongly protested against these restrictions on the Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca and his staff, and have demanded of Government of Pakistan to ensure that they are treated in conformity with the norms of civilised behaviour.

विदेशों में हिन्दी तथा भारतीय साहित्य का प्रचार

12. श्री एस० डी० सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों ने विदेशों में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई प्रबंध किया है,

(ख) क्या बहुत से देशों ने हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है किन्तु भारतीय दूतावास इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार ने ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे विदेशों में भारतीय साहित्य का प्रचार हो ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारतीय मिशनो के पर्यवेक्षण में स्थानीय लोगों के लाभ के लिए हिन्दी शिक्षण कक्षाएं अक्रा, कोलम्बो और लन्दन में चलाई जा रही हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार की भारत सरकार की योजना के अधीन, विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के पुस्तकालयों, विशेष रूप से उन मिशनो के पुस्तकालयों को जहाँ भारतीय मूल के लोग काफी संख्या में रहते हैं, हिन्दी की पुस्तकें भेजी जाती हैं। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् भी कुछ देशों में भारतीय अध्ययन पीठ तथा संस्थान स्थापित कर रही है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सिंध के हिन्दुओं की सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने के लिए उनको मोक्षित किया जाना

13. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान करांची के 'जंग' नामक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सिंध के सैनिक प्रशासकों ने हिन्दू नागरिकों को उनकी सम्पत्ति हड़पने के विचार से नोटिस दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्वारा क्या है और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस संबंध में 'जंग' की इस खबर विशेष की नहीं देखा है। किन्तु सरकार ने एक हिन्दू स्त्री की जायदाद के निष्कांत अथवा गैर-निष्कांत-स्तर के झगड़े के संबंध में 3 अप्रैल, 1971 के जंग की खबर देखी है।

चीन द्वारा भारत का बेराब

14. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 अप्रैल, 1971 के 'स्टेट्समैन' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि रूस के मतानुसार चीन भारत का बेराब कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उसके प्रति

क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ये किसी खास सोवियत टीकाकार के विचार हैं जैसा कि सोवियत साप्ताहिक 'न्यू टाइम्स' द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गए थे । उनके संबन्ध में सरकार को किसी प्रकार की टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करनी है ।

पूर्वी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा बिनष्ट की गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति

15. श्री भटन बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी बंगाल में चल रहे स्वाधीनता संग्राम के दौरान पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा कितनी भारतीय सम्पत्ति बिनष्ट कर दी गई है,

(ख) पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा, मारे गये, घायल हुए तथा अपहरण किये गये भारतीय नागरिकों, सीमा सुरक्षा दल के जवानों तथा प्रेस संवाददाताओं की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इस सब में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) पता नहीं ।

(ख) 18 मई, 1971 तक प्राप्त सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा मारे गये, घायल और अपहरण किये गये भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या क्रमशः 38, 19 और 14 है ।

(ग) सरकार ने भारतीय जन एवं भारतीय सम्पदा की हानि से सबधित सभी घटनाओं के प्रति पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोध भेजा है ।

भारतीय उप उच्चायुक्त के ढाका में कार्यालय का बंद किया जाना

16. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :
श्री मूलचंद ढागा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने ढाका स्थित अपने उप उच्चायुक्त के कार्यालय को बंद कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान सरकार के अनुरोध पर ढाका में भारत के उप हाई कमिशनर के कार्यालय को बंद कर देना पड़ा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने कलकत्ता में इसके मिशन को बंद करने का निश्चय किया ।

दिल्ली में विजय घाट, राजघाट तथा शांतिवन पर व्यय

17. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या निर्वासित और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विजय घाट, राजघाट और शांतिवन स्मारको का निर्माण कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) इन स्मारको पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि का उपबंध किया गया है, और

(घ) निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा और उस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और धावास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

- (ख) (i) विजय घाट—24,54,020,00 रुपये
(ii) शान्ति वन—44,04,138,00 रुपये
(iii) राजघाट —63,87,389,00 रुपये ।
- (ग) (i) विजय घाट — 7,00,000-00 रुपये
(ii) शान्ति वन — 6,62,000-00 रुपये
(iii) राजघाट — 2,58,000-00 रुपये ।

(घ) सिवाय गुफाओं में भित्त-चित्रों के तथा झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों से घिरे क्षेत्र के विकास के, राजघाट समाधि पर पर्याप्त कार्य पूरा हो चुका है । ज्योंही भित्त-चित्र कार्य के लिए कलाकार का चयन हो जायेगा और झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को हटा दिया जायेगा, इन निर्माण कार्यों को आरम्भ किया जायेगा । अन्य दो समाधियों में संबंध में निर्माण कार्य, शान्ति वन और विजय घाट समाधि की समितियों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार किया जाता है, अतएव समाधियों पर के सभी निर्माण कार्यों को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा अथवा उनपर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

कलकत्ता में पाकिस्तानी उप-उच्चायुक्त की घोषणा

18. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री पी० गंगादेव :
श्री एस० एस० कृष्ण :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में पाकिस्तान के उप-उच्चायुक्त तथा पाकिस्तानी उप-उच्चायुक्त के अधिकारियों ने उस कार्यालय को भारत में बंगला देश के उच्च आयोग का कार्यालय घोषित कर दिया है; और

(ख) भारत में बंगला देश के उच्च आयोग तथा उसके कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) कलकत्ता में पाकिस्तान के भूत-पूर्व उप हाई कमिशनर श्री हुसैन अली और उनके कार्यालय के कई सदस्यों ने अपने कार्यालय की घोषणा 'बंगला देश के मिशन' के रूप में की है ।

(ख) सामान्य कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए प्रबंध कर दिये गये हैं ।

बंगला देश को मान्यता देने के लिए जनता की भाँव

19. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री एस० एस० कृष्ण :
श्री के० लक्ष्मण :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों, अर्ध राजनीतिक संस्थाओं, संसद् सदस्यों तथा जनता ने सरकार से 'बंगला देश' को मान्यता देने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

विशेष मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) भारत सरकार स्थिति पर सावधानी से नजर रखे हुए है और भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित में तथा उप-महाद्वीप में शान्ति एवं सुरक्षा के दृष्टि में जब भी तथा जैसा भी आवश्यक समझेगी, निर्णय लेगी।

**Off-Shore Oil Well at Aliabet
(Gujarat)**

20. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Statesman* dated the 6th February, 1971 wherein it has been stated that first off-shore oil well in shallow waters has been found dry at Aliabet of the Gujarat Coast;

(b) whether the cost of the platform has also been increased and if so, by how much; and

(c) the total amount spent by Government on this well ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the platform including the cost of transporting the platform blocks to drillsite, increased by Rs. 52.78 lakhs from the estimated cost.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission on this well has been Rs. 160.52 lakhs upto the 15th May, 1971.

**Representation of Workers and
Officers of Indian Oil Corporation
on Management Board**

21. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the PETROLEUM AUR

RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken decision regarding representation of workers and Officers of Indian Oil Corporation on the management Board;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken by Government in this regard ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) No time limit can be indicated at present. However this is receiving Government's serious attention.

**Increase in Foreign Warships in
Indian Ocean**

22. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some foreign countries have increased their number of warships in the Indian Ocean recently;

(b) if so, the names of such foreign countries who are keeping their warships in the Indian Ocean;

(c) whether all such countries have obtained Government of India's willingness for keeping warships in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) if not, Government's reaction thereto ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of increase in the number of Warships of foreign countries in the Indian Ocean recently.

(c) and (d). Under international law, ships (including Warships) of all countries have freedom of movement in the high seas outside the territorial waters of littoral states,

and the question of obtaining the permission of those Governments does not arise.

Setting up of Oil Refinery at Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)

23. SHRI MURUGANANTHAM :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an oil refinery at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a base in Indian Ocean by U. S. S. R.

24. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to White Paper recently published by the British Government regarding activities of the Big Powers in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the White Paper has unambiguously brought out that Russians have set up a base in the Indian Ocean; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India has carefully examined the White Paper and the reaction of Government of India thereof ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Naval Training Centres

25. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to

state the number and places where Naval Training Centres have already been established or are likely to be established in the near future ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : There are 7 Naval Training Centres already established at :

Jamnagar, Bombay, Lonavla, Goa, Cochin, Coimbatore and Vishakhapatnam.

Government have sanctioned the setting up of a training centre near Chilka Lake in Orissa.

Conviction of Cashier of Indian Embassy at Moscow

26. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Cashier posted in the Indian Embassy at Moscow from 1958 to 1961 has been convicted and sentenced to jail and heavily fined on charges of misappropriation of funds and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri P. B. Pardasani, Assistant, was working as Cashier in the Embassy of India, Moscow, from November, 1958 to September, 1961. At the time of his transfer to India it was detected that considerable sums of Government money had been defalcated by him. After due investigation of the matter by the Central Bureau of Investigation, Shri Pardasani was prosecuted and three separate cases were instituted against him. He was acquitted in one of the cases. In the two remaining cases, Shri Pardasani has been convicted by the Special Judge, Delhi, on 12.4.1971. He has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of Rs. 200/- in one of the cases while in the other case, he has been sentenced, on one count, to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 40,000/-, in default of which he would undergo rigorous imprisonment for one more year, and to under

go rigorous imprisonment for 2 years on another count.

Setting up of another Nirodh Factory

27. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI B. NARAYANAN :

Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up or are likely to set up another Nirodh Factory in the country; and

(b) if so, the location thereof and when it is likely to start functioning ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :
(a) The establishment of a second unit of Hindustan Latex Limited has been accepted in principle.

(b) The second unit is proposed to be located at Trivandrum. The detailed project reports are still under preparation, and it is not possible to say when it may start functioning.

Incentive to Doctors Willing to Work in Rural Areas of Andamans

28. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doctors transferred from the mainland to the Andamans during the last three years;

(b) the number of Doctors who joined their posts in the Islands;

(c) the number of Doctors who did not join their posts and their transfers were cancelled;

(d) the incentives, if any, given to the Doctors by the Andamans Administration for working in the rural areas; and

(e) whether any such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government to provide incentive to Doctors willing to work in the rural areas of the Andamans ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :
(a) Eight.

(b) Five.

(c) Three.

(d) and (e). The following concessions are at present admissible to the persons recruited/deputed from the mainland to serve in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands :

(i) Compensatory allowance at the rate of 7½% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/-per month.

(ii) Special allowance, according to the area of posting as indicated below :—

(1) **For those posted in South Andaman (including Port Blair) :**

25% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/-per month.

(a) **For those posted in North/Middle Andaman :**

30% of basic pay subject to a maximum Rs 300/-per month.

(3) **For those posted in Nicobar Islands Little Andaman :**

35% of basic pay subject to maximum of Rs. 300/-per month.

(iii) Rent free unfurnished accommodation or in lieu, House rent allowance accordance with the orders in force from time to time.

(iv) Free Sea Passage for self and family once a year while proceeding on and return leave in accordance with the orders in force from time to time.

भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र को गलत ढंग से चित्रित करने वाले नक्शों का रूस द्वारा प्रकाशन

29. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भूल खन्ने डागा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने रूस से भारतीय सीमा संबंधी नक्शों को गलत ढंग से प्रकाशित करने के बारे में कई बार विरोध प्रकट किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रूस ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसे नक्शों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है जिनमें भारतीय सीमा को गलत ढंग से विवाद-ग्रस्त सीमा के रूप में दिखाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध कब से लगाया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जिन नक्शों में भारत की सीमाओं को गलत दिखाया गया है, उनके संबंध में भारत सरकार के विचार, बहुत से अवसरों पर, सोवियत रूस की सरकार सहित विभिन्न सरकारों को बता दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जिन नक्शों में भारत की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं को गलत दिखाया जाता है उन्हें या तो आने नहीं दिया जाता या उनके गलत भाग पर काली स्याही पोत दी जाती है।

(घ) वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग) द्वारा नवम्बर, 1959 में जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Passports Issued to Former Rulers of Indian States

31. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state the number of passports issued to the former Rulers of the Indian States during the period 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Port Facilities to Pakistan in Ceylon

32. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan was getting port facilities from Ceylon for its planes flying from the Western wing to Eastern wing during the recent crisis in East Pakistan;

(b) whether Government of India or other friendly countries took up this question with the Ceylonese Government that such port facilities be denied to Pakistan; and

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

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ceylon Government has issued a communique pointing out that Pakistan is abiding by the various conditions laid down by Ceylon, namely, that the flights are not carrying armaments, armed men, and weapons.

Visits by Indians to Russia

33. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who visited Russia during the last year at the invitation of the Russian Government;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the flow of invitations from Russia to India in various fields; and

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

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) to (c). Information on the number of Indians who have visited the USSR during the last two years on the invitation of the Govt. of the USSR is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Inauguration of Road Link between
Pakistan and China**

34. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the road link between Pakistan and China connecting Gilgit and Hunza has been formally inaugurated;

(b) whether it passes through the Pakistan occupied side of Kashmir; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes Sir. Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir. The entire alignment of this road from Mor Khun to Khunjerab Pass runs through Indian territory which is presently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan.

(c) As the House has already been informed, Government have made it clear to the Governments of Pakistan and China that the so called agreements entered into by Pakistan and China concerning Pakistan-occupied Kashmir are illegal invalid and totally unacceptable to us.

**Use of Fire-Arms etc. by Staff
of Pakistan High Commission,
New Delhi against
Demonstrators**

35. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were demonstrations organised by several students unions and political parties outside the Pakistan High Commissioner's office New Delhi to protest against the blowing up of the Indian Airlines plane;

(b) whether the staff of the Pakistan High Commission started throwing stones and bottles on the demonstrators thus injuring a number of policemen and students;

(c) whether fire-arms were also used by the Pakistani diplomats; and

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

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government has conveyed its surprise and concern to the Pakistan High Commission at such unusual behaviour on the part of the members of the Mission and has pointed out to them that such acts greatly provoked the demonstrators and rendered the task of the police, on protective duty, extremely difficult.

**Declaring of Brig. Ghulam Hussan
Khan of Pakistan High Commission as "Persona
Non-Grata"**

36. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some M. Ps had asked the Government to take immediate steps to declare Brig. Ghulam Hussan Khan of the Pakistan High Commission as *Persona non-grata*; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A Member of Parliament raised the question in the Rajya Sabha on 1st April, 1971. Government have given consideration to the matter but have not decided to declare *persona non-grata*.

Saving of Foreign Exchange of Crude Oil

37. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUN-
WALA
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning and finding ways to save foreign exchange on crude oil as a result of the increase in prices;

(b) the total amount expected to be spent by Government as a result of the increase in price of crude oil by the foreign companies during 1970; and

(c) the expected increase in the refining capacity ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Various possible ways by which reduction in outgo of foreign exchange can be effected consequent on higher prices currently being charged by the oil companies for crude imports are under Government's active consideration.

(b) No additional foreign exchange was released on account of the intimations given by the foreign oil companies of increase in the price of crude during 1970, but lesser quantity of crude was imported by the oil companies as a consequence.

(c) The refining capacity in the public sector is planned to be progressively increased during the 4th Plan period as under :

(i) Barauni from 2.2 to 3.4 million tonnes

(ii) Cochine .. 2.5 to 3.5

(iii) Koyali .. 3.65 to 4.3

(iv) Haldia Refinery is expected to be commissioned with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes.

Preparation by Pakistan for War against India

38. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL :

Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Pakistan was putting up tents and installing field guns and have been surveying the Indian side of the border from position near Subimandi;

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

(c) whether Pakistan is preparing for another war with India ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. Government have no such reports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are aware of Pakistan's efforts to augment the offensive capacity of her Armed Forces.

Protest Note to Pakistan for Firing into Indian Villages

39. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked Pakistan on the 16th April, 1971 immediately to direct its forces in East Bengal to stop shooting into the Indian villages;

(b) whether any protest note was also forwarded to Pakistan in which it was pointed

out that some Indians had been injured by unprovoked Pakistani firing into Tripura village; and

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

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PALSINGH): (a) and (b). In a note delivered to the Pakistan High Commission on April 15, 1971, a protest was lodged against unprovoked and aggressive activities by Pakistan's Armed Forces along the Indo-East Bengal border. This note also referred to Pakistan's unprovoked firing into Tripura village in which some Indian nationals had been injured and asked the Pakistani Government to issue instructions to her armed forces to stop immediately such aggressive activities.

(c) In reply, Pakistan has denied that there had been any firing into Indian territory by the armed forces of Pakistan.

Closing of Pakistan Deputy High Commission's Office at Calcutta and Indian Deputy High Commission's Office at Dacca

40. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government has withdrawn and closed down its Deputy High Commission's office in Calcutta and has asked India to close down its Mission's Office in Dacca; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government deplores the unjustified closure of India's Mission in Dacca.

Revision of Refinery Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies

41. **SHRI D. K. PANDA**
SHRI CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any proposals to the foreign oil companies regarding the revision of the existing oil refinery agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Companies there to?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Informal discussions with the foreign oil companies have taken place in regard to the revision of refinery agreement to bring them into line with existing policies in the changed circumstances, since the time they were concluded. These discussions are at a purely exploratory stage at present and it would not be in the public interest to detail them.

Expansion of Soda Ash Plants

42. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are not taking up the expansion of existing Soda Ash Plants;

(b) whether it will have an effect on the existing acute shortage of soda-ash in the country; and

(c) whether there is a gap of 60,000 tonnes between the demand and indigenous production?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Of the existing four units, one unit has already been granted an industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion from 216,000 tonnes per annum to 360,000 tonnes per annum and another unit

has been given a letter of intent for expansion from 40,000 tonne, per annum to 150,070 tonnes per annum. Applications for industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion from the other two units are under consideration.

(b) Expansion will help meet shortages.

(c) According to present indications the gap between demand and indigenous production in 1971 is likely to be of the order of 40,000 tonnes.

**Qualifications for Post of Lecturer in
Maulana Azad Medical College,
New Delhi**

46. SHRI CHANDRAPPA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the post of Lecturer in a Medical College, qualification required is M.D.;

(b) whether a Doctor with M.B.B.S. qualifications has been appointed as a Lecturer in the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The qualifications required for the post of a Lecturer in a Medical College prescribed in the C.H.S. Rules, 1963, as amended from time to time, are as under :

(i) A recognised medical qualification included in the I or II Schedule or part II of the III Schedule (other than Licentiate qualifications) to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(ii) A Post-graduate degree in the Speciality;

(iii) At least 3 years experience as Registrar/Tutor/Demonstrator in the concerned speciality in a Medical College/Teaching Institution.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of G.D.R.

44. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the recognition of G.D.R. ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken by Government in this regard ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to reply to Unstarred Question No. 2934 answered in this House on the 30th November, 1970. There is no change in the position as stated at that time. The Government of India are satisfied with the development of relations between India and the G.D.R. in all spheres and it is their desire to strengthen them further.

**Family Planning Programme to
Check India's increasing
Population**

45. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the census of 1971 there has been an unprecedented growth rate of population in the country;

(b) if so, the total increase in the population;

(c) whether the preventive measures introduced for Family Planning have failed; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose

to take to check the increasing rate of population ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The decennial increases in population in the decades 1921-31, 1931-41 and 1941-51 were 11.0, 14.2 and 13.3 percent, respectively. In the decade 1951-61, the population increased by 21.5 percent and in 1961-71 the increase is 24.57 percent.

(b) The population increase in the period 1961-71 has been 107.8 million.

(c) The measures introduced by the Government of India to check the population growth have not failed. The expert committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission had estimated in their medium projection that India's population would be 561 million on 1st March, 1971. This was based on the assumed average decennial birth and death rates of 39.8 and 15.6 per thousand population respectively giving a geometric growth rate of 2.42% per annum during the decade. The provisional figure of population of India as on 1.4.1971 is 547 million which falls short of the Expert Committee's medium projections by about 14 million. According to calculations made in the Department of Family Planning 5.202 million births have been averted as a result of the work done upto the end of 1969-70.

(d) Government have intensified efforts to reduce the birth rate.

Medical College in Kerala

46. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the **SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sanction one Medical College for Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum on this subject;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). A request has been received from the Government of Kerala for opening a new Medical College at Trichur. Further, a representation has also been received from some members of Parliament and Chairman of the Trichur Municipal College Committee.

According to the national norm of one medical college for 5 million population, Kerala with a population of 20 million, is not entitled to any new medical College, during the 4th Plan period over and above the four medical colleges already in existence in the State. Moreover, medical education has been assigned to the State Sector in the Fourth Plan and funds for the purpose have to be found by the State Government.

The State Government and the representationists have already been informed of the position.

Provision of Sites for 'Shamshan Ghats' and 'Kabristans' in J. J. Colonies, Delhi

47. **SHRI DALIP SINGH :** Will the **NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided a site in J. J. Colonies in Union Territory of Delhi for 'Shamshan Ghats' and 'Kabristans'; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). In the Master Plan for Delhi, provision has been made for 'Shamshan Ghats' and 'Kabristans' in various parts of Delhi. No separate provision has been made for these facilities in individual colonies (including J. J. colonies). However, in view of the peculiar circumstances of certain J. J. colonies,

such as Nangloi, Najafgarh Road, and Madn-gir, the Delhi Development Authority has provided temporary sites for the purpose for the facility of the residents, pending development of regular sites by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

**Transfer of Ownership of Plots
in J. J. Colonies in Delhi**

48. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the ownership of the plots in the J. J. Colonies in Delhi to the allottees;

(b) if so, the policy in regard to ownership rights in cases where the allottees of the plots in the J. J. Colonies have sold or transferred the plots to some other persons;

(c) the mode of recovery of the cost of the plots from the allottees; and

(d) whether the cost will be recovered in easy instalments or in lump-sum ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The entire scheme is under examination.

**Allotment of Plots for Religious
Institutions in Jhuggi-Jhonpri
Colonies of Delhi**

49. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether no plots for religious institutions i.e. Mandir, Masjids and Gurudwaras etc. have been reserved in the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Colonies of the Union Territory of Delhi and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) Government's policy in regard to the allotment of these plots;

(c) whether plots will be allotted to religious organisations organised by the inhabitants of these Jhuggi-Jhonpri Colonies;

(d) if not, to whom such plots will be allotted in cases where such religious organisations are not in existence; and

(e) whether these plots will be allotted to such organisations on payment or free of charges ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Sites for religious purposes are earmarked in the layout plans of Jhuggi-Jhonpri colonies.

(b) Such sites can be allotted to the registered social, cultural and religious organisations.

(c) Yes; provided such organisations are registered.

(d) Registered religious organisations, other than those of the inhabitants of J. J. colonies, can also be considered for allotment of such sites.

(e) Allotments are made on lease-hold basis and the allottees are required to pay annual ground rent besides the premium for the plots so allotted.

**पूर्वी बंगाल में विस्थापित कर दिये गये
भारतीय परिवार**

51. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी बंगाल में रहने वाले निहत्थे नागरिकों पर पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा हाल ही में किये गये आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप कितने भारतीय परिवार विस्थापित हो गये हैं;

(ख) उनकी सहायता के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं;

(ग) अब तक वहाँ कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रद्रक मारे गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तानी सेना ने ढाका रेश

कोर्स के मध्य बनी भारतीय कालोनी तथा उम के निवासियों को पूर्णतया नष्ट कर दिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा किये गये हमले के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले किसी भारतीय परिवार अथवा मरने वाले किसी भारतीय राष्ट्रिक के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) ढाका रेम कोर्स के मध्य में कोई भारतीय कालोनी नहीं थी।

Oil found at Kusijan in Assam

53. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether some oil was found recently at Kusijan in Assam;

(b) what would be the capacity of this oil-field for producing crude in a year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve this oil-field ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Of the 4 wells drilled in Kusijan, only one produced a small quantity of oil. Further tests showed that the well was of poor calibre, incapable of sustaining continuous production. Two more wells were therefore drilled but neither of these wells established oil production. Evidence obtained so far indicates that oil prospects in the immediate vicinity of Kusijan are poor.

Expenditure on Indian High Commission in London

54. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff employed in the Indian High Commission in London at present and the expenditure being incurred on the Mission yearly;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to minimise the expenditure on this Mission; and

(c) if so, what steps have already been taken ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

The strength of the officers and staff of the High Commission of India, London, under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs in 1971 is as follows :

(i) India-based ... 65

(ii) Local-based ... 252

The annual budgeted expenditure for 1971-72 of the departments of the High Commission under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs is Rs.126.46 lakhs.

The question of economy consistent with functional effectiveness of the High Commission of India, London, is continuously under Government scrutiny and attention.

The High Commission of India, London was inspected thrice by the Foreign Service Inspectors during the period 1967 to 1971 with accent on its staffing pattern. Recently 25 posts were reduced and 14 posts are being kept vacant in the departments under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs. As compared to last year, this year a net annual recurring saving of Rs. 6.95 lakhs is anticipated.

In 1968-69 there were 745 posts in all the Departments of the High Commission of India, London, under the control of various Ministries of the Government of India including the Ministry of External Affairs. In 1970-71 the number of posts was reduced to 646. There was thus an overall reduction of 99 posts in two years. The expenditure in 1968-69 on all the Departments of the High

Commission was Rs. 252.14 lakhs, while that accounted so far in the accounts for 1970-71 (still open till August 1971) is Rs. 173.28 lakhs. This will mean an annual saving of approximately Rs. 75 lakhs.

Supply of Water to the South Delhi Colonies from Wazirabad

55. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal to supply water to the South Delhi colonies from Wazirabad;

(b) the stage at which the said proposal stands at present; and

(c) when Government propose to supply water to the South Delhi colonies from Wazirabad ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme to provide water to South Delhi colonies from Wazirabad is being executed by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. It has been reported by the Undertaking that the work is nearing completion and is expected to be completed by the middle of July, 1971. The supplies are expected to be given soon after the works are completed and tested.

Allotment of Accommodation to Central Government Employees

56. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision in the rules that Government accommodation can be allotted on priority basis to those Government employees whose names are recommended by their respective offices for their being key personnel of the Department;

(b) if so, whether Government have recei-

ved any such requests from some offices and Departments of the Government; and

(c) the steps Government have taken so far to allot them accommodation on priority basis and the time by which the said allotment is likely to be made ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no such provision in the Allotment Rules but according to the existing policy decision, the key personnel of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats, who are required to work late hours, can be considered for *ad hoc* allotment of accommodation on the recommendation of the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

(c) The applications received are being scrutinised in consultation with the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats and it cannot be stated as to by which time it will be possible to make allotments as that depends upon houses falling vacant also.

Social Housing Scheme for Jhuggi-Jhonpri Dwellers

57. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a 'Social Housing Scheme' in regard to jhuggi and jhonpri and slums;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) how the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers are likely to be benefited thereby; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). Details of Scheme are being examined for provision of amenities to jhuggi and jhonpri dwellers and for their settlement,

Transfer of C.P.W.D Sectional Officers

58. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. P. W. D. Sectional Officers are transferred after every three years;

(b) if so, whether it is strictly followed;

(c) whether there had been exceptions at South Avenue Enquiry Office, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The normal period of continuous stay of Sectional Officers at a particular station is four years. They can, however, be allowed to remain at any station beyond the normal period of stay upto a maximum of 8 years provided they do not work in any particular Division or a group such as Maintenance or Construction or Planning for more than four years. This can be reduced or extended further in the exigencies of service. There is one Sectional Officer in the South Avenue Enquiry Office who has been in Delhi for over eight years and has also completed more than four years in the Maintenance Group. He is, therefore, due for transfer outside Delhi. In fact, orders transferring him had been issued but as the new Parliament had been summoned to meet on the 22nd March, 1971 and as some of the M.Ps who had not been re-elected had to vacate their flats and new M.Ps had to occupy them, it was not considered appropriate to effect a change during this transitional period and he has, therefore, been retained till the 30th June, 1971 when he will be relieved of his present assignment for taking up a new job outside Delhi.

केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग के सेक्शनल अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

59. श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग में एक ही स्थान पर तीन वर्ष तक कार्य करने के बाद कर्मचारियों का तबादला कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संसद सदस्यों के प्लेटों से सम्बद्ध पूछताछ कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें एक ही स्थान पर तीन वर्ष तक कार्य कर लेने के बाद भी बदला नहीं गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं, तथा ऐसे कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन पूछताछ कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध किसी संसद सदस्य से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सेक्शनल आफिसर की किसी एक स्थान पर लगातार कार्य करने की सामान्य अवधि चार वर्ष है। तथापि, किसी एक स्थान पर, उन्हें इस सामान्य अवधि से ज्यादा देर रहने की अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक ठहरने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है बशर्ते यह सुनिश्चित हो जाये कि वे अनुरक्षण या निर्माण अथवा आयोजना जैसे किसी मण्डल या ग्रुप विशेष में चार से अधिक वर्ष कार्य नहीं करते हैं। इसे सेवा की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए घटाया अथवा आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). एक कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल) के विरुद्ध दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उसे पूछताछ कार्यालय से बदल दिया जाये तथा दिल्ली के

बाहर उसके स्थानान्तरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं तथा आशा है वह अपने वर्तमान मद से 30 जून, 1971 तक मुक्त हो जायेंगे।

Progress at Haldia Refinery Project

60. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) how far the works of the Haldia Refinery have proceeded upto-date;

(b) whether any construction work is at present going on;

(c) how much of the construction work is being done departmentally and how much by contractors;

(d) how many staff quarters have already been built; and

(e) whether the Head Office of the Refinery has been shifted to Haldia ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The overall progress achieved in the construction of Haldia Refinery as on 31st March, 1971 is as follows :

	Technip EIL-ND	Technip France	Petrom EIL-ND	Petrom Romania	EIL Direct service
Engineering	82.8%	70%	64%	57%	45.7%
Construction		Technip 20%		I. E. 10%	E. I. L. 21.4%

The construction jobs currently in progress at site are earth work and site grading, pre-loading of tanks and preparation of tank pads; construction of roads, township and warehouse; sinking of tube wells; tank erection; and work connected with piles and foundations.

(c) The entire construction work is being done by other agencies under the overall supervision and responsibility of the three principal contractors namely Technip of France, Petrom of Romania and Engineers India Limited (EIL) a Central Public Undertaking.

(d) The construction work on the first phase of the township consisting of 208 dwelling units has already started. Besides IOC have also taken over 42 houses from S. E. Railway at Hathibera and 30 blocks from the Industrial Housing Scheme of the West Bengal Government to meet the immediate housing requirements.

(e) Yes, Sir,

Sale of Kerala Girls in Foreign Countries

61. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of Inquiry into the alleged sale of a Kerala girls in some foreign countries;

(b) whether girls are still abducted from the State of Kerala and are being sold in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action in this regard ?

VIDESH MANTRI/LAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The comprehensive inquiry initiated by the Government of India into the reported sale of Catholic girls from Kerala to Convents in certain European countries is

nearing completion and the Government hopes to place its findings on the Table of the House shortly.

Meeting of Naga Leaders at Kohima

62. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state:

(a) whether two-day meeting of the Naga leaders was held at Kohima during the last week of April, 1971 to explore avenues to restore permanent peace and a satisfactory political settlement in Nagaland;

(b) whether in a resolution the meeting expressed its concern over the situation in the State; and

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

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Nagaland state has a duly elected Government. This resolution will no doubt receive the same consideration of that Government as resolution on public affairs in other States by other public gatherings.

Prevention of Pollution of Water and Air in Industrial Regions of India

63. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state the details of the action to be taken for the prevention of pollution of water and air in the developing industrial regions of the country?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISHU) : Government is of the view that the most effective way to control the pollution of water and air in the country is to have comprehensive legislation on the subject. Government have already introduced a bill, called the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 in Rajya Sabha. Government also propose to introduce legislation on the prevention of air pollution and have set up, for this purpose, an Expert Committee to make a

thorough study of the problem and to draft, suitable legislation.

Financial Assistance for Improvement of Slums in Tamil Nadu State

64. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for improvement of slums in the cities of Madras, Tiruchnapalli, Madurai and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of financial assistance given to the State Government for these schemes?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State Sector. The State Governments are accordingly competent to formulate and sanction projects regarding improvement of slums, as also for clearance and redevelopment of slum areas. The Ministry of Works and Housing have, therefore, no details of the projects drawn up by the Government of Tamil Nadu for improvement of slums in the cities of Madras, Tiruchanapalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(b) Since the beginning of the 4th Plan, Central assistance to the State Governments for all development programmes in the State Sector, (including Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme) is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grant.' The State Governments are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to their own requirements and priorities.

Disposal of Indian Properties held by Pakistan during 1965 Conflict

65. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan have recently disposed of all the Indian properties held by Pakistan during 1965 conflict; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

action, if any, taken by Government of India in this regard ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen notices appearing in the Pakistan Press, from time to time for the sale of Indian properties seized by Pakistan during the 1965 conflict.

Government have protested to the Government of Pakistan against such sales, pointing out that they are illegal and contrary to International Law and practice and urging upon that Government to discuss the restoration of the properties, as envisaged in the Tashkent Declaration of 1966.

Reorganisation of Defence Positions

66. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the **RAKSHA MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to reorganise our defence positions in view of the changed situation on the borders; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Developments across India's borders are taken into account in making our own defence arrangements.

Barauni-Haldia Pipeline Enquiry Commission's Report

68. SHRI N. K. SINGHA : Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now taken a final decision on the Barauni-Haldia Pipeline Enquiry Commission's Report; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : No Sir. The Commission of Inquiry on Pipelines has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

69. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the **NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the mounting losses it was decided sometime back to wind up the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., but later this decision was rescinded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Company proposes to pay off its liabilities running into several lakhs of rupees ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). There was a proposal to that effect in 1967 but no such decision was taken by the Government. Ways and means are under consideration for the prompt collection of outstandings due to the Company and to reduce losses incurred by the Company which at present amount to about 6% of the total value of works executed by the Company.

Visit by Indian Trade Commissioner in Hongkong to Canton Trade Fair

70. SHRI BISJWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Trade Commissioner in Hongkong recently visited Canton Trade Fair;

(b) whether the Indian representative was invited to attend the fair or he sought permission to attend the fair of his own; and

(c) whether the Indian participation indicates a bridging up of the differences between the two countries ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Indian Commissioner in Hongkong visited the Canton Trade Fair in April, 1971.

(b) He visited the Fair on his own.

(c) It was a routine visit with no political implications.

मंत्री की स्वच्छिद्र निधि से चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता

71. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उनकी स्वच्छिद्र निधि में से किन-किन व्यक्तियों और चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को वित्तीय अनुदान दिया गया था और उसकी राशि कितनी थी; और

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 से 1970-71 तक की अवधि के दौरान उक्त निधि में से उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन व्यक्तियों और चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को वित्तीय अनुदान दिया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना संबंधी विवरण मे दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था एल० टी—167/71]।

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

72. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three foreign oil companies have repeatedly been demanding increase in the prices of crude oil, insisting on payment in foreign currencies and resorting to unhealthy competition with the Indian Oil Companies; if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon;

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise the foreign oil companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the economic gain or loss to the country in either of the cases ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) All suppliers of crude oil, including the three foreign oil companies, asked for increase in the price of crude oil as a result of the agreement reached between the oil companies operating in the region and the Oil, Producing & Exporting Countries (OPEC) of the Gulf area. Apart from the demand for a higher crude price, there is no change in the system of paying for crude nor any un-healthy competition in crude imports with any Indian Oil company.

(b) and (c). There are no immediate proposals for nationalising the foreign oil companies. Any such decision will have to take into consideration a large number of factors including the economic evaluation of the proposal.

Production of Defence Requirements

73. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the proportion of our defence requirements produced internally and their value and volume;

(b) the proportion and details of defence requirements imported from particular countries and their value in terms of rupee or foreign currencies respectively; and

(c) the target for achieving self-sufficiency in defence production and reasons for not achieving the same immediately ?

RAKSHA MANTRALAYA (RAKSHA UTPADAN) MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) To meet our urgent requirements, we are obtaining some supplies from other countries for our Defence Forces and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the details. Our policy is to produce in the country important Defence requirements; however

some imports are necessary either to supplement quantities produced in the country or in respect of types, which it is not economic to manufacture in the country.

(c) No target can be fixed for achieving self-sufficiency in defence production, since the requirements of the Services change continuously with the rapid advances in defence technology and the development of more powerful and sophisticated equipment in other countries. The production of weapons and other defence equipment is a continuously evolving process and self-sufficiency can be expressed only in relative terms. Continuous efforts are, however, made in the direction of self-sufficiency, keeping in view various factors such as cost of investment, the size of our requirements, availability of know-how etc.

Supply of Electric Meters in Servants' Quarters of M. Ps. Bungalows

74. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of the two servants' quarters attached to the Bungalows allotted to M. Ps., electric meter is provided only in one servant quarter even though the fittings are there in both the quarters;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships experienced by the occupants; and

(c) whether instructions have been given to provide electric meters for both the quarters, when deposits are made ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Both the servants quarters are electrified but electric meter is common for both the quarters since the bill for electric consumption is paid by the M. P., in whose name the servants quarters along with the main bungalow are allotted.

(b) In view of what is stated under (a) above, the question of hardship does not arise.

(c) It is not considered necessary to provide separate meters as the consumption charges are to be paid by the allottees and not by the servants occupying the servants' quarters.

Jhilmil Tahirpur Residential Scheme of D. D. A.

75. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has charged Rs. 29.00 per square yard for the plots of 125 square yards allotted by them by draw of lots in the Jhilmil-Tahirpur Residential Scheme in Delhi;

(b) whether Rs. 44.00 per square yard are being charged for the same plots from those whose lands were acquired for the Delhi Development Authority Residential Schemes in 1959 and are being allotted alternative plots in that colony;

(c) if so, the reasons for charging higher price from the above category of persons who have been deprived of their lands for the Delhi Development Authority's benefit; and

(d) whether any representation has been received for charging the same price from both the categories of allottees and, if so, the action taken thereon ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. These plots were allotted to persons in the Low Income Group below the cost price.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The owners, whose lands are acquired for the planned development of Delhi, are entitled to full compensation as determined by the Land Acquisition Collector (or the Courts of Law, as the case may be) under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. However, Government have decided, as a special case, to allot developed residential plots to them at predetermined rates. This in itself is a concession.

(d) No such representation seems to have been received.

Britain's Asian Immigration Bill

76. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indians in England have raised their voice against Britain's Asian Immigration Bill;

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

(c) whether this question has also been taken up with the Government of U.K. ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is deeply concerned about some of the features of the Immigration Bill.

(c) Yes, Sir.

We have already communicated our views on the Bill to the British Government.

Setting up of Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

77. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) when the Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur is likely to be set up,

(b) whether the entire programme is being delayed because of some foreign exchange difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome the said difficulty ?

RAKSHA MANTRALAYA (RAKSHA UTPADAN) MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The plant is likely to be set up in about 5 years from its sanction.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Defence Production Board

78. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up the Defence Production Board at the Ministry level;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the Board is likely to be established ?

RAKSHA MANTRALAYA (RAKSHA UTPADAN) MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The hon'ble Member has in mind perhaps the Ordnance Production Board which has been set up at the Ministry level with effect from May 1, 1971.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कार्यकरण

79. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना के क्या उद्देश्य थे;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना के बाद से दिल्ली तथा उसके उपनगरीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि के मूल्यों में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) भूमि के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस दिशा में उसे कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है; और

(घ) भविष्य में निम्न तथा माध्यम आय वाले वर्गों के लोगों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर भूमि दिलाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राक्ष

मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) बृहत योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली के विकास को बढ़ावा देना तथा सुनिश्चित करना।

(ख) कोई मादात्मक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ). निम्न तथा माध्यम आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को प्लाट अर्जन, विकास आदि की लागत पर आधारित दरों पर आबंटित किये जाते हैं। कुछ मामलों में दर, मुख्यतः निम्न कारणों से बढ़ गई है :

- (i) न्यायालयों द्वारा भूमि के मुआवजे का बढ़ाया जाना।
- (ii) विकास की लागत में वृद्धि, इसमें दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा मांगी गई बिजली की लागत भी शामिल है।
- (iii) छोटे प्लोटों के अधिक संख्या में काटने हेतु ले-आऊट प्लान में परिवर्तन।

मामले की जाँच के लिये एक समिति नियुक्ति की गई है।

निम्न और मध्यम आय वाले वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को भूखण्डों का आबंटन

80. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिगृहीत भूमि के लिए दिये गये मुआवजे की दरें क्या हैं और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की भूमि के विकास पर उसके द्वारा किये गये प्रति वर्ग मीटर व्यय की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब तक गन तीन वर्षों में नीलाम किये गये और आबंटित किये गये भूखण्डों की प्रति वर्ग मीटर दरें क्या हैं; तथा तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकसित भूखण्डों की नीलामी द्वारा बिक्री करके भारी मुनाफा कमाने और निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्गों वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये लाटरी द्वारा या उचित दरों पर आबंटन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) दिल्ली में भूमि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित की जाती है तथा मुआवजा दिया जाता है। मुआवजे की दर का निश्चित निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि बढ़ोत्तरी तदन्तर न्यायालय द्वारा अक्सर दी जाती है। तथापि, उपराज्यपाल द्वारा अनुमोदित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए अर्जन का पूलित मूल्य लगभग 5 रुपये से 8 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर के बीच होता है जो अर्जित भूमि की स्थिति पर निर्भर है। प्रत्येक योजना के विकास की लागत भी पृथक्-पृथक् होती है। विकासार्थ लिए गये सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के लिए यह लगभग 14 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर होती है।

(ख) सूचना मालूम की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) विकसित भूमि का नीलामी द्वारा निपटान करना सरकार की नीति है, सिवाय निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के जैसे उन मामलों में जो अपवाद स्वरूप श्रेणियों में आते हैं, उन्हें लाटरी द्वारा रिहायशी प्लाट पूर्व निर्धारित (अधिग्रहण की तथा विकास इत्यादि की लागत पर आधारित) दरों पर आबंटित किये जाते हैं। नीलामी के लिए प्लाटों के विकास के साथ-साथ, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के आबंटन के लिए प्लाटों को विकसित भी कर रहा है।

पिथौरागढ़ तथा घरचुला के बीच भूमि अर्जित किया जाना

81. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिथौरागढ़ और घरचुला के बीच की जमीन छावनी के लिए अर्जित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भूमि के उक्त अर्जन के कारण अनेक व्यक्ति बेघर हो गये हैं,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार तराई भवर के उन बेघर व्यक्तियों की

सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भूमि आवंटित करने का है,

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) . (क) पिथौरागढ़ और घरचुला के बीच छावनी कार्यों के लिए कोई भूमि अर्जित नहीं की गई है। तथापि पिथौरागढ़ और घरचुला के बीच के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित भूमि अर्जित करने के लिए सस्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है :

स्थिति	क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)
1. पिथौरागढ़ और घरचुला के बीच	93.770 इस समय किराये पर है।
2. घरचुला	142.328 इस समय अधिग्रहण की हुई है।
3. अस्कोट	11.328 इस समय अधिग्रहण की हुई है।
4. पिथौरागढ़ टाउन के दक्षिण-पूर्व में	29.69 भूमि को अर्जन किया जा रहा है और सैनिक अधिकारियों को सौंपी जानी है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) द्वारा अर्जन की गई अधिकतर भूमि पहले से ही रक्षा विभाग के कब्जे में थी और इस कारण किसी व्यक्ति को बेघर नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, यह समझा जाता है कि 600 एकड़ निजी भूमि को अर्जन करने के कारण लगभग 500 व्यक्ति विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(ग) से (ङ). जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि अधिग्रहीत की जाती है, वे स्थानीय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अर्जित गये मुआवजे को पाने के हक्दार हैं। उन्हें पुनः पुनर्वास करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

Indian Deputy High Commissioner's Wife Subjected to Ill-Treatment by Pakistan Authorities

83. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wife of our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca was subjected to ill-treatment by the Pakistan authorities in Karachi while she was on her way to India;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to

ensure the safety and security of our diplomatic personnel in view of Pakistan's flagrant violation of diplomatic etiquette and norms ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Her luggage and even her hand bag were searched while emplaning at Dacca and she was prevented from boarding the aeroplane for Delhi at Karachi Airport on the 21st of April, 1971. Two days later, another attempt was made to prevent her from leaving Pakistan in spite of the fact that an assurance of safe conduct had been obtained from the Pakistan Foreign Office.

(c) Government have strongly protested against the action of the Pakistan authorities and have pointed out that the safety and security of our personnel is that Government's responsibility.

Visit to Bangla Desh by a Labour Member of Parliament of U.K.

84. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Labour Member of Parliament of U. K. who had recently been on a visit to India and Bangla Desh had suggested Commonwealth action including convening of a special Conference of Commonwealth countries to end the war and genocide in Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to that suggestion ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government have been in touch with various countries including members of the Commonwealth, urging upon them the urgent necessity to use their influence with Pakistan to bring an immediate end to the genocide in East Bengal.

DDT Factory in Maharashtra

85. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up a D.D.T. Factory in Maharashtra;

(b) whether some countries like Canada, Sweden, Hungary, Norway, Japan and Cyprus have banned the use of D.D.T.; and

(c) whether in view of the international banning of the D.D.T., Government will abandon the idea of setting up the D.D.T. Factory in Maharashtra ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A proposal to set up a DDT Factory in Maharashtra at Rasayani is still under consideration.

(b) Government have information that certain foreign countries have restricted the use of DDT. Sweden is reported to have restored its use for certain agricultural purposes based on economic consideration.

(c) No. A review of the future requirements of DDT, which was recently made, has, however, revealed that these shall be substantially lower than what were anticipated earlier.

Rise in the Prices of popular Medicines

86. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retail prices of popular medicines like APC, Milk of Magnesia etc. have gone up by 25 to 50 per cent since January;

(b) whether the increase in the prices of these medicines is due to Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure stability of prices of the popular medicines ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government have no such information. While fixing the prices of well known brands of popular medicines under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, care had been taken to see that the prices were not increased.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 provides *inter alia* that the prices of formulations once fixed shall not be increased except with the prior approval of Government. Subject to certain conditions, expansion of capacity is being encouraged for the purpose of securing the benefit of economies of scale.

Petro-Chemical Industrial Complex in South

87. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to issue an industrial licence for a Petro-Chemical Industrial Complex in the South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation for the Hijacked Indian Plane

88. **SHRI MAYAVAN :**
SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is prepared not to insist on adequate compensation and the return of hijackers by Pakistan;

(b) whether India had decided to treat the issue as amenable to settlement through bilateral negotiations; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are continuing to press the Government of Pakistan to pay compensation, take suitable action against the two hijackers, and give assurances for the future.

(b) and (c) Government consider that this matter can best be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

Construction of Building Complex on Island Grounds of Madras City

89. **SHRI MAYAVAN :** Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to construct a building complex on the Island Grounds of Madras city;

(b) if so, whether Government of Tamil Nadu have written to his Ministry raising certain objections; and

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

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Projects for construction of buildings on the Island grounds which are owned by Defence have been sanctioned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under the examination of the Government.

Mass production of Light Weight Bridge Equipment, Trawlers Trackways and Gadget to Locate Submarine

90. **SHRI MAYAVAN :** Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any concrete plan for mass production of Light weight bridge equipment, trawlers and trackways and the gadget to help locate submarine; and

(b) if not, when Government propose to

do so in order to keep pace with the 1200 Defence research projects taken in hand during 1970-71?

RAKSHA MANTRALAYA (RAKSHA UT PADAN) MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). plans have been formulated for the production of a light-weight bridge and for assault trackway. Competence is being built up for the development of equipment used in detection of Submarines.

Recommendations of Tariff Commission for Dye-stuff Industry

91. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted to examine the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in regard to the dye-stuff industry; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. The Tariff Commission in their report on the dye-stuff industry have recommended that a Standing Committee should be set up to make a detailed assessment of capacity, production, quality, prices, supply and demand in respect of the dye-stuff industry. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and formal orders setting up the Standing Committee is expected to be issued shortly.

Expenditure on publicity under Nirodh Commercial Scheme

92. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for reduction in the expenditure on publicity under the Nirodh Commercial Scheme and for lesser purchase of contraceptives and equipment for intensifi-

cation of Family Planning programme during 1970-71; and

(b) whether there is some relaxation in the efforts for population control?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Expenditure on publicity under the Nirodh Commercial Scheme as well as on conventional contraceptives increased during the year 1970-71 as shown below :

Year	Publicity under Nirodh Commercial Scheme Rs. (lakh)	Conventional Contraceptives Rs. (lakh)
1969-70	25	58.19
1970-71	45	120.00

(b) Does not arise.

Programme for Modernisation of Indian Navy at Vishakhapatnam Naval Base

93. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme taken up at the Vishakhapatnam Naval Base for modernising the Indian Navy; and

(b) by what time the programme is to be completed?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the programme for modernising the Vishakhapatnam Naval Base.

Forming of a New Alliance For South-East Asia

94. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a small N. A. T. O. type alliance in South East Asia, complete with men and arms, is being formed;

(b) if so, which are the Commonwealth countries working for the creation of the new alliance; and

(c) whether India will participate in this alliance?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information available with Government, five Commonwealth countries, namely, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Britain have entered into a Five Power Defence Arrangement under which the safety of Malaysia and Singapore is guaranteed against external attack.

(c) India is not a member of the Five Power Defence Arrangement, and has no intention of joining it.

Reopening of B. B. C.'s Office in India

95. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B. B. C. has recently requested the Government of India for allowing its functioning in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have since reconsidered this matter; and

(c) if so, details of the decision taken in the matter?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Enquiry into Reported Shortage of Urea Stocks in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

96. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 698 on the 14th December, 1970 regarding the shortage of Urea stocks in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of inquiry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Government have not instituted any enquiry. The Corporation was, however, asked to intimate how the reported shortage had occurred. The report is awaited and as such the question of taking any action in the matter does not arise at this stage.

Agreement with Japanese Firm for Supply of a Platform for Offshore Oil exploration in Bombay High Area

97. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the **PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with a Japanese firm, Messers Mitsubishi, to supply a platform for offshore oil exploration in Bombay High area of the Gulf of Cambay;

(b) whether it took six years for making an agreement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether another firm Messers Tenneco also offered to explore oil six years back on the condition that they will get 20 per cent of the net profit if the oil is struck and the same offer was rejected by Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Following Government policy of "assisted owner operation" in regard to offshore exploration evolved early in 1969, proposals were received from the Mitsubishi Group of Japan and other foreign groups from the end of 1969, after about one year of negotiations. A memorandum of Understanding was signed with Mitsubishi Group in December,

1970 for supply of a self-propelled jack-up platform and the Contract was signed in February, 1971.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Tenneco of USA made an offer in 1967 for joint venture in offshore exploration of the Bombay High area. [This offer, not being in accordance with Government policy of "assisted owner operation" was not pursued.

Raising the Number of Infantry Battalions in Indian Army

98. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to raise the number of infantry battalions in Indian army; and

(b) if so, by what time the raising of battalions will be completed ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It would be against the public interest, to disclose any information regarding this matter.

Reorganisation of Traffic Pattern in the Connaught Place, New Delhi

99. SHRI JADEJA : Will the NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Central Road Research Institute to reorganise the Traffic Pattern in Connaught Place Complex, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit by a Delegation of a Political Party to Korea

100. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether some members of a political party in India visited Korea in the year 1970 to establish political relations with the Communist Party of Korea; and

(b) if so, the result of the visit of the delegation to Korea by that party ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) A CPM delegation composed of Sarvashri P. Sundarayya E. M. S. Namboodripad and Promode Dasgupta, visited Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea from June 16 to July 1, 1970 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

(b) The delegation was received by DPRK leaders including the President of the National Assembly and Premier Kim Il Sung.

राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में अस्पतालों के निर्माण के लिए निधि

102. श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में अस्पतालों का निर्माण, और रोगियों की चिकित्सा करने हेतु आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने धन की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गंगानगर के मुख्य अस्पताल में इस समय 150 रोगियों के चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था है जबकि इस समय वहाँ वास्तव में रोगियों की संख्या 250 से 300 तक बढ़ गई है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को सहायता देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से जैसे की

सूचना प्राप्त होगी, उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) चौथे पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में राज्य आयोजन की योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता एक मुश्त अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है।

**Vasectomy and Loop fixing cases
in Bahraich (U. P.)**

104. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the number of males and females who underwent vasectomy and loop-fixing in the Bahraich District (UP) during the last two years and how many of them were landless; and

(b) how many persons in the Bahraich District (UP) were persuaded to undergo vasectomy operation on the promise that they would get agricultural land settled in their names but the promise was not implemented ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The number of persons who underwent sterilisation and women who got loops inserted during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as follows :—

Year	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	I. U. C. D.
1969-70	748	34	1,080
1970-71 (Feb' 71)	821	92	1,487

Information regarding the number of landless persons and part (b) of the question has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

विदेशों द्वारा प्रकाशित मानचित्रों में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सीमा का गलत सीमांकन

105. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमेरिका जैसे देशों ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान का एक भाग दिखाया है तथा फिलिप्स एटलस में भी हमारी सीमाओं को गलत दिखाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके विरोध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) इस बारे में उन देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) उन देशों द्वारा भारत के प्रति ऐसे रवैया अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) ऐसी बातों को स्थाई रूप से रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस समय अमेरिका में प्रकाशित नक्शों और एटलसों में आमतौर पर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में युद्ध-विराम रेखा को, इस क्षेत्र में भारत पाकिस्तान के बीच विभाजन रेखा के रूप में (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा रेखा के रूप में नहीं) दिखाया जाता है। जार्जफिलिप एण्ड सन, लंदन द्वारा प्रकाशित एटलसों में हमारी सीमा रेखाएं गलत दिखाई गई हैं।

(ख) से (ङ). हमारी सीमाएं गलत दिखाने वाले नक्शों और एटलसों के प्रवेश पर रोक है या गलत स्थलों पर काली स्याही पीत कर अनुमति दी जाती है। नक्शों को ठीक करने के लिए संबंधित सरकार या प्रकाशकों से इस विषय पर बातचीत भी चल रही हैं।

**बानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा करें का
पुनर्निर्धारण**

106. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने छावनी

क्षेत्र के निवासियों द्वारा देय कर्गों का पुनर्निर्धारण किया है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या आधार है;

(ग) क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों द्वारा कर्गों का पुनर्निर्धारण करते समय अपनाई गई भ्रष्ट प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में रिपोर्ट छावनी अधिकारियों से तथा स्वयं उन्हें की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा विवरण को सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Allotment of Housing Accommodation to Employees of Secretariats of Parliament

107. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1962 on the 4th August, 1969 regarding the allotment of housing accommodation to employees of the Secretariats of Parliament and state :

(a) the number of applications forwarded by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats so far;

(b) whether allotments have since been made to those applicants; and

(c) if not, when the allotments are likely to be completed ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Lok Sabha Secretariat have forwarded 103 applications and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat have forwarded 174 applications for *ad hoc* allotment so far.

(b) and (c). According to the decision

taken by Government, only those key personnel working in these Secretariats, who have to work late hours, are to be considered for *ad hoc* allotment, etc. on the recommendations of the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha. In view of the large number of applications forwarded by these Secretariats, the applications received are being scrutinised in consultation with the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats to see if all such persons fulfil the requisite conditions. It cannot at this stage be stated as to by what time it will be possible to make allotment. This will depend upon the number of availability of houses also.

Use of British Military Base by Pakistan

108. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the VIDESH MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan have started using the British Military base at Gan for transportation of troops to East Pakistan for the suppression of the Bangla Desh movement for independence;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have sent any protest letter to the British Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof and the reaction of the British Government thereto ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The British Government have denied any request by Pakistan for the use of the base at Gan.

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

Sainik School at Tillaia in Bihar

109. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Sainik School at Tillaia in district Hazaribagh of Bihar;

(b) if so, the names of the persons who

run the school and the manner in which Government exercise control thereon;

(c) whether 15 Legislators of Bihar have submitted a memorandum to Government in regard to the irregularities alleged to have been committed there;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Principal of the School is Lt. Col. R. L. Gadeock under the guidance and supervision of a Local Board of Administration on which members of the Central and State Governments as well as Educationalists are included. The school is also periodically inspected by the Hony. Secretary of the Sainik School Society.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The complaints were principally on the alleged deterioration of educational standards in the School and a number of other administrative irregularities in the running of the School.

(e) After a thorough investigation suitable action has been taken on the complaints and the complaints informed of the same.

Nationalisation of Property of Indian Nationals in Burma

110. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the **VIDESH MANTRI** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burmese Government had nationalised all business establishments in 1964 thereby taking over all assets, merchandise etc. from Indian Nationals;

(b) if so, whether compensation had been paid to them by the Burmese Government;

(c) if the, answer to part (b) be in the negative, the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to give compensation to Indian Nationals; and

(d) whether Government intend to give interest free loans against the stocks nationalised by Government of Burma to all those who are trying to rehabilitate themselves in India ?

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of compensation of assets is under the consideration of the Government of India and the Govt. of Burma.

(d) The Government of India has already instituted certain measures to provide relief and assistance in those cases who might need them. Granting of interest free loan against the stocks nationalised by the Government of Burma for all those who are trying to rehabilitate themselves in India is not intended.

मद्रास में 65 मंजिले भव्य भवन का निर्माण

111. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास में एक 65 मंजिले भव्य-भवन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय स्थित होंगे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त भवन पर कितनी लागत आयेगी; और

(घ) इस भवन के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राष्‍ट्र मंत्री (श्री आई० के० मुखराल) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों को स्थान देने के लिए मद्रास में एक 65 मंजिला भवन बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Subletting of out of turn Allotment of Accommodation by Central Government Employees

112. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central Government Employees in New Delhi have been allotted residential quarters since 1965 on out of turn basis on production of Medical Certificates;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired that a number of them have sublet their quarters on higher rents; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take the help of the Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct a secret enquiry and take action against the guilty Government employees ?

NIRMAL AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The allotment of general pool accommodation on out-of-turn basis on medical grounds is made to an eligible Government servant on serious illness of self or a member of his family as provided in the Allotment Rules. Out-of-turn allotment under the Rules remained suspended in Delhi/New Delhi during 1964 to November, 1967. The ban on out of turn allotments on medical grounds was lifted in December, 1967, and the applications received upto 16th May, 1968 were examined and allotments made in a number of cases keeping in view the grounds for illness and the totality of circumstances. The ban on receipt of applications for out-of-turn allotments again remained effective from 17th May, 1968 to 30th September, 1970.

(b) No complaint in regard to subletting of accommodation so secured by Government employees has been received in the Directorate of Estates.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में हेजे का फैसला

113. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य

और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल-मई, 1971 में दिल्ली में हेजा फैल गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हेजे से कितने व्यक्ति मरे और यह किन क्षेत्रों में फैला ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) और (ख). केवल दिल्ली की मादीपुर जे० जे० कालोनी में 14 अप्रैल, 1971 को हेजे की एक घटना की सूचना मिली है। इस अवधि में अभी तक किसी के मरने का कोई समाचार नहीं मिला है।

C. G. H. S. Facilities to Teachers and Employees of Delhi University

114. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had thought in the past of extending the C. G. H. S. facilities to the teachers and other employees of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The proposal of extending the C. G. H. S. facilities to teachers and other employees of Delhi University "as also to other Semi Government and autonomous bodies has been considered. It has been decided that the extension of C. G. H. S. facilities should be phased. The Organisations, the inclusion of which would not involve any extra financial burden on the staff and buildings are proposed to be covered under the Scheme in the 1st phase. The staff of the Delhi University is about 3809 which would necessitate the opening of a new dispensary. It is not, therefore, proposed to bring this staff under the scope of the C. G. H. S. in the 1st phase.

भूतपूर्व ससब्-सदस्यों से मालियों की सेवाओं के लिए वसूल की गई राशि को वापस करना

115. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भग हुई लोक सभा के व सदस्य जो किराया देकर चुनावों तक आवास-स्थानों में रह रहे थे, माली की सेवाओं आदि पहले जैसी सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करने के पात्र थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके बगलो से मालियों को हटा दिया गया था उन्हें सामान्यतः किसी अन्य काम पर लगा दिया गया था,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी कि मालियों के सेवा-प्रमाणों के रूप में तथा बागीचों तथा फुलबागी आदि के रख-रखाव के लिए उन सदस्यों में वसूल की गई राशि को वापस कर दिया जाए, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री झाई० के० गुजराल) (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) ऊपर (क) तथा (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में बिस्तरों और दवाइयों की कमी

116. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री आर० बी० बडे

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में दवाइयों की कमी है और यहाँ तक कि एक बिस्तर पर दो-दो रोगियों को रखा जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं और उक्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से उपसत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) (क) और (ख) 25 मार्च, 1971 को विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में एक पलंग पर दो रोगियों को रखने के बारे में केवल एक ही शिकायत मिली थी । जंगे, विलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में दवाइयों की कोई कमी नहीं है और ना ही उस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है । उस प्रकार की शिकायतें दुबारा न आएँ, इसके लिए रोगियों को विशेषज्ञों द्वारा ही छुट्टी दी जाने की प्रणाली का इस प्रकार बनाया जाएगा ताकि सुयोग्य महायुक्त इस सबध में अपना स्वतन्त्र निर्णय दे सके ।

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Tripura

117 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state

(a) whether the exploration work for oil and Natural Gas in Tripura is proceeding according to schedule,

(b) whether any indication has been found in respect of oil, and

(c) the amount allotted for the work at present ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is premature to state anything in

this respect as the actual drilling is yet to start by the end of 1971.

(c) Government has approved a two-well programme estimated to cost about Rs 2.89 crores at present

नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास योजना

119. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले नगरों के क्या नाम हैं और प्रत्येक नगर में यह योजना किम तिथि से आरम्भ की गई थी और क्या उसी एक मूची मभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी,

(ख) इस योजना के आरम्भ करने का आधार क्या है, और

(ग) राजस्थान के किन-किन नगरों में यह योजना चल रही है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्यक्रम किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना बिबरण में दी गई है।

(ख) निम्नांकित उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर इस योजना को शुरू किया गया था—

(i) सर्गाठित नागरिक कार्यवाही द्वारा परस्पर पड़ोसी के आधार पर सामाजिक मेल जोल की भावना पैदा करना तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करना;

(ii) सामुदायिक कार्यों में लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सामेदार बनाकर

उनमें स्वयं को नागरिक—समाज का एक अंश समझने की भावना विकसित करना तथा इस प्रकार की एक विचारधारा पैदा करना कि लोग पहले स्वयं पहल करके संगठन, स्वावलम्बन तथा पारस्परिक सहायता द्वारा समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करें;

(iii) लोगों में सामाजिक चेतना जागृत करके तथा लोगों को और विशेषकर उन्हें जो सामाजिक और भौतिक वातावरण को प्रभावित करने वाले हैं, अपने जीवन-यापन की दशाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रेरित करके उनके दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाना;

(iv) स्थानीय व्यक्तियों में पहल करने की भावना जगाना तथा स्थानीय नेताओं को पहिचान कर उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देना; और

(v) नगरपालिका या अन्य संगठनों से किस प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त की जा सकती है और यह कैसे प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए तथा सरकार और उच्च स्तर से किस प्रकार की सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है तथा वह किस प्रकार मिल सकता है, इन सारी बातों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में लोगों की सहायता कर वह सुनिश्चित करना कि जनता तकनीकी और अपने कल्याण सबंधी सभी सेवाओं का पूर्ण-पूरा उपयोग करे।

(ग) इस समय राजस्थान का ऐसा कोई शहर नहीं है, जहाँ यह योजना चल रही है।

विवरण**नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं**

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	राज्य/संघ-शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	परियोजना (परियोजनाएं) शुरू करने की तिथि
1.	अगरताला	त्रिपुरा	जून 13, 1966
2.	औरंगाबाद	महाराष्ट्र	फरवरी 21, 1966
3.	भावनगर	गुजरात	जनवरी 1, 1966
4.	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	अप्रैल 20, 1966
5.	हैदराबाद	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	दिसम्बर, 1, 1967
6.	इम्फाल	मनीपुर	फरवरी 18, 1966
7.	जामनगर	गुजरात	फरवरी, 1970
8.	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	फरवरी 21, 1966
9.	लुधियाना	पंजाब	फरवरी, 1, 1966
10.	राजकोट	गुजरात	फरवरी 1970
11.	सूरत	गुजरात	दिसम्बर 1, 1967

Testing of ICBM by China

121. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that China is going to test its first ICBM; and

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

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government are aware that China is likely to test her inter-continental ballistic missile in the near future.

(b) Our defence plans take into account the threats posed to our security.

Import of Crude Oil

123. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of crude imported year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether as a result of the phased increase in the posted prices of crude, India's import Bill would increase by Rs. 106 crores by 1975 over and above the prices obtaining last year;

(c) if so, the causes thereof;

(d) the details of the posted prices for crude imported by the private sector oil companies year-wise during the last three years; and

(e) the steps, if any, being taken in the background of the anticipated in the import Bill ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The actual crude oil imports during each of the last three years was as under:—

	Million Tonnes	Rs./Crores
1968-69	10.6	94.85
1969-70	11.2	97.68
1970-71	13.0	113.32

(b) and (c). Yes. In the cont ext of Tehran Agreement signed on 14th Feb., 1971 between the OPEC Countries with the oil companies, the crude posted prices of all the crudes produced in those countries have been raised immediately with a provision for further increases in June, 1971 and annually in the years 1973, 1974 and 1975. As a result of these increases, the import bill for 1975 is expected to go up by Rs. 106 crores on the basis of refinery throughout at that time.

(d) The posted price of Light Iranian Crude Oil imported by Burmah-Shell and Caltex during the last three years remained \$1.79 per barrel. There is no posting for Arabian Mix crude imported by Esso.

(e) The whole subject including the price increase and possibilities of reducing consumption are under Government's consideration

Family Planning among Muslims

124. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Muslims have not cooperated in family planning and birth control;

(b) how many vasectomy operations in the last financial year have been done on Hindus and how many on Muslims throughout the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to popularise Family Planning amongst all the classes ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Community-wise statistics regarding acceptance of the programme in States/All India basis are not maintained. However, several localised studies show that family planning services are being availed of by members of all the communities more or less in proportion to the Population. It is thus inferred that Muslims are cooperating in family planning.

(c) The following steps have been taken/

are proposed to be taken for popularising the Family Planning Programme amongst all classes in the country :

1. Utilisation of all media of display publicity, apart from the conventional media like Radio, Press, Films, etc.

2. Intensification of the programme in 17 highly populous districts and 1 selected area in Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi Division).

3. Post-Partum Services through 59 important medical institutions in the country.

4. Extension of supply of Nirodh (Condoms) through commercial channels.

5. Involvement of voluntary organisations on an increasing scale.

6. Involvement of private medical practitioners, homoeopaths and practitioners of indigenous system of medicines in various aspects of the programme on a larger scale.

7. Involvement of maternal and child services.

Petroleum and Kerosene agencies to Unemployed Young Men

125. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to provide employment to the educated young men by giving them Petroleum and Kerosene Agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance offered during the last financial year, State-wise ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broad details of the Scheme are furnished below :

(i) Dealerships for retail outlets, for kerosene/Light Diesel Oil and Indane (domestic and commercial use) are awarded

to suitable unemployed graduates from recognised institutions.

- (ii) Press notices for individual dealerships are issued in two widely read daily newspapers, including a regional language newspaper.
- (iii) Only applicants under 30 years of age are eligible.
- (iv) Applicants should belong to the lower income groups (*i. e.* family income up to around Rs. 10,000 per annum) and should belong to the civil district in which the dealership is to be operated or to contiguous civil districts (within the same State).
- (v) Weightage is being given to demobilised Emergency Commissioned Officers, other ex-servicemen and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (vi) Efforts are being made to secure the needed financial assistance from the Banks.
- (vii) Exceptions to this scheme are made in cantonment areas and in other selected towns, where dealerships have been reserved for ex-service-men etc.

(c) Presumably the reference here is to the total number of agencies actually commissioned under this scheme during the last financial year. The total number for retail outlets, kerosene/LDO agencies, and Indane Gas are shown below :

Retail outlets	=	33
Kerosene/LDO	=	27
Indane Gas	=	23
Total	=	83

The above information is not available State-wise.

Construction of Silchar Medical College

127. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR

NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Silchar Medical College;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Silchar Civil Hospital which is to be attached to the said Medical College has not been expanded upto now; and

(c) if so, whether the Silchar Civil Hospital is not upto the mark to be attached to a Silchar Medical College ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The Construction work is progressing.

(b) and (c). Works on the improvement of the Civil Hospital have been taken up with a view to utilise this as a College hospital. The Silchar Civil Hospital is considered upto the mark.

Setting up of Medical College in Tripura

128. SHRI DASARTHA DEB : Will the SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura has moved for setting up of a Medical College in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether a medical college is proposed to be set up in Tripura as early as possible ?

SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the national norm of one Medical College for a population of 5 million, Tripura is not entitled to any separate medical college. However, there is a proposal to set up a medical college in the north-eastern region to serve the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, etc. The actual location of the College has not yet been decided. The report of a fact-finding Committee set up for the purpose is awaited.

**Rise in Prices of Gas Supplied
to Gujarat State**

131. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for increase in the prices of gas in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government have formulated any policy in regard to the provision of facilities to the consumers and industries by way of such increase; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The earlier Award of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao on price of Gas produced in Ankleshwar and Cambay was to be effective for period of 5 years ending 31-3-1971. Dr. Rao had mentioned in his Award that a new price be fixed for gas after 31-3-1971 for the next five years after undertaking a thorough review of the actual position regarding output, outlay and demand during the period covered by the Award. Any adjustment needed in the light of this review should be incorporated in the price to be fixed for the next five years in the form of discount or premium as the case may be, for implementing the basic formula of this Award in the light of the realized facts regarding output and outlay during the period covered by the Award.

The price increase has been necessitated on the basis of this review which was contemplated in the Award.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में झुंझुनू जिले में सैनिक स्कूल का खोला जाना

132. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के

झुंझुनू जिले से भर्ती होने वाले जवानों की संख्या और इसके एक सैनिक जिला होने की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वहाँ एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री श्री चह्नाण 1962-63 में झुंझुनू जिले के छिदावा कस्बे की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान एक सार्वजनिक सभा में यह घोषणा की थी कि झुंझुनू जिले में शीघ्र ही एक सैनिक स्कूल खोला जायेगा; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) : (क) से (ग). सैनिक स्कूल सामान्यतया राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर खोले जाते हैं जो कि स्कूल के लिए भूमि तथा भवन देने है तथा भारी संख्या में विद्यार्थियों को वजीफ़ा तथा छात्रवृत्ति देते हैं। राजस्थान सरकार से झुंझुनू में स्कूल खोलने के लिए कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ राजस्थान में पहले से ही चित्तौर गढ़ में एक सैनिक स्कूल है। प्रत्येक स्कूल को संस्वीकृति संख्या शक्ति 525 है जब कि उसके विपरीत चित्तौर गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल की कुल संख्या शक्ति 459 है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए झुंझुनू, राजस्थान में दूसरे सैनिक स्कूल को खोलने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

सवाई माधोपुर राजस्थान में एक तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना

133. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सवाई माधोपुर राजस्थान में एक तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण-रिपोर्ट मांगी है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अन्य कुछ स्थानों पर तेल शोधक कारखानों की स्थापना के बारे में भी ऐसी ही रिपोर्ट मांगी है और इन सब स्थानों की तुलना में सवाई माधोपुर सब से अधिक उपयुक्त पाया गया है ?

पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) (क) और (ख) उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में एक परिष्करणशाला की स्थापना हेतु भारतीय तेल निगम को एक विस्तृत सम्भाव्य रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है। इस सबध में उन्हें, तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सवाई माधोपुर सहित सारे प्रस्तावित स्थानों की जाँच करने को कहा गया है।

सेना में भर्ती के लिए जिले-वार कोटा

134. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेना में जवानों की भर्ती के लिए प्रत्येक जिले के लिए समान कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सेना में भर्ती के लिए लड़ाकू जातियों को मान्यता देने तथा इस सबध में, उन जिलों के लिए अधिक कोटा निर्धारित करने जिनमें लड़ाकू जातियों के लोग अधिक सख्या में रहते हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं, उसके प्रतिकूल सरकार की नीति सेना की भर्ती को विस्तृत करना है जिस से सब नागरिकों को बश, जाति या धर्म का विचार किये बिना समान अवसर दिये जा सके।

Installation of latest Automatic Computers by China

135 SHRI R P YADAV Will the RAKSHA MANTRI be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India are aware that China has installed the latest automatic computers on the borders to detect the movements of our army and collect intelligence and

(b) if so what specific steps are being contemplated to retard their collection of information regarding our logistics ?

RAKSHA MANTRI (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Government have no such information

(b) Does not arise

12 03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INTRUSIONS OF PAKISTAN ARMY INTO INDIAN TERRITORY ON THE EAST BENGAL BORDER

SHRI P K DFO (Kalahandi) Sir, I call the attention of the Grih Mantri to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon

"The reported intrusions of Pakistan Army into Indian territory on the East Bengal border, killing of a large number of Indian citizens including some Border Security Force personnel, large-scale destruction of property and violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft in that sector"

GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMLK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) rose—

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aizpore): On a point of order, Sir, May I know why

this subject is dealt with by the Defence Minister in answer to questions and by the Home Minister when it comes to calling attention? Convenience of transaction of business is the formula being thrown at us. Then, why should this be dealt with by the Raksha Mantri in questions and by Grih Mantri in calling attention?

MR. SPEAKER: They have addressed it to the Grih Mantri-Border Security Force.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Mridha is not the Grih Mantri. Grih Mantri was here and she has left. The calling attention should be answered by her.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Minister of State or the Grih Mantri to make the statement.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker sir, this House had in the last Session passed a unanimous resolution expressing our people's full sympathy and support to the people of East Bengal. The House is aware of the tragic developments that have taken place in East Bengal in the past few weeks. The Pakistani war machine has moved down innocent men, women and children in its insensate campaign to stamp out a popular democratic movement. The ruthless repression of the duly elected representatives who are trying to give shape and form to the aspirations and mandate of people to establish a popular and democratic Government has shocked the world.

The Pakistani army in its attempt to extend itself up to the Indo-East Bengal Border has intruded into Indian territory seven times and resorted to firing across the border into our territory on 43 occasions. BSF patrols on border duty have been attacked and in all, four members of the Force have been killed, 21 others injured, and 5 kidnapped; 16 civilians have been killed and 105 injured in these incidents. A number of huts and houses on Indian territory have been burnt or damaged. Two BSF border posts and one Railway station have been damaged. Some other property and cattle have also been destroyed. Even the evacuees who had been forced out of East Bengal as a result of the repression

there, have not been spared, 14 of them having been killed and 67 injured in these incidents. Strong protests have been lodged with the Pakistan authorities and we have claimed the right to demand compensation.

Since 30.3. 1971 there have been eleven violations of Indian air space in the Eastern Sector by Pakistani aircraft. In respect of seven of these incidents protests have already been lodged while in respect of the others they are being lodged shortly.

Our security forces charged with the policing of India's international border with East Bengal have dealt with all such situations with great firmness and determination and have promptly thrown back the intruders. However, the continuance of such attacks on and intrusions into Indian territory and violations of our air space do certainly pose a serious threat to peace in this region. Even the enormous influx of refugees from East Bengal on to our territory, which we had to deal with on humanitarian grounds, is a direct result of Pakistani atrocities in East Bengal and has created a grave situation for us endangering the peace and security of this area besides imposing a tremendously heavy strain on our whole economy and resources. We are exploring all available avenues to secure the safe return of all these refugees to their own homes. In the face of such grave facts the claim of normalcy by Pakistan is an absurdity.

Our security forces are fully alive to their responsibility and are keeping constant vigil along the borders. I would like to assure the House that we are carefully watching all these developments and will not hesitate to take such steps as may become necessary to preserve the integrity of our territory and safeguard the interests of our people.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, by a unanimous resolution passed in this House on the 31st of March, we expressed our anguish and concern at the genocide that is taking place in East Bengal and, at the same time, made the suggestion that all governments of the world may be approached to take constructive steps for the restoration of democracy in that part of the world and for the transfer of power to the real representatives of the people. Fifty-five

[Shri P. K. Deo]

days have passed. During these Fifty five days of complacency except the sabre-rattling statements of some of the Ministers and of the Prime Minister nothing concrete has been done. This intervening period has exposed the bankruptcy of Indian diplomacy. No step has been taken to raise this question in the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations or in any other international forum. On the other hand we find that Pakistan has stolen a march on this country and has secured the support of China, Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Even our friend, the United Arab Republic, did not grant an interview to Jaya Prakash Narayan when he visited that country on that mission.

In the mean time more than 3 million refugees have come here. That has posed a very big problem to the economy of this country. The border has been highly sensitive and combustible. The statement made by the Home Minister has made a very painful reading.

Having failed to suppress the mass upsurge in East Bengal, Pakistan may be taking resort to these provocative measures just to provoke this country for a military showdown as the only means to unite these two regions on the basis of hatred towards India as Pakistan had been born out of hatred for India. That might be the reason. We should not fall a prey to this kind of a military showdown where not only will we be a party but the big powers are also likely to be sucked in and this country is likely to become a second Vietnam.

Taking into consideration all these factors, when *de facto* Bangla Desh is emerging out of the pangs of birth as an independent nation, our *de jure* recognition may not have any substance to it, but taking into consideration the security of this country there are only three alternatives which are open to us. Firstly, the border skirmishes may be localised and dealt with firmly. Secondly, the Government should be prepared for a major military conflict if they cannot stop these intrusions and air space violations. At that time we have to consider our defence preparedness. We should not make the same Don Quixotic statement that pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made while going to Ceylon that the Chinese would be thrown out. The scar of

humiliation has not yet been wiped out from our faces. We do not want a repetition of that. The third alternative is to arouse the world conscience so that it may have some effect and may put pressure on Pakistan. Or, will they continue with this *dilly-dally* method? I would like to have a categorical answer from the Government regarding the steps that they would like to take in this regard. It is a matter of concern to the entire country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that Government has been complacent in this matter. We are in touch with world governments. The UN Secretary-General has also issued an appeal for sending assistance to deal with the refugee problem that has been created. The representative of the UN Commission for Refugees was also here for making an on-the-spot survey. We are in touch with all the world powers and are putting our point of view across to them. So, there is no question of any complacency on the part of Government in this respect.

As regards any provocation that Pakistan might provide, I can categorically say that we will not give in to any provocation coming from any quarter but would deal with the situation with firmness and determination, which we have been doing up till now. We have given clear instructions to our security forces on the border to deal very firmly with all intrusions and other similar things that happen there. One can feel assured that everything possible will be done to meet the situation as and when it develops.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a very unsatisfactory reply.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाँव) : श्रीमन्, बंगला देश की सशस्त्र लोकप्रिय जनक्रांति के संदर्भ में पाकिस्तान ने जीभर, मनचाहा और मनगढ़ंत प्रोपेगेंडा सारे संसार में किया कि भारत सक्रिय रूप से बंगला देश को सहायता दे रहा है लेकिन हमारा हाल यह है अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के संबंध में कि 11 या 12 बार पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना द्वारा हमारे देश का सीमांतक्षेत्र होता है तो आखिर उनका इरादा क्या है? पाकिस्तान की वायु सेना

सीमा के इस ओर हमारे क्षेत्र में आती क्यों है ? उनका मोटिवेशन क्या है ? जब पाकिस्तान की ओर से 11-12 बार आक्रमण होता है, बम्बाईमेंट होता है, लूट-पाट होती है, हत्याएं और अपहरण हो रहे हैं तो फिर क्या यह हमारा कर्त्तव्य नहीं था कि अपनी फौज को, सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को आदेश देते कि पाकिस्तान का जो भी वायुयान हमारी सीमा में आये, उसको शूट डाउन कर दें ? यदि हमने यह किया होता तो संभव है अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारा सम्मान होता और हमारी ख्याति होती। शठ प्रति शाठमं ममाचरेत् का जो सिद्धांत है, उसके अनुसार ही हमको काम करना चाहिए था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा 11-12 बार सीमोल्लंघन के बाद भी हमने अपनी फोर्स से क्यों नहीं कहा कि उनके वायुयानों को शूट डाउन किया जाए ? भविष्य के लिए अब यह सदन आशवासन चाहेगा कि अगर एक बार भी पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण होगा तो हम उसका उत्तर देगे और उसी प्रकार से उत्तर देगे जैसे कि दुश्मन को उत्तर दिया जाता है। प्रोटेस्ट और विरोध का जहाँ तक संबंध है, क्या पाकिस्तान उस भाषा को जानता है ? क्या हमारे प्रोटेस्ट और विरोध का कोई अर्थ है ? अर्थ केवल इस बात का है कि अगर उनका वायुयान हमारी ओर आये तो हमारी सेना भी उस तरफ जाए, उनका कोई प्लेन आता है तो उसको शूट डाउन कर दिया जाये और यदि उनके सैनिक आये तो उनको मार दिया जाए। हमारी ओर से इसी प्रकार का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : माननीय सदस्य ने, पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो प्रोपेगेंडा किया जा रहा है, उसका उल्लेख किया। जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान का प्रोपेगेंडा होता है और जिस स्तर पर किया जाता है, उस स्तर पर तो हम नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन फिर भी जैसा मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि विश्व की जो सरकारें हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : शक्ति का जवाब शक्ति से देना चाहिए, यह मैंने कहा।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : आपने प्रोपेगेंडा से शुरू किया था। शक्ति का उत्तर भी बाद में दूंगा।

विश्व की सरकारों से हम सम्पर्क में हैं, और सारी स्थिति, हमारे दृष्टिकोण, उससे उनको अवगत करा रहे हैं और हमारा विश्वास है कि जो भी दृष्टिकोण हमने उनके सामने रखा है, उससे सारे देशों को पूर्ण रूप से जानकारी मिलेगी।

जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, अभी रक्षा मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि हमारी जो भी रक्षा की व्यवस्था है, वह संतोषजनक है और हमारी जो भी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स वहाँ है, उनको स्पष्ट रूप से आदेश दिये गये हैं कि स्थिति का गम्भीरता से और दृढ़ता से मुकाबला करें। उन्होंने यहाँ तक भी कहा कि अगर हमारी सीमा में एयर वायलेशन होगा तो उसका उसी तरह से मुकाबला किया जाएगा, अगर उनको गिराने की स्थिति होगी तो उसमें भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, my question to the Government is whether in dealing with all these intrusions into our territory, violations of air-space, in regard to killing of our citizens or other type of military or diplomatic provocations by Pakistan, the Government of India still adheres to the principle of reciprocity or whether this principle has been given up ? That is all I want to know.

For example, there are the ground rules. As far as I know them, the ground rules that have been existing during normal peace time between India and Pakistan are that the regular armed forces of both the sides have to keep away at a distance of 5 Km. from the international border—there is a kind of no-man's land—by mutual agreement which can only be patrolled by the Border Security Force on our side and the corresponding formation on the other side. The regular army is not supposed to go

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

within 5 Km. of the international border on either side.

Now, my first question is this. As the hon. Defence Minister in his statement revealed a little while ago, the Pakistani armed forces are violating these ground rules and in very many places, all along our border, they have come absolutely to the international border and have established their posts there. My question to the Government is whether in view of this, the principle of reciprocity has been given up by the Government of India or whether they are trying to adhere to it so that unilaterally while the Pakistani army can come right upto the international border, our principle of allowing only the Border Security Force to stay there is being followed with some very dangerous consequences which have already taken place.

My second question is this. In the light of the principle of reciprocity, I want to know what is the reason for continuing to have our Deputy High Commissioner accredited to Dacca. What is the reason? He is not accepted to the Dacca regime. They have turned him out. Of course, you cannot get him back here. That is a different matter. He is interned there. Still you are continuing to accredit him to Dacca. Whereas the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan in West Bengal has already declared his allegiance to the Bangla Desh. He no longer represents the Pakistan Government. But Mr. Masud who was sent from Islamabad as a new Deputy High Commissioner to replace Mr. Hussain Ali in Calcutta was treated as a V. I. P. whom no body in Calcutta wanted. He was turned out in the hotel in which he was staying. The waiters refused to serve him. He ran about like an absconder from place to place in Calcutta. But he was given VIP treatment by this Government. Masood is treated here as a VIP. This is the position about the Deputy High Commissioner of Islamabad to West Bengal, whereas our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca who has been turned out by them saying 'We don't want you here', is located in Dacca. We have not said that we are recalling him. Are we going to put a new Deputy High Commissioner in his place? The Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan in West Bengal has announced his non-allegiance to them and has

declared his allegiance to Bangla Desh. I do not know what kind of principle is being followed in all these matters. Is there any principle of reciprocity? Why does not Government tell that they are withdrawing our Deputy High Commissioner from Dacca? I do not know why the Border Security Force could not act in time. I do not know what their instructions are. This happened in Benapole and Petrapole and this has been published in all the papers. They said, the Border Security Forces did not open fire although Pakistani troops were on the Railway line adjacent to customs out-post.

Therefore, I want to know: What principle of reciprocity are you trying to follow? What is it that you are going to do in respect of Pakistani violation of these ground rules? Are you going to unilaterally adhere to these rules.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards ground rules, these are the rules regulating movement of security forces on both sides of the border. The ground rules themselves provide the way of resolving disputes or in case conflicts arise and violations take place. Actually lot of violations of these ground rules have taken place. We have lodged protests. We have had meetings for resolving disputes. But, I may say, actually, things have gone much beyond the violation of ground rules.

These ground rules are actually meant to provide only for normal matters-incidents which take place in patrolling on the border, etc. But the situation, as it exists on the border now, is much more serious than can be tackled under the ground rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are we still unilaterally adhering to those ground rules? He may say yes or no. If not why?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have said about that....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: आप कहते हैं कि बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को भेजे in order to get killed and kidnapped.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is no question of unilaterally violating or adher-

ing to ground rules. Ground rules are a set of principles for dealing with a situation in normal times. Things have gone much beyond the point where the normal ground rules would apply. As regards their violations, we have given clear instructions to security forces to repel and meet them with as much force as the situation demands.

VIDESH MANTRI (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : About our Mission in Dacca and Pakistani Deputy High Commission Mission in Calcutta, I hope the House is no doubt aware that a decision has been taken to close down both these Missions. We have decided to close down our Mission in Dacca. Pakistan has been asked to close down their Mission in Calcutta. As a matter of fact, these officers and their staff in Dacca and Calcutta are awaiting agreement about their repatriation and about their being taken back to their respective countries.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Whereas our personnel in Dacca are interned, in Calcutta, they are at large....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Our people have been kept interned in Dacca. But the Pakistan people have been allowed full freedom here. Where is the reciprocity in this ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In Dacca, everyone of our personnel is interned. But here, Mr. Masood goes about merrily.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know that our Deputy High Commissioner and also the other members of our Deputy High Commissioner's office in Dacca are being subjected to all these handicaps and their movements have been restricted. We have taken this matter up, and if we do not succeed in getting them out, we shall also be imposing reciprocal restrictions on the Pakistan High Commission staff at Calcutta.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : How does he explain the position ? He owes it to the House to explain it further. Sir, you should at least treat the House with a little more consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I have treated it with

great consideration, and that is why I have allowed this notice.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : We have heard the replies to this question during the Question Hour and also the reply of the hon. Minister to the calling-attention-notice. The matter is rather serious. When we hear of these border intrusions and air violations of our territory, blood trickles down from our eyes. I am sure the replies of the hon. Minister have not satisfied any Member of the House. There have been as many as 43 cases of intrusion and 16 air violations. As the hon. Minister himself has admitted, there have been 11 air violations on our Bengal border. He has also said that he will not hesitate to take strong steps to keep intact the integrity of this country. But I would submit that whatever the hon. Minister has said has not brought out the facts. To substantiate my point, I would only draw your attention to the news appearing in *The Pakistan Times* of April 12th.

They have said :

"Two Indian BSF companies wiped out in Jessore District
Captured Sepoys reveal facts.
Two companies of the Indian border security force operating well within Pakistan territory were wiped out by the Pakistan Army during an action yesterday in the Benapole area of Jessore District..."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is false.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The report further says :

"...two men of the Indian border security force were captured alive..."

And they have also given the names of the two captured sepoy as Mohan Lal and Pancha.

**SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAU-
WAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI
(SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** Nobody believes this abroad; nobody believes this in other countries, and nobody believes in it here. So, why should this be quoted here ? It is all

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

their propaganda. Why should the hon. Member believe this propaganda? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : They have also given the photographs of these people in their newspapers. I would only like to submit that there is no need to be agitated over this. It is something which has appeared in their press. I do not for a moment accept that what they have said is true. We are used to the Goebbels lies, and so we take them at that. But, certainly, when doubts are created about our border security forces, we should have some answer from the hon. Minister, since we are discussing this very question now.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Why should it be quoted here?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I want to know whether it is a fact that these people had been captured...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly sit down. I am not going to allow him...

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The whole thing should be expunged.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I would not mind if hon. Members do not want me to quote from it. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the question of the intrusion by the Pakistan forces is a very serious matter. It is not that they have killed only 4 members of our border security forces.....

*SHRI K. N. TIWARY : I would submit that things of this kind should be expunged from the record.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I am just coming to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should take my permission to quote from it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : If there is objection, I would not quote further from it. But the point is that the minds of the Members are very much agitated over this matter that

there have been serious intrusions and violations of our territory by the Pakistan forces, and the hon. Minister had admitted the fact that there have been such violations, but we have not been able to take any action yet; we have not been able to shoot down even one plane; we have not been able to capture any of the Pakistan forces people, although they have entered our territory. This is really a very serious matter. We certainly do not want to go into their territory, but when they come into our territory, I feel that we should expect our border security forces to take them to task. This is a matter which is agitating the minds of our people. If we cannot really take them to task, there is no sense in keeping our border security forces. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he would take a decision to keep our Army on the East-Bengal border so that we can take them to task when they intrude, because our border security force has failed in taking them to task? We find that on the 30th April, the whole population of Cooch-Bihar was evacuated and they fled away because of these attacks. May I know whether Government would pay any compensation to the Indian citizens who are staying in the border and who have suffered colossal losses of their houses and homes and their families, and take care of them? May I also know whether Government would remove the border security force and replace them by the Army as early as possible? I would like a categorical answer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is your ruling about what he quoted remaining on record?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to examine it. If it is objectionable, I will have it expunged.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Where did he get that paper from?

MR. SPEAKER : I am just thinking about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : From the Prime Minister's Secretariat this morning.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : He has quoted a portion from the *Pakistan Times*. That portion

must be deleted from the record (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : I strongly object. We are not living in a closed society. Anything can be said and anything can be quoted.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to examine it. There is nothing wrong in quoting from a newspaper as such. But if there is anything in it against the interest of the country, I will have to reconsider it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are mature enough to sustain this sort of quote.

MR. SPEAKER : But he should, in the first instance, not have quoted it unless he had brought it to my notice.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. member alleged that the Border Security Force has not been able to maintain the security of our borders, and, therefore, it should be removed and replaced by the Army. All I can say is that the Border Security Force has been handling the situation with great determination and, if I may say so, great success. We have repulsed a number of intrusions...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : **

MR. SPEAKER : What Shri Samar Guha has said is without my permission. It will not be recorded.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Border Security Force is a well-trained, very efficient force and it is very wrong to say that it has not been able to meet the situation as arose. Our instructions to them are very clear on this point, all intrusions have to be strongly met. I do not think any other thing needs to be done about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह न केवल निराशाजनक है, बल्कि क्षोभाकारक भी है। इस सदन ने सर्व-सम्मति से एक संकल्प पारित किया था कि हम अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिए संघर्ष करने वाली पूर्व बंगाल की बहादुर जनता के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट

** Not recorded.

करेंगे, उन्हें समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन बंगला देश की जनता को सहायता देना तो अलग रहा, हम अपनी सीमा की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम पाकिस्तान के अतिक्रमण को नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं, हम अपनी वायु सीमा के उल्लंघन को निषिद्ध नहीं करार कर पा रहे हैं। वह लोग हमारी सीमा में घुस कर के हमारे बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोगों को ले गये, उन्होंने हमारे दो पत्रकार बन्दी कर रखे हैं, वह 47 बार सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर चुके हैं। इस स्थिति में सरकार बतलाये कि जब पाकिस्तानी सेना हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण करने के लिए आई तो क्या हम ने उन में से किसी एक को भी गिरफ्तार किया ? हम एक पाकिस्तानी सैनिक को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सके हैं, हम एक पाकिस्तानी हवाई जहाज को नहीं गिरा सके हैं। सीमा पर सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त है यह कहना ही काफी नहीं है। अगर प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त है तो वह पर्याप्त दिखलाई भी देना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता, मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनसे ही कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उनसे प्रश्न पूछूंगा, आप ने तो प्रार्थना ही करूंगा। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार की दृष्टि में बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स इन पाकिस्तानी अतिक्रमणों का उत्तर देने में समर्थ है। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स अच्छा काम कर रही है। मैं सीमा पर देख कर आया हूँ, लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान अपनी सेना सीमा पर ले आया है तो फिर सेना का मुकाबला तो सेना ही कर सकती है। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लिए सेना का सामना करना कठिन होगा। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स से हम यह आशा भी नहीं कर सकते कि वह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पाकिस्तानी वायुयानों को गिरा लेगी, उम रे पास ऐन्टी एयर क्रेफ्ट गन नहीं है। अब पाकिस्तान अपनी सेना हमारे ऊपर ले आया है तो क्या सीमा के अतिक्रमणों का उत्तर देने के लिए हम को भी सेना सीमा पर नहीं ले जानी होगी? क्या सेना को स्पष्ट आदेश नहीं दिया गया है कि वह पाकिस्तान की आक्रमणात्मक कार्रवाइयों का मुहताब उत्तर दे? सीमा पर जो भी प्रबन्ध है, अभी रक्षा मंत्री उस को देख कर आये हैं। रक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है बंगला देश में दुनिया के देशों को उसके बारे में कुछ करना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश स्वयं क्या कर रहा है जो हम दुनिया के देशों से आशा करते हैं। अगर बंगला देश के मामले में हम पहल नहीं करेंगे तथा दुनिया के देशों की प्रतीक्षा करेंगे तो बंगला देश की जनता के प्रति हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर सकते।

मेरा प्रश्न था मान्यता देने के बारे में, लेकिन वह आया नहीं। मैंने काम गंको प्रस्तावों की सूचना दी है...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी हम लोगों ने भी दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे हम बाद में देखेंगे।

• श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं जोड़ देता हूँ दोनों को। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गृह-कार्य मंत्री—कार्य तो अब निकल गया, खाली गृह ही रह गया है—गृह मंत्री इस सभ्य में असदिग्ध उत्तर दें कि क्या वह समझते हैं कि बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स पाकिस्तान की हमलावर हरकतों का उत्तर देने में समर्थ है? अगर नहीं है तो वह सीमा को और भी मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर हम पाकिस्तान के एक विमान को अपनी सीमा में गिरा लेते

तो बंगला देश की बिना कहे हुए ही हम इतनी मदद कर सकते थे, जिस को शब्दों में उल्लिखित नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हम अभी तक पाकिस्तान के एक विमान को भी नहीं गिरा सके। बी० एम० एफ० के जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए उन को हम वापस नहीं ला सके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पत्रकार पकड़े गये थे उन का क्या हुआ? क्या सरकार के पास कोई सूचना है कि उन पत्रकारों के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया जा रहा है? यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस का उत्तर देना चाहिए। शब्द, शब्द, शब्द, सरकार यह कह रही है कि बंगला देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसे हम चुपचाप नहीं देखेंगे। तो क्या बोल कर देखेंगे? अब शब्द नहीं, करने की जरूरत है और इस को रोकने की ताकत है या नहीं, यह दिखलाने का वक्त आ गया है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा जहाँ तक सीमा पर सेना भेजने का प्रश्न है, उस के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री जो ने सदन को अभी बतलाया। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स सक्षम है या नहीं स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए, इस के बारे में मैं पहले भी बतला चुका हूँ कि सब तरह से सक्षम है। आज भी हमारी सीमा पर जो स्थिति है उस का मुकाबला करने में वह सक्षम है, और अगर आवश्यकता हुई तो वहाँ सेना भी भेजी जा सकती है तथा और भी अधिक कार्रवाईयाँ की जा सकती हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स जो काम उस को अभी सौंपा गया है, उस को करने में सक्षम नहीं है, यह अनुचित होगा।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के इस प्रश्न का संबंध है कि क्या कोई पाकिस्तानी...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे विरोध प्रकट करना होगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स असक्षम है, मैंने कहा

था कि सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेना आ गई है, उस को देखते हुए बाडर सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स पर्याप्त नहीं है ऐसा अनुभव में आता है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : पाकिस्तान की सेना सीमा की तरफ आ रही है, यह सही है, लेकिन उस का मुकाबला भी बाडर सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स कर रही है, और कर सकती है, यह हमारी मान्यता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछना चाहा था कि क्या पाकिस्तान के भी कोई सिपाही हमारे यहाँ पकड़े गये हैं। इसके ज्यादा विवेचन में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यहाँ भी कई व्यक्तियों ने आत्म-समर्पण किया है और वह हमारे पास मौजूद हैं। उन के फौजी सिपाही भी हमारी हिरामत में हैं, लेकिन इस के बारे में इस से ज्यादा उल्लेख करना उचित नहीं होगा।

12.40 hrs.

RE : MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We have given an Adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have also given notice of an Adjournment Motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अब आप से प्रार्थना करने का मौका आ गया है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि आपने बंगला देश की मान्यता के बारे में हमारा स्थगन प्रस्ताव मंजूर करना उचित नहीं समझा। हम आप से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर-विचार करें। यह बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न है। सबन

ने एक संकल्प पारित किया था। सरकार उस संकल्प के अनुसार आचरण करने में असफल रही है। 33 लाख बंगला देश के नागरिक हमारे देश में आ गये हैं। पाकिस्तान ने बिना गोली चलाए एक हमला शुरू कर दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमारा काम रोकने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करें और हमें सरकार की निन्दा करने का मौका दें।

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to kindly resume your seats ? An adjournment Motion is always admitted on the failure of actions or duties which are enjoined by the Constitution and the law. Here in this case, nonrecognition is not part of the duty. It is part of their discretion. Of course, when you met me... (Interruption) आप सीधे मिले मुझे बिना सूचना के

I explained to you the whole position that I myself wished that there should be some discussion, and I am prepared to allow any discussion today or tomorrow, anytime you like, but not through the Adjournment Motion, because an Adjournment Motion is meant only for discussion on the failure of the Government for which it is charged (Interruption) Failure of the Government to perform its duties. (Interruption) Will you please sit down ? Failure of the Government to perform the duties which are enjoined by the Constitution and the law Here, it is not a failure, because recognising is not part of the duty enjoined by the Constitution. (Interruption) I am prepared to allow a discussion. (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not Prepared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I request you once again to admit the Adjournment Motion, if not today, another day.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It is not admissible. Under the rules, it is not admissible. (Interruption) If you like, we can fix a time for discussion of this subject anytime you like. (Interruption)

**SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAU-
WAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI
(SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** The Prime Min-
ister is going to make a statement on this
subject at 3 p.m. today. We are agreeable to a
discussion on this subject... (*Interruption*)... on
the situation in East Pakistan, Bangla Desh,
(*Interruption*)... as it affects us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is just
hoodwinking.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There is no ques-
tion of hoodwinking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not just
a matter of debate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On this they also
were agreeable, Sir...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Do not
interrupt him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are agree-
able; we accept the challenge of Shri Jyoti-
r-moy Bosu to have a discussion on this matter
here in this House today or tomorrow.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मेरा एक
निवेदन है। आप कोई ऐसा रुलिंग न दें इस
मामले में भी जो आगे भी जो एडजर्नमेंट
मोशन भूब करने का हमारा अधिकार है,
उसको कुठित अथवा सीमित करें। आप हमारे
एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को देखिये तो। इसकी भाषा
यह है :

"...implement the resolution adopted by
the Lok Sabha on the 31st March."

एक स्थिति जो उत्पन्न हुई है उस पर हम चर्चा
करना चाहते हैं, रिकगनिशन न देने से जो
स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस पर हम चर्चा करना
चाहते हैं। कामरोको प्रस्ताव इस पर नहीं
आया तो किस पर आया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have thoroughly exa-
mined it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): May
I draw your attention to the rule...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to have
any reconsideration of what I have given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do you
say, "If you like," because the rules say...

MR. SPEAKER : If you like, I can allot
time for discussion today or tomorrow, anytime
you like, but not through the Adjournment
Motion. An Adjournment Motion is not
permissible in this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under rule
56...

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen rule 56.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is an urgent
matter of public importance. Discussion of
this subject may not be an obligation under
the Constitution.

"...a motion for an adjournment of the
business of the House for the purpose of
discussing a definite matter of urgent public
importance may be made..."

MR. SPEAKER : There are rulings on it.
I have examined it thoroughly and I have not
admitted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are
entitled to get your consent under Rule 56.

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to allow
a discussion on it any time, today, tomorrow
or any time.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एडजर्नमेंट
मोशन अलग है। हम सरकार की निन्दा करना
चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में भी कर सकते हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Provided the
motion has adequate support, I do not see any
reason for not admitting it.

MR. SPEAKER : As I have said, I have
no objection for a discussion any time. (*Inter-
ruptions*).

प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भूब करना हमारा राइट है। हम आपके निर्णय से सहमत नहीं हैं। अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए हम सदन के बाहर जाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are also walking out in protest.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Indrajit Gupta and some other hon. Members then left the House.

श्री जे० बी० धोले (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, उसको देने वाला जो माननीय सदस्य है, उसकी राय तो पहले आप इसके बारे में लेते और सरकार क्या कहना चाहती है, उसको तो मुन लेते। उनको बोलने का आपको पहले मौका देना चाहिए था और मौका देने के बाद आपको चाहिए था कि आप अपनी रूलिंग दें। हमारे सदन के नियमों में एक नियम स्थगन प्रस्तावों के बारे में भी है। सार्वजनिक हित के मामलों को लेकर स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिये जा सकते हैं। इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव के साथ सारे देश का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। ऐसे वक्त में इस पर विचार होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर आप इसका मौका नहीं देते हैं तो स्थगन प्रस्ताव संबंधी जो नियम है, उसकी जरूरत ही क्या है? इसके बारे में जो रूल है उसकी जरूरत ही क्या है? तब आप उस धारा को निकाल दीजिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो इस प्रस्ताव को मान्य कीजिये। गम्भीर सवाल के ऊपर जब स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया जाता है तो वह स्वीकार होना चाहिए। वरना नियम को आप निकाल फेंकिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The member took oath just two hours back and he is admonishing me ! Please sit down. I have not admitted it.

12.47 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. FIRE IN 29 DOWN BOMBAY HOWRAH EXPRESS

RAIL MANTRI (SHRI HANUMAN-THAIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding fire in 29 Down Bombay Howrah Express between Champa and Baraduar stations on South Eastern Railway on the 5th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—147/71.]

WEST BENGAL SECURITY (TRIPURA RE-ENACTING) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1971, MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCE, 1971, ETC.

SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI (SHRI RAJBAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :

- (1) The West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 3rd May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 148/71.]
- (2) The Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971 (No. 5 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 7th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—149/71.]
- (3) The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 6 of 1971) promulgated by the President, on the 13th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—150/71.]
- (4) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 7 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 18th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—151/71.]
- (5) The Gold (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1971 (No. 8 of 1971) promul-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

gated by the President on the 20th May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—152/71.*]

- (6) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 9 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 20th May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—153/71.*]

PROCLAMATIONS BY PRESIDENT AND
GUJARAT GOVERNOR'S REPORT

GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA
MANTRI (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay
on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 3rd April, 1971, issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 23rd March, 1971 in relation to the State of Orissa, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 495 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—154/71.*]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated to 13th May, 1971, issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 691 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1971, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—155/71.*]
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 13th May, 1971, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 692 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—155/71.*]
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Gujarat dated the 12th May, 1971 to

the President. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—156/71.*]

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES)
AMENDMENT ORDER

PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI
(SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 456 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—157/71.*]

REPORTS AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE
HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., THE GOA
SHIPYARD LTD., ETC.

RAKSHA MANTRALAYA (RAKSHA
UTPADAN) MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay
on the Table a copy each of the following
Reports (Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Com-
panies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—158/71.*]
- (2) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—159/71.*]
- (3) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—160/71.*]
- (4) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year

1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-161/71.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

VIDESH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967 :

- (1) G. S. R. 125 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 867 dated the 24th May, 1967.
- (2) G. S. R. 253 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1971.
- (3) G. S. R. 254 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1971.
- (4) G. S. R. 296 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1971.
- (5) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 297 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-162/71.]

12.51 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to move the following :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi

Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Manmohan Tudu)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri M. M. Tudu, an elected member of the Lok Sabha from Mayurbhanj constituency has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from the 23rd April 1971.

12.53 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1971-72

MR. SPEAKER : How much time will the hon. Railway Minister take to read the budget ?

RAIL MANTRI (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I would take about 45 minutes. If the House so desires it may be taken up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : There is some more time left. You may start reading now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The budget speech has to be read continuously and now we have got only five minutes. So, we may better take it up after lunch when most of the hon. Members would be present.

MR. SPEAKER : We have some other business to be taken up immediately after the

[Mr. Speaker]

lunch hour. So, it would be better if you finish your speech now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : How can I finish it before beginning ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House agrees that we should keep sitting till he finishes his speech.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : May I point out that only five minutes are left now ? It should not be proper for me to read two or three paragraphs now and the rest after lunch. It should be continuous. Railways is one of the biggest public undertaking and the House should be in a mood to pay serious attention to the budget speech. It is not proper that it should be taken up so late.

SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : It should be after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : After the presentation of the railway budget there is a resolution to be taken up. Then the Prime Minister would be making a statement and there would be questions on that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I will finish well before 3 O' Clock. I will take only 40 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : It appears that you have already made up your mind to take it up only after lunch.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We will adjourn now for lunch and re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

12.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

RE. THIRD PAY COMMISSION REPORT

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have a very important matter which, with your permission, I raise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a very important matter.

On the 22nd of this month we came to know from the newspapers that the report of the Pay Commission, which was appointed, is unlikely this year. The Third Pay Commission has ruled out the possibility of being able to submit the final report before the end of this year. They say that considerable delay may take place. I am surprised that the Commission makes such a statement. The Government can make a statement; I can understand that, but if the Pay Commission cannot submit the report by the end of this year, I think, such a commission should be scrapped. When Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was in the Finance Ministry he made a statement that the report would be submitted very soon. The Finance Minister is here and I would like him to take the first opportunity to make a statement. The Commission should be asked not to give a misleading report. 27 lakhs of Government employees are agitated on this issue.

14.05 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1971-72

RAIL MANTRI (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the Railway Budget estimates for the year 1971-72.

Preliminary Actuals for 1970-71

2. The Interim Budget presented in the month of March revealed that the Revised

Estimates for the year 1970-71 would have a shortfall of Rs. 23.69 crores. The final figures of the year would be available in August on the accounts for the year being closed. However, preliminary actuals of earnings and of expenditure for the year are running close to the Revised Estimates. The emerging financial picture indicates a shortfall of about Rs. 23.88 crores; the marginal variation being about Rs. 19 lakhs from the Revised Estimates.

3. In the two months of February and March, 1971, loadings continued to lag behind the corresponding months of 1970. The level of revenue-earning goods traffic for 1970-71 was then apprehended to be less by about 4.3 million tonnes than the actuals of 1969-70. The shortfall is likely to increase to about 5.2 million tonnes. But the adverse swing has been more than neutralised by longer lead of freight traffic and a larger proportion of high rated traffic. It is estimated that goods earnings may show an additional income of Rs. 3.31 crores.

4. Income from "Passengers" and "Sundries" has shown shortfalls of Rs. 3.87 crores and Rs. 2.45 crores respectively. But they have been almost made good by increases of Rs. 2.61 crores under "Other Coaching" and of Rs. 3.31 crores under "Goods".

5. The total gross earnings would be Rs. 1,006.40 crores as compared to Rs. 1,006.80 crores shown in the Revised Estimates. The gross traffic receipts now stand at Rs. 1,001.93 crores, as compared to Rs. 1,004.00 crores envisaged in the Revised Estimates. Gross earnings are almost the same as anticipated in the Revised Estimates. But Gross Receipts have got reduced by Rs. 2.07 crores, due to earnings awaiting realisation.

Ordinary Working Expenses, however, would be less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 731.76 crores by Rs. 1.35 crores. The Miscellaneous Expenditure including "Open Line Works Revenue" is expected to show a reduction of about Rs. 52 lakhs. Appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the Pension Fund, and the Dividend to General Revenues remain the same.

Budget Estimates—1971-72

6. The Budget Estimates for the current year presented in March, were based on the Revised Estimates of the last year and on the then existing level of fares, freights and expenses. The latest traffic trends in April are slightly adverse. But no change seems to be necessary in the Budget Estimates. The total gross traffic receipts at the present levels of fares and freight rates have, therefore, been kept at Rs. 1,044.00 crores, that is, about Rs. 42 crores more than the Approximates for 1970-71. Similarly, the estimate of Working Expenses in the Budget Estimates, holds good.

7. The Railways, therefore, are faced with a shortfall of Rs. 33.12 crores for 1971-72 as shown in the Interim Budget.

8. It was envisaged in the Interim Budget that the indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues at the close of 1971-72 would amount to Rs. 153.6 crores. It was foreseen that the financial position of the current year would be worse by nearly Rs. 9.5 crores as compared with that of 1970-71. The prospects of the year do not seem to have improved since March. The total gross traffic earnings during April, 1971 are short by Rs. 1.63 crores over the proportionate budget target of Rs. 86.89 crores. If this trend continues, it may not be possible to reach the level of earnings stated in the Interim Budget. The Eastern and South-eastern Railways which account for 60 per cent of the tonnage carried by the Indian Railway system as a whole and hold 40 per cent of the total number of Broad Gauge wagons, continue to cause anxiety. Their very functioning is being hampered by daily dislocation of train services. Thefts of overhead traction wire, theft of tele-communication cables and equipment, attacks on trains and staff, organised looting of wagons and luggage vans, large-scale thefts of wagon fittings and track fittings, have become the order of the day. On Eastern Railway alone, during the first three months of the current year, there were as many as 155 cases of theft of overhead electric wire, 369 cases of theft of tele-communication cables and equipment, 305 cases of attack on trains, 39 cases of attack on stations and 33 cases of assault on railway staff. Hundreds of

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

wagons remain immobilised due to theft of brake beams, bearings and other fittings. Goods trains have had to be stopped for several hours a day in the busy sections in the Eastern region due to the theft of overhead wires. The two Railways should normally have loaded a minimum of 6,500 coal wagons daily in the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields. In the last few months they have hardly been able to load 5,500 coal wagons. It is, therefore, that coal supplies to industry, power generation, brick kilns have been so unsatisfactory. The movement of foodgrains has also been adversely affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What about the Coal wagon racketing by Railway officials recently unearthed in Dhanbad? 72 companies of C R P 2 battalions of Border Security Force, Rs. 1½ crores of extra fund and Rs. 9 crore more of Central Police were wasted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : 9. It is not the number of wagons but their mobility that is now pertinent. The mobility of wagons has to be smooth and speedy. The wagons should not get stuck in large numbers specially in the busy areas like Calcutta region. Efficient operation requires 30 goods trains to run every day from Calcutta to Andal and another 30 from Andal to Calcutta. These trains run mostly at night, because large number of suburban and non-suburban passenger trains have to run during the day. Each theft of overhead wire causes an interruption in service of about 3 to 4½ hours. This time is required for the repairing teams to go to the spot with their special equipment and reconnect the 25,000 volt contact line and the catenary. Since there are at least two thefts occurring daily in these areas, the House can imagine the extent of interruption that is caused to the running of the goods trains. The Hon'ble Members who are the guardians of national interests have to see how compelling is the necessity to take relentless measures to restore normalcy. These measures have to be preventive as well as punitive. Armed Railway Protection Force Units have been already deployed in the specified pockets for intensive patrolling of the track. I have been requesting the Chief Mini-

sters of West Bengal and Bihar to help and co-operate in effectively putting down these organised thefts and violence. I have been discussing with my colleagues of the other Ministries for co-ordinating the needed efforts. I want in particular the help and co-operation of the concerned trade unions. This cumulative and comprehensive move on the part of all of us has become imperative. In the coming months, we have planned to meet as often as required to combat the menace which is turning out to be the enemy internal.

10. Financial performance of railways suffers from certain other handicaps. I seek your indulgence to explain some of them. The Railway Finances are mulcted with some social burdens. Rs. 8 crores is the annual loss sustained by the Railways on unremunerative branch lines. The loss on passenger traffic is of the order of Rs. 59 crores. The Railways run 5,200 passenger trains and carry 6.6 million passengers a day. But the income from passenger traffic is not sufficient to cover its expenses. The passenger fare is below cost and it is virtually enjoying a subsidy. The suburban travellers in the three cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras who hold cheap monthly and quarterly season tickets have the benefit of Rs. 12 crores of the said sum of Rs. 59 crores.

The preponderance of low-rated and bulky commodities like coal, ores, stone, cement, fertilisers, foodgrains and salt in the mix of the revenue earning traffic is getting accentuated. The originating tonnage of these commodities increased by 60% between 1960-61 and 1969-70, while traffic in the rest of the commodities increased by only 16%. In 1969-70, this group of commodities accounted for about 73% of the total revenue earning tonnage but contributed only 53% of earnings from goods carried. The loss in the transport of foodgrains and pulses alone comes to Rs. 17.5 crores, that on coal to Rs. 12.0 crores, that on fodder and oilcakes to Rs. 5.8 crores, that on ores to Rs. 3.9 crores. The total loss on the transport of all these and other bulk commodities came to Rs. 52 crores in 1970-71. Naturally the aggregate railway earnings have not increased proportionately with the originating traffic. The Hon'ble Members will

agree with me that if Railways are to become financially viable again, the profitability of the bulk traffic carried should be ensured. These may be termed as social responsibilities and the Railways being a public undertaking has to bear its share. Even so there is room for re-thinking on the extent of this share. Railway income must be able to meet the railway expenditure.

11. The downward trend in Railway finances started from 1964-65. The liability for Development Fund Works could not be met fully from that year nor the full annual dividend liability to the General Exchequer from 1966-67. The Railways, in consequence, had to draw upon their Revenue Reserve Fund and later resort to borrowings from General Revenues to meet their obligations. The costs of operation are annually increasing, creating a big lag between the income realised from freight rates and passenger fares on the one hand and the working expenses on the other. The expenditure on staff which accounts for 60% of the working expenses has gone up by 72 per cent since 1963-64. The price of coal has gone up by 47 per cent, that of electricity and diesel oil by approximately 27 per cent each in the same period. Their cumulative effect has pushed up the weighted index of cost of operation by 60 per cent. The fact of the position is that all the increases we have effected during this period in passenger fares and in freight rates have been only 19.6 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively. The House will therefore, see that the Railways recover 36.0 per cent, only of the increase in their cost of operation.

12. Hon'ble Members are aware that the interim relief awarded by the Third Pay Commission has increased the pay bill of the Railways by Rs. 36 crores an year. The daily allowance admissible to government employees has also been subsequently enhanced. This has resulted in an additional expenditure of Rs. 13 crores on daily allowances and running allowances for engine drivers, guards and firemen. The total of all these increases amounts to over Rs. 49 crores in the annual wage bill during the last twelve months alone. In fact, the cost of the staff which has been steadily going up every year has more than doubled itself from Rs. 205 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 465 crores in 1971.

13. The Hon'ble Members will appreciate that these factors and figures have to be so improved as to put the railway finances on an even keel. The proposals I am proceeding to make will neither be a big burden, nor adversely affect our economy. May I now, with your permission, proceed to outline my proposals?

Proposals

14. It is proposed to raise by one step the freight classification of commodities now charged at class levels 45 and below. But the foodgrains and certain export iron ores from Kiriburu and Bailadilla will be exempted. Commodities now charged at class 25 (for wagon loads) which is the lowest class, will now be charged at class 27.5, those charged at class 27.5 will be charged at class 30 and so on up to commodities grouped under class 45, which will be charged at 47.5. This would broadly mean an increase in rates of 8.9% in respect of commodities now charged at class 25, the increase gradually getting reduced to 5.3% only for commodities now charged at class 45. These low-rated commodities account for the bulk of the losses. The classifications for 'Smalls', that is, consignments less than wagon loads will be correspondingly refixed. This proposal would bring in an extra revenue of Rs. 13.70 crores for the full year.

15. Coal traffic has a separate scale of charges. Coal forms about 30.5% of the originating traffic but accounts for only 19.9% of the total earnings. The cost of haulage of coal is covered up to a lead of 550 kms. only at the existing level of rates. No change was effected in the coal rates up to distances of 800 kms. in the last revision of freight rates. The position is that the movement of this commodity for distances beyond 550 kms. has now become uneconomic. I propose, therefore, to increase the freight rates for coal and coke in such a manner that the charges cover costs up to about a thousand kilometres. The gap between the costs and the rates beyond this distance will get slightly reduced.

16. I, however, propose to give an incentive to encourage train load despatches as well as off-season movements. There will be a freight discount of 2% for all distances if the traffic in coal is offered for movements in train loads from one station to one destination station on a single forwarding note. There will

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also be a rebate in the freight rates for coal offered for movement for 500 kms. and above during the slack season, that is, during the months of June to September. This rebate will vary from 50 paise per tonne for distances beyond 500 kms. to Rs. 1/- per tonne for distances beyond 1500 kms.

17. The proposal is expected to yield, after allowing for the discount and rebate, an extra revenue of Rs. 6.5 crores for the full year. Even at the revised rates, the loss on the transport of coal will be Rs. 5.5 crores.

18. I propose next to step up the rates for categories of Iron & Steel falling under freight classifications Division A and Division B by placing them at a class one step higher than at present. In other words, categories of Iron and Steel like Rope Wire, Wire net, Hammers, Hinges, which are at present charged at class 82.5, Iron and Steel materials like Bars, Rods, Plates which are now being charged at class 67.5 will be charged at class 70. As at present, the 'Smalls' classifications will be refixed to bear the same relationship with the corresponding wagon load classifications. This increase is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1.6 crores.

19. These new freight rates will bring in a total revenue of about Rs. 21.80 crores in a full year. But the total revenue deficit is Rs. 33.12 crores. The gap has to be closed and in doing so I have no alternative but to raise the passenger fares, spreading the burden on all passengers. There has been no increase in Third Class passenger fares for the last three years even though the costs of operation have increased by 15 per cent. I propose the increase in passenger fares not on full scale but on a very modest scale. There will be no change in any class of travel for the first 15 kms, nor in respect of season tickets. For distances between 16 and 30 kms, it is proposed to increase the Third Class ordinary fares by 5 paise per ticket and the Third Class Mail and Express fares by 15 paise per ticket; for distances between 31 and 50 kms, by 10 paise and 20 paise respectively for Third Class ordinary and Mail/Express travel, and so on. The maximum increase in a Third Class ordinary ticket will be only 25 paise for all distances above 200

kms. and in a Third Class Mail or Express ticket Rs. 1/- only for all distances above 1,000 kms. Thus a Third Class Express ticket from Delhi to Bombay or Calcutta or Madras or longer distance will cost only one rupee more, which the Hon'ble Members will agree is minimal. The proposed increases in Third Class fares (Ordinary and Mail/Express) are anticipated to produce an extra revenue of Rs. 11.60 crores.

20. The fares for Upper Class travel including Third Class air-conditioned Chair Car are being enhanced at proportionately higher rates, the increases varying from 50 paise for the distance zone 16-30 kms. to Rs. 2/- for distances beyond 1,000 kms. in respect of Third Class air-conditioned Chair Car and Second Class (Ordinary and Mail/Express). The maximum increase in respect of First Class fares is Rs. 3.50 for distances beyond 1,000 kms. and Rs. 7/- in respect of air-conditioned First Class travel.

The extra revenue from changes in the fares of the Upper Classes is expected to bring in Rs. 1.60 crores.

21. A Memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members giving the details about the proposals both in respect of freight rates and passenger fares.

22. All these measures together will bring in a total revenue of Rs. 35 crores in a full year. Since the revised rates can take effect only from 1st July of this year, the increase in receipts for the current financial year will be only Rs. 26.25 crores. This will still leave a deficit of Rs. 6.87 crores in the current year.

23. I propose to leave this deficit uncovered in the Budget. The efforts I propose to make along with the railwaymen of all classes from the Chairman, Railway Board, to the last gangman, to effect economy and improve efficiency will be directed to wipe out this deficit. I hope to succeed with your goodwill and co-operation. I have already initiated action to improve the working of the Railways so as to achieve better realisations in earnings and at the same time economies in expenditure. I have recently had personal discussions with the General Managers of all the Zonal

Railways. I have formulated general guidelines as well as specific financial objectives for the year. I have every confidence that the Zonal Railway Administrations will do their best to fulfil the objectives. I have found cost consciousness growing at all levels in the railway hierarchy and a transparent earnestness to maximise earnings and reduce expenditure. Given normalised conditions of working, there is reason to be optimistic that the uncovered deficit will be met by our extra efforts.

Fourth Five Year Plan—Targets and Outlay

24. The Railways' Fourth Five Year Plan as originally formulated, envisaged 264.7 million tonnes of originating goods traffic during the last year of the Plan in 1973-74. The Plan had forecast 212.35 million tonnes in the first year, that is, 1969-70, but the actual materialisation was only 207.9 million tonnes. With this, the target for 1970-71 was revised from 224.6 million tonnes to 217 million tonnes in the Budget presented in February 1970. Even this anticipation was upset because of the deterioration in the law and order situation, strikes and bundhs in the industrial belt of the country and the difficulties in the working of the steel plants both in the Public and Private Sectors. The actual traffic for the year 1970-71 was 199 million tonnes—that is, a fall of 18 million tonnes. It, therefore, became necessary to review and to scale down, in consultation with the Planning Commission, the physical targets from 265 million tonnes to 240.5 million tonnes. The Plan outlay was also reduced from Rs. 1,525 crores to Rs. 1,275 crores. Steps have consequently been taken to cut down investments. The Plan outlay for 1971-72 has accordingly been reduced from the original figure of Rs. 308 crores on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock to Rs. 280 crores, in the Interim Budget. The Zonal Railways were directed to reduce inventories and expeditiously dispose of scrap and released material, thereby eliminating as much dead capital as possible.

25. Much of the developmental expenditure on line capacity works and electrification in the earlier Plans was incurred in the Eastern coal-steel belt area. The traffic pattern having changed, we have now to develop the North-South routes covering three Zones, the

Delhi-Bombay and the Bombay-Ahmedabad routes of the Western Railway and the Jolarpettai-Olavakkott section of the Southern Railway.

As the House is aware, the mid-term appraisal of Fourth Plan is in progress. We are having three new steel plants and naturally, they require synchronous development of the Railways to serve them. It is also likely that as a result of the revival of the economy, there may be an upsurge in the traffic demands in various parts of the country. We are constantly and continuously reviewing the position in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Economic Ministries concerned. The Railway Plan is a flexible one and as and when new works are needed by traffic demands, the necessary resources will to be found.

26. I shall now dwell on a few important aspects of railway working which deserve your consideration.

Gauge Conversions

27. Informed public opinion is insistent on one gauge for the Indian Railways. The Administrative Reforms Commission, in their report on Railways, have stated that the multiplicity of gauges, presently in use, is irrational and wasteful. Uniformity of gauge ensures smooth flow of traffic, increases transport capacity and reduces operating costs. The cost of operation on the Metre Gauge works out to 50 per cent more than that on the Broad Gauge for traffic above certain densities. The cost of handling at the break-of-gauge transshipment points is also heavy, being over Rs.3/-per tonne. Besides, the much-complained of thefts—pilferages and damages generally take place at transshipment points. The British inflicted the multi-gauge system on India, though in their own country, they strictly adhered to an uni-gauge system. Nor has any other advanced country got the multi-gauge system. The existing four gauges are an economic drag on the progress of India. This drag has to be done away as soon as possible. To begin with, we have to make at least a policy decision that no more metre gauge and narrow gauge lines will be built, that every new line should be broad gauge and that from now on, the gradual conversion

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of metre gauge lines to broad gauge should begin.

28. I quite understand that an outright conversion of the entire smaller gauge systems into Broad Gauge is not practicable. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,000 crores on line construction and another Rs. 2,000 crores for Broad Gauge rolling stock. But the baffling unemployment problem facing the country could be solved to a great extent by undertaking this mighty task. It will presently create great employment opportunities and bestow on the nation permanent assets.

29. The Indian Railways have drawn up a fifteen-year perspective plan of converting about 3,000 route kilometres to Broad Gauge. The civil works connected with this Project are estimated to cost about Rs. 175 crores. Rs. 15 crores are included in the current Plan for the purpose, out of which 7.53 crores have been spent.

30. Railways have undertaken surveys for a number of conversion projects in various parts of the country. Of the survey reports completed and received, the following projects are likely to satisfy the financial criteria. These lines are :

- (1) Guntakal-Bangalore;
- (2) Ernakulam-Trivandrum Sections of the Southern Railway; and
- (3) Virangam-Okha and Kanalus-Porbunder sections of the Western Railway.

Some further data and clarifications have been called for from the Railways concerned and I have directed that the examination of all these projects should be completed within the next three months. I expect that these three projects would prove to be viable even as they are desirable. I hope that it will be possible for me to come up before this House for Supplementary Demands for implementing these projects.

Instant Employment

31. There are about 41,000 level crossings in the country. Now and then an accident

occurs at one or the other of these level crossings. Almost all of them entail delays to the road users. The trains too have to slow down when approaching level crossings and to that extent running time gets increased. There are innumerable demands for construction of over/under bridges from all over the country. Each over/under bridge taken up will give employment to about 400 persons for a period of 6 to 9 months. To finance such works, "Railway Safety Works Fund" was set up some years ago and is fed by contributions from the Railway Revenues. The Railways will be contributing Rs. 228 crores in 1971-72 towards this Fund and with this the accumulation in the Fund will stand at Rs. 10.83 crores.

32. Construction of over/under bridges confers three benefits. It avoids accidents, it makes for smooth and speedier running of trains and road traffic and affords immediate relief to the unemployed, skilled as well as unskilled. I, therefore, attach great importance to it and earnestly propose to launch a campaign to build as many over/under bridges as possible. For this purpose I need the co-operation of the State Governments, as the construction cost has to be borne half by the Railways and half by the State Governments. We have accordingly addressed the State Governments to this effect.

33. I will be happy if the entire amount of Rs. 10.83 crores is spent this year itself on the construction of over/under bridges. These projects generate immediate employment opportunities to unemployed graduate engineers. Government of India schemes of providing employment will also get added potential.

Modernisation

34. The principal factor in the growth of traffic on the Indian Railways has been the movement of bulk commodities like steel, coal, iron ore, manganese ore, cement etc. and their concentration in a few selected areas and routes. This is a feature which has created special problems for the Railways. The important routes of traffic movement began to get saturated under steam traction. The Railway, therefore, had to go in for electrification and dieselisation of traction.

35. The Diesel and Electric traction have distinct advantages over the steam traction particularly in sections with heavy traffic density. Steam engines have lower speeds and acceleration, less thermal efficiency and hauling capacity. In addition, they require coaling and watering facilities *en route*. Diesel and electric engines with higher speed, better acceleration, greater hauling capacity and less need for servicing *en route* are able to achieve improved operation and substantial savings in working expenses.

36. The change over, on a congested section, of even a few of the heavier long distance goods trains to diesel operation can bring about sufficient relief and help to defer expenditure on costly line capacity works, like doubling of track. Dieselisation can be introduced selectively in successive steps embracing more and more goods services as the traffic builds up. For densities of traffic above 8 to 9 million tonnes per annum, electric traction even with its comparatively heavy initial capital outlay generally becomes cheaper than steam or diesel traction. The diesel locomotive has, however, this advantage over the electric locomotive in that it can be readily moved from one section to another as required.

37. Long distance goods trains and some 25 pairs of important Mail and Express trains have been dieselised, covering over 23,000 route kilometres.

38. The Indian Railways have a phased long-term programme of electrification, which, of course, has to be synchronised with the capacity to produce electric locomotives in the country, the availability of electric power and other required materials. The House would be glad to know that at present electric traction has been introduced on six out of nine Zonal Railways, namely, Eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Central, Western, and Southern Railways. During the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71, 3,330 route kilometrage has been electrified. Some of the important sections proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan are Virar-Sabarmati on the Western Railway, Waltair-Kirandul and Panskura-Haldia on South-Eastern Railway, Tundla-Delhi on the Northern Railway and Madras Vijayawada on the Southern/South Central

Railways. These schemes together will electrify 1,758 kilometres and involve an expenditure of Rs. 103 crores.

39. We are, however, facing several difficulties in the transitional phase of modernisation. One major difficulty experienced by the Railways in the wake of electrification, as already pointed out, is the large-scale recurring thefts of overhead copper wire and its serious consequences.

40. The development of sophisticated methods of signalling, dieselisation, and electrification have raised certain staff problems, in that personnel required to maintain and operate these sophisticated items have to be specially trained and suitably qualified. As Government has decided that no staff would be retrenched as a result of modernisation, arrangements have been made for retraining and proper placement of personnel in the operation and maintenance of the new and modern equipment.

41. Yet another problem, which is perhaps inevitable in the nature of things, is the existence of multiple traction on the same route during the initial stages of modernisation of traction. The Railways are aware of the advantages of homogeneous traction on a given route and are working towards this end. In this context the indigenous manufacture of Broad Gauge steam locomotives has already been stopped.

42. The Railways have pressed into service high capacity Broad Gauge bogie wagons to meet the rising traffic demands particularly of the bulk commodities. These wagons have a carrying capacity of 55 to 65 tonnes against the 22 tonnes of the conventional 2-axle wagons, and enable the running of heavier trains with corresponding increase in throughput. With their introduction, the permissible gross load of freight trains has increased from about 2,200 tonnes to about 3,650 tonnes, that is by nearly 65 per cent. To ensure the maximum utilisation of these high capacity wagons, they are hauled by multiple diesel or electric locomotives in close circuits.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Report

43. The Administrative Reforms Commission have, in their report on Railways, made

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40 recommendations. The recommendations are of far-reaching consequences and cover all the important faces of Railway activities. The Commission have emphasised that the Railways, which are owned by the Nation as their largest public sector undertaking, should be enabled to function on sound business and commercial principles within the framework of the policy laid down by the Parliament. Government attach great importance to these recommendations. Some of the recommendations have to be examined at the highest level. So far six recommendations have been accepted fully or with minor modifications. Other recommendations are under various stages of examination.

Punctuality

44. I am fully conscious of the criticism made against late running of trains. The punctuality of passenger trains has suffered much this year. The reasons are two-fold. One is the interference the trains suffer at the hands of the wire thieves, the chain pullers, and the political agitators, with their bands, dhar nas and attacks. (Interruption) The other is the inefficiency of the concerned railway employees. In the coming year, we have to devise measures and methods for combating interference and punishing inefficiency.

Look at the number of cases of alarm chain pulling alone. In 1969, their number was 2,54,932 and it has grown in the very next year 1970 to 3,33,911. They are currently as high as a thousand a day.

Passenger Amenities

45. Continuous efforts are being made to ensure basic amenities at every railway station with the resources available. I am glad to inform the House that the work of providing basic amenities like waiting halls, lighting, drinking water, adequate booking arrangements at all the stations on the Indian Railways was completed during 1970-71. Third class sleeper coaches which were introduced in 1954 are now provided in all mail and express trains and certain passenger trains. The total number of third class sleeper coaches in use at present on the Indian Railways is 1,900. The expenditure on the

passenger amenities has progressively increased from about Rs. 2.4 crores per annum at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to about Rs. 4 crores per annum in the Fourth Five Year Plan. I am sorry, however, to say that amenities provided like lights, fans and other electrical fittings in the existing passenger coaches, have become the objects of organised thefts.

46. My predecessor Shri G. L. Nanda did his best to effect improvement of passenger amenities, fuel economy and elimination of thefts and pilferages at important transshipment points. The public co-operation he initiated, deserves to be further secured and augmented. I am aware much more work remains to be done and it will be done.

Hill Concessions

47. Concessional return tickets at one and a half times the single journey fares are issued every year since 1951 during the summer months, that is, from 1st April to 31st October. The main objective when we started issuing these tickets was to attract traffic to certain hill stations. Till last year this concession was available to some 25 to 40 hill stations from any station from where the chargeable distance is 240 kms. or more. The Railways lose about Rs. 20 lakhs on account of this concessional traffic. There is heavy rush during these months not only for journeys by rail but also for accommodation at the hill stations. Taking all these aspects into consideration, it has been decided to limit these concessions this year to stations situated at a distance of 400 kilometres or more from the hill stations. We have to see if it is in consonance with economic justice to continue to accord this concession to a limited number and a better off set of people.

Labour Relations

48. The House is aware of the complaint that the management and labour could do better. They are undoubtedly doing much. But it is time that they do much more so that our economic progress may gain added speed.

49. The President in his Address delivered to the Joint Session of Parliament on 22nd

March, 1971, stressed the importance of consulting the leaders of trade unions and management in order to evolve sound industrial relations and to secure increased productivity consistent with a fair deal for labour. Where the means of production are owned by the People and private profit is not the ruling motive, as in the case of the Railways, strikes must be abjured as a matter of principle. The Administrative Reforms Commission has made several recommendations in this regard. Performance and production oriented labour relations are vital for making the Railways truly a Public benefactor. I agree that there should be an adequate machinery for quick redress of grievances and adjudication of disputes between the management and the employees.

50. Pradhan Mantri in her inaugural speech at the Conference of Trade Union Organisations has said that :

".....labour is a major participant in the productive process, and the quality and intensity of its efforts are critical in increasing the rate of growth of production and therefore of investment in the economy... the employed particularly in the organised sector, who enjoy a measure of social security, should recognise that in our country to be employed is in itself a privilege. Hence they should not seek unilateral gains for themselves but have some compassion for those who are willing to work yet are not able to do so because of the comparatively low rate of capital formation in our country...."

Her advice is wholesome and timely and has to be followed if we are to ensure economic and social justice embedded in the Constitution.

51. I am happy to acknowledge that the relations with the organized labour during the year have continued to be generally cordial and satisfactory. The year has been particularly hard and trying for the railwaymen, specially for those directly connected with the movement of trains. Regardless of the considerations of personal safety, all ranks

of railwaymen showed exemplary courage and devotion to duty and gave of their best in running the Railways—the 'life-line' of the Nation.

52. Labour in particular is wedded to the ideal of socialism and rightly so. The overwhelming majority of us are committed to socialism. We have to realise afresh that the success of socialism in our country is inter-linked with the success of our public undertakings. The Railways are the biggest of our public undertakings and therefore, the best means of proving the worth of socialism.

53. Permit me, Sir, to thank you for the patient hearing given to me.

14.54 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR BILL*

GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to Prevent insults to national honour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent insults to national honour."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.55 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MYSORE

GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary part II, Section 2, dated 24.5.71.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

March, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mysore."

I beg to move for approval of the Proclamation issued on 27th March, 1971, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mysore.

Copies of the Governor's report leading to the issue of the Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House. But I shall briefly mention the circumstances necessitating recourse to the provisions of Article 356. It may be recalled that when in March, 1971, discussions were in progress in the State Legislature on the Budget proposals for 1971-72, Shri Veerendra Patil resigned from the office of Chief Minister. His resignation was accepted; but the Governor requested him to continue in office till alternative arrangements could be made. As a result of this development the Budget for the year 1971-72 could not be passed and the Legislative Assembly was adjourned *sine die*. The Governor held consultations with leaders of opposition parties in an effort to constitute an alternative Government. He, however, came to the conclusion that this was not possible. The business of the Government would have come to a standstill on 1st April, 1971, because the Budget for the financial year 1971-72 had not been passed. The Governor, therefore, recommended that the President might take over the administration of the State under the provisions of Article 356. In accordance with the recommendation, the Presidential Proclamation was issued on 27th March, 1971. Since it was still hoped that the formation of an alternative Ministry in the State would be possible, the Legislative Assembly was not dissolved.

After the issue of the Proclamation, the Governor continued his efforts to form an alternative Government. When he found that this was not possible, he recommended to the President that the Legislative Assembly of the State be dissolved so that fresh elections could be held. On 14th April, 1971, the President dissolved the Assembly by an Order under Article 174(2) (b) of the Constitution.

The Election Commission is undertaking

intensive revision of electoral rolls in a number of States, including Mysore. This revision is expected to be completed in October this year. Steps will then be taken to hold fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State on the basis of the revised rolls.

In accordance with clause 3 of Article 356, the Proclamation issued in relation to the State of Mysore will cease to operate on 27th May, 1971, unless meanwhile, it has been approved by the Parliament. As I have stated, it will be possible to hold fresh elections in Mysore on the basis of the revised electoral rolls after October this year. Therefore, I would request the House to grant its approval of the Proclamation, so that it may continue for a further period of six months.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"That this House approves the proclamation issued by the President on the 27th March, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the state of Mysore."

Now, Shri Bade.

15 hrs.

श्री भार० बी० बडे (खरगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I interrupt the hon. Member ? The Prime Minister is expected to make a statement on Bangla Desh now. The hon. Prime Minister.

15 1 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN BANGLA DESH

PRADHAN MANTRI, PARMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the seven weeks since

parliament recessed, the attention of the entire country has been focussed on the continuing tragedy in Bangla Desh. Honourable Members will recall the atmosphere of hope in which we met in March. We all felt that our country was poised for rapid economic advance and a more determined attack on the age-old poverty of our people. Even as we were settling down to these new tasks, we have been engulfed by a new and gigantic problem, not of our making.

On the 15th and 16th May, I visited Assam, Tripura and West Bengal, to share the suffering of the refugees from Bangla Desh, to convey to them the sympathy and support of this House and the people of India and to see for myself the arrangements which are being made for their care. I am sorry it was not possible to visit other camps this time. Every available building, including schools and training institution, has been requisitioned. Thousands of tents have been pitched and temporary shelters are being constructed as quickly as possible in the 335 camps which have been established so far. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to provide shelter to all those who have come across, and many are still in the open. The district authorities are under severe strain. Before they can cope with those who are already here, 60,000 more are coming across every day.

So massive a migration, in so short a time, is unprecedented in recorded history. About three and a half million people have come into India from Bangla Desh during the last eight weeks. They belong to every religious persuasion—Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and Christian. They come from every social class and age group. They are not refugees in the sense we have understood this word since Partition. They are victims of war who have sought refuge from the military terror across our frontier.

Many refugees are wounded and need urgent medical attention. I saw some of them in the hospitals I visited in Tripura and West Bengal. Medical facilities in all our border States have been stretched to breaking point. Equipment for 1,100 new hospital beds has been rushed to these States, including a 400 bed mobile hospital, generously donated by

the Government of Rajasthan. Special teams of surgeons, physicians, nurses and public health experts have been deputed to the major camps. Special water supply schemes are being executed on the highest priority, and preventive health measures are being undertaken on a large scale.

In our sensitive border States, which are facing the brunt, the attention of the local administration has been diverted from normal and development work to problems of camp administration, civil supplies and security. But our people have put the hardships of the refugees above their own, and have stood firm against the attempts of Pakistani agent-provocateurs to cause communal strife. I am sure this fine spirit will be maintained.

On present estimates, the cost to the Central Exchequer on relief alone may exceed Rs. 180 crores for a period of six months. All this, as Honourable Members will appreciate, has imposed an unexpected burden on us.

I was heartened by the fortitude with which these people of Bangla Desh have borne tribulation, and by the hope which they have for their future. It is mischievous to suggest that India has had anything to do with what happened in Bangla Desh. This is an insult to the aspirations and spontaneous sacrifices of the people of Bangla Desh, and a calculated attempt by the rulers of Pakistan to make India a scapegoat for their own misdeeds. It is also a crude attempt to deceive the world community. The world press has seen through Pakistan's deception. The majority of these so-called Indian infiltrators are women, children and the aged.

This House has considered many national and international issues of vital importance to our country. But none of them has touched us so deeply as the events in Bangla Desh. When faced with a situation of such gravity, it is specially important to weigh every word in acquainting this House, and our entire people with the issues involved and the responsibilities which now devolve on us all.

These twenty-three years and more, we have never tried to interfere with the internal affairs of Pakistan, even though they have

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

not exercised similar restraint. And even now we do not seek to interfere in any way. But what has actually happened? What was claimed to be an internal problem of Pakistan, has also become an internal problem for India. We are, therefore, entitled to ask Pakistan to desist immediately from all actions which it is taking in the name of domestic jurisdiction, and which vitally affect the peace and well-being of millions of our own citizens. Pakistan cannot be allowed to seek a solution of its political or other problems at the expense of India and on Indian soil.

Has Pakistan the right to compel at bayonet-point not hundreds, not hundreds of thousands, but millions of its citizens to flee their home? For us it is an intolerable situation. The fact that we are compelled to give refuge and succour to these unfortunate millions cannot be used as an excuse to push more and more people across our border.

We are proud of our tradition of tolerance. We have always felt contrite and ashamed of our moments of intolerance. Our nation, our people are dedicated to peace and are not given to talking in terms of war or threat of war. But I should like to caution our people that we may be called upon to bear still heavier burdens.

The problems which confront us are not confined to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. They are national problems. Indeed the basic problem is an international one.

We have sought to awaken the conscience of the world through our representatives abroad and the representatives of foreign Governments in India. We have appealed to the United Nations, and, at long last, the true dimensions of the problem seem to be making themselves felt in some of the sensitive chanceries of the world. However, I must share with the House, our disappointment at the unconscionably long time which the world is taking to react to this stark tragedy.

Not only India but every country has to consider its interests. I think I am expressing the sentiments of this august House and of

our people when I raise my voice against the wanton destruction of peace, good neighbourliness and elementary principles of humanity by the insensate action of the military rulers of Pakistan. They are threatening the peace and stability of the vast segment of humanity represented by India.

We welcome Secretary General, U Thant's, public appeal. We are glad that a number of States have either responded or are in the process of doing so. But time is the essence of the matter. Also the question of giving relief to these millions of people is only part of the problem. Relief cannot be perpetual, or permanent; and we do not wish it to be so. Condition must be created to stop any further influx of refugees and to ensure their early return under credible guarantees for their future safety and well-being. I say with all sense of responsibility that unless this happens, there can be no lasting stability or peace on this sub-continent. We have pleaded with other Powers to recognise this. If the world does not take heed, we shall be constrained to take all measures as may be necessary to ensure our own security and the preservation and development of the structure of our social and economic life.

We are convinced that there can be no military solution to the problem of East Bengal. A political solution must be brought about by those who have the power to do so. World opinion is a great force. It can influence even the most powerful. The Great powers have a special responsibility. If they exercise their power rightly and expeditiously then only we can look forward to durable peace on our sub-continent. But if they fail—and I sincerely hope that they will not—then this suppression of human rights, the uprooting of people, and the continued homelessness of vast numbers of human beings will threaten peace.

This situation cannot be tackled in a partisan spirit or in terms of party politics. The issues involved concern every citizen. I hope that this Parliament, our country and our people will be ready to accept the necessary hardships so that we can discharge our responsibilities to our own people as well

as to the millions, who have fled from a reign of terror to take temporary refuge here.

All this imposes on us heavy obligations and the need for stern national discipline. We shall have to make many sacrifices. Our factories and farms must produce more. Our railways and our entire transport and communication system must work uninterruptedly. This is no time for any interplay of regional or sectional interests. Everything must be subordinated to sustain our economic, social and political fabric and to reinforce national solidarity. I appeal to every citizen, every man, woman and child to be imbued with the spirit of service and sacrifice of which, I know, this nation is capable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : All the opposition leaders met the Speaker in the morning when we pressed for the admission of our adjournment motion. The Speaker told us that he would allow some discussion on the issue of Bangla Desh. Then we were informed that the Prime Minister would make a statement. I want to know whether there will be a discussion on the basis of the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You know the rules. If you want a discussion, and the Speaker has agreed, you send a notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He said today or tomorrow.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The statement may be circulated.

15.13 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MYSORE—Contd.

श्री धार० बी० बड्डे : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पंत जी जो रैजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, उसके द्वारा वह जो मैसूर में प्रोमोवेशन आफ प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल हुआ है उसका सदन से अप्रूवल

चाहते हैं। मैसूर पहले से एक प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट थी। जब से यह स्टेट बनी, तभी से यह प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट रही है। तो ऐसी प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट में जब वह प्रोमोवेशन लाए तो उस का कारण क्या है, यह हमें देखना चाहिए। वहाँ पर यह प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल का प्रोमोवेशन डिफेक्शंस के कारण हुआ। लेकिन मैसूर में यह डिफेक्शंस क्यों हुए और डिफेक्शंस को बन्द करने के लिए कोई कानून आना चाहिए या नहीं, यह चीज हमें देखनी है। डिफेक्शंस जो होते हैं, यह दलदलबलुओं की और आचाराम और गयाराम की जो पद्धति चल रही है उस पद्धति को खत्म नहीं किया गया, इसे बन्द नहीं किया गया तो हर प्रदेश में एक दिन प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल लागू हो जाएगा। मैसूर में हमने देखा कि 18 मार्च को पहले बीरेन्द्र पाटिल साहब ने त्याग-पत्र दिया और इसके बाद 27 मार्च को असेम्बली सेस्पेंड हो गई और प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल लागू हो गया। लेकिन प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल लागू होने के बाद भी यह देखा गया कि मिनिस्ट्री बन सकती है या नहीं। तो बीरेन्द्र पाटिल ने कहा कि मैं इस प्रकार की मिनिस्ट्री फार्म करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ जिसमें कि डिफेक्टर्स हों। जो सदस्य कल तक कांग्रेस (ओ०) में थे, वह मिनिस्ट्री मिले, इसके लिए दल बदलते हैं तो उनको लेकर मिनिस्ट्री बनाना बहुत गलत पद्धति है। लेकिन कांग्रेस का पूरा ढाँचे का ढाँचा जो है राष्ट्रपति चुनाव से लेकर आज तक, वह दल-बदलुओं से भरा हुआ चला आ रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह प्रथा बन्द होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए। नहीं तो आप देखें इतनी प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट मैसूर जैसी केवल डिफेक्शंस की वजह से प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल वहाँ पर लागू हो गया। मैसूर स्टेट में गवर्नर जो हैं वह धर्मवीर जी हैं। गवर्नर्स के बारे में पहले एक प्रथा थी कि पहले यह केवल डेकोरेटिव होते थे। लेकिन 1967 के बाद से इनके ऊपर एक जिम्मेदारी आने लग गई। इनके बारे में एक बिल भी पहले

[आर० वी० बड़े]

आया था। इसके ऊपर 'स्वराज्य' में यह लिखा है :

"It may be recalled in this connection that there was a Bill in the last Parliament which sought to lay down norms for the selection of Governors, the idea being that the Government should not have unfettered discretion to indulge in brazen political jobbery. It was felt that if the appointment could be formally ratified either by Parliament, or the leaders of all political parties, the Government would be more cautious in making such appointments. It will be interesting to see whether the present Government will revive that Bill, or formally codify any guidelines for Governors which will clamp its own freedom of action. At any rate, there is certainly a case for appointing persons with administrative experience as Governors."

तो गवर्नर कौन हो कौन न हो, इसके बारे में पार्लियामेंट को कसट्ट करना चाहिए या इसके लिए पहले जो बिल आया था, उसको रिवाइज करना चाहिए। मैसूर में धर्मवीर गवर्नर गए हैं। उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट पेपर्स में आई है, वह अच्छी आई है कि उनका काम ठीक चल रहा है। उसमें यह कहा गया है -

"It is a sad experience in the districts that everything comes to a standstill when a Minister visits the place, with the district authorities waiting on him throughout the duration of the visit."

तो इस प्रकार गवर्नर्स के हाथ में शासन जहाँ है वहाँ का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खराब हो रहा है। तो उसके वास्ते, गवर्नर्स के अप्वाइंटमेंट के लिए कोई कानून बनना चाहिए जिससे कि गवर्नर अच्छे जा सके। मैसूर का अच्छा भाग्य है कि धर्मवीर वहाँ गवर्नर होकर गए हैं। उन के बारे में गुढ़ाप्पा एक कवि है, उन्होंने लिखा है—

"Let democracy have a long holiday and the good administrator a long working day"

इस प्रकार की राय उनके बारे में है। लेकिन बाकी जगह मैंने देखा कि जो गवर्नर्स होते हैं वह कांग्रेस का काम करने के लिए जाते हैं। उनका ध्यान अपोजीशन की तरफ नहीं होता है। तो मेरा यही कहना है कि यह जो डिफेक्ट्स की, आचाराम गयाराम की प्रथा है इसके विरुद्ध कोई कानून बन गया तब तो ठीक है वरना इसी प्रकार के प्रोमोशन हर एक प्रदेश के लिए लाने पड़ेगे।

दूसरी बात मैसूर के बारे में मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी जब वहाँ प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल है तो सेटर को यह देखना चाहिए कि महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का वादविवाद बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट बेलगाव के बारे में आ गई है। वह रिपोर्ट महाराष्ट्र को मज़ूर नहीं है, मैसूर को मज़ूर है। तो इस शासन में जबकि गवर्नर रूल वहाँ है, केन्द्र को यह देखना चाहिए कि महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मैसूर को मज़ूर है और महाराष्ट्र को मज़ूर नहीं है तो उसकी तरफ उसे ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि यही दशा कायम रही तो और झगड़े बढ़ेंगे मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में। यह बन्दरबाट की जो नीति है केन्द्र की कि दोनों को लड़ने देना और उसमें से अपना स्वार्थ निकाल लेना, यह ठीक नहीं है। उन्हें कुछ अपने रूल बनाने चाहिए, कुछ नियम बनाने चाहिए कि अगर दो स्टेट्स के बीच में इस तरह के झगड़े चलते हैं तो उनके लिए क्या करना चाहिए। जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात का झगड़ा है नर्बदा के पानी के ऊपर और मैसूर और तमिलनाडु का झगड़ा है कावेरी नदी के पानी के ऊपर। कावेरी नदी का पानी तमिलनाडु को मिलता है। यदि वह उसको नहीं मिले तो तमिलनाडु का धान सूख जायगा। तो इसके बारे में मैसूर और तमिलनाडु का झगड़ा चल रहा है लेकिन केन्द्र ने इस के ऊपर भी कोई मार्ग-दर्शन नहीं दिया।

केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके ऊपर कोई नार्म तैयार करना चाहिए। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो दोनों प्रदेशों में झगड़े बढ़ेंगे। फिर वहाँ मंसूर में प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल है तो केन्द्र को यह आदेश देना चाहिए कि यह जो दो झगड़े हैं मंसूर और महाराष्ट्र के और मंसूर और तमिलनाडु के उनको समाप्त किया जाय। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

15.20 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (TUMKUR) : Sir, it is my privilege to commend the imposition of President's rule in Mysore after the Government of Mysore headed by Mr. Virendra Patil collapsed after the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. There were inner contradictions in the Government. It was a discredited and corrupt Government that was ruling Mysore for a long time. The aspiration of the people of Mysore to remove that Government was fulfilled after the Lok Sabha mid-term poll.

I am very happy that the President's rule has been imposed in Mysore, but unfortunately, after that, certain things have been happening there which are not good. The Governor has made several attempts to see that discredited politicians who are followers and henchmen of Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Virendra Patil are appointed as Chairmen of various corporations, etc. I would like to bring it to the notice of this House that the Governor is not expected to use his position in this manner, taking advantage of President's rule. He must know his limitations and he must exercise his powers under the Constitution. But this is an utter disgrace that even after the President's rule has been imposed there, the Governor has made several attempts to do such things in league with the discredited politicians, who are the followers and henchmen of Mr. Nijalingappa, during whose period so many irregularities and corrupt practices have taken place in Mysore. Again this has been continuing there and the Central Government should take care of the situation there.

The members of the dissolved Mysore Assembly and the Members of Parliament from Mysore have several times drawn the attention of this Government to the pitiable condition of Mysore, so far as developmental activities are concerned. Central assistance is so meagre. I would like to take this opportunity to urge on the Government to see that the various problems confronting Mysore are solved. Regarding the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala and Mysore, I submit that the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission should be implemented in toto.

The Cauvery river water dispute is hanging in the air and has not been settled. Mysore is suffering without food. The problems of Mysore have not been looked into in the correct perspective, because all the while under the leadership of Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Virendra Patil, they have helped only their own districts and they encouraged regionalism, casteism and communalism in Mysore. Therefore, to obviate the difficulties of Mysore, the river dispute should be settled. Also, there are more than 20 to 25 projects pending before the Central Government for sanction. I hope and trust that the Irrigation Ministry would look into this matter and see that all these projects are sanctioned.

I also demand that an enquiry should be held against the Governor of Mysore regarding the appointments made by him during the President's rule. I also want that early elections should be held in Mysore in view of the peculiar situation developing there. We will no longer tolerate President's Rule in Mysore State. So, we would urge on this government that early elections should be held, so far as the Mysore legislature is concerned. I think the revision of the voters' list has been completed or it is under progress. Therefore, by October/November, which would be a suitable period, elections should be held.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, I welcome the promulgation of President's Rule in Mysore State. With that will come to an end the nightmarish rule by a coterie of politicians, whose prime and sole aim was the perpetuation of an administration which was corrupt and caste-oriented. It so happens that

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

wherever Shri Dharma Vira goes, President's Rule follows him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Dharma Chakra.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Yes, Dharma Chakra and Dharma Vira go together. In the circumstances that prevailed in Mysore in the month of March there was not much of an alternative for the Governor. A government which continued in power with manipulations and manoeuvres could not last long, because the times have changed. The people of Mysore had given a verdict against Virendra Patil Ministry for the last few years. With the cumulative effect of the recent general elections, the days of the Patil Ministry were numbered. But even the bitter critics of Shri Virendra Patil and Shri Nijalingappa did not expect that this Ministry would collapse so soon and so quickly.

Let me remind the House that not long ago 35 members of the State Legislature had presented memorandum to the Prime Minister, urging her to initiate a series of inquiries and investigations into many irregularities committed by Shri Virendra Patil and his henchmen. When 35 elected representatives of the people present a memorandum to the government, I think it is the bounded duty of the government to initiate a judicial probe. Even now it is not too late. We know very many instances where the government succeeding the one that has fallen has initiated judicial inquiries into the various irregularities committed by the Ministers during their tenure of office. I feel that it is only fit and proper that the charge-sheet has got to be looked into by an independent agency. No useful purpose would be served by entrusting the whole matter to the Vigilance Commissioner of the State, because that would be only a limited inquiry. What the legislators have urged upon the Prime Minister and the Government of India is a Kairon type of inquiry into the maladministration of Mysore State.

My hon friend, Shri Lakkappa, has drawn the attention of the House to some of the happenings after the advent of Governor's rule

in Mysore State. When the people have given their verdict and have thrown out Shri Virendra Patil's government, it does not befit the Governor to nominate ex-ministers to head the new corporations that have been founded in Mysore State. To quote a few instances, a former Minister of State has been nominated to be the Chairman of the Fisheries Development Corporation of Mysore; a former Minister of State, who resigned along with Shri Virendra Patil, has been nominated to be the Chairman of the Forest Development Corporation; and a former Minister has been named to be the Chairman of the Mysore State Development Corporation. I would like to pose this question : Could not the Governor find other suitable men to head these corporations than those who resigned office only yesterday ?

These are some of the things which the people of Mysore are asking the elected representatives and, naturally, we as elected representatives from Mysore have got in turn to pose these questions to the Central Government.

The Governor has also been taking very many administrative decisions. Recently, the working hours of the Government of Mysore have been curtailed. The five-day week working formula has been promulgated in Mysore State by the Governor. Representing the rural areas in Mysore State, I know how difficult it is for a man from a village to come up to the district or taluka headquarters. We also know that in Government offices delay has been a matter of routine. If Government offices are closed even on Saturdays, naturally, our officers and Government employees would work only for four days in the week. They start very late on Mondays, go on till Friday and they are off on Saturdays and Sundays.

There has been great public criticism of the actions of the Governor. I am not one of those who are going to judge the actions of the Governor from the way he has functioned in the last one month, but I would like to caution the Governor that he has got to take public sentiment also into his consideration, has got to realise that this is only a stopgap

or a transitory arrangement and, as Shri Lakkappa has pointed out, has got to realise the limitations within which he has to function.

There is no substitute for popular rule. Popular rule might be good; it might be bad. It might be efficient or it might not be efficient. But, as votaries of democracy, we do realise that there is no substitute for a popular government. So, I urge upon the Central Government and the Election Commission that they should immediately go ahead with elections in Mysore State.

It is said that elections could not be held till about November. The excuse given is that the monsoon would still be prevalent in very many areas. Coming as we do from Mysore State we know that the monsoon does occur in the months of June and July but by about the middle of October the monsoon, for all practical purposes, would have ceased. We learn from the Election Commissioner that the revision of electoral rolls has started and will probably be over in a month or two. Therefore, by the first week or the middle of October elections have got to be held in Mysore State so that by the end of October a popular government could be established in Mysore State and the people could have confidence that at long last a really popular elected government will be in power.

Shri Lakkappa has also mentioned some of the projects that are pending with the Central Government. Mysore State has, no doubt, been the recipient of some of the Centrally sponsored industries. But as compared to the Central aid given to other States in the Union, Mysore State's quota falls far short of it. Simply because the Indian Telephones Industry, the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, the Bharat Electricals Limited and the Hindustan Machines Tools, all these industries, are located in and around Bangalore, an impression is sought to be created in the country that all Central industries are being located in and around Bangalore. If you compare the Central assistance given to any other State, you will find that the Central assistances to Mysore State falls far short of it. So, I make out a case on behalf of the Mysore State that more Central assistance has got to be given to Mysore which is very much needed.

Again, let me make a passing reference to the river water dispute. The percentage of irrigation in Mysore is hardly 8 per cent as compared to 38 per cent in Andhra, 32 per cent in Tamil Nadu and about 30 per cent in Maharashtra. But in the case of Mysore it is only 8 per cent. In the Cauvery basin, the Mysore State has brought under irrigation about 2 lakh acres of land as compared to 14 lakh acres of land by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The river Cauvery takes birth in the Mysore State. Naturally, we have got to urge upon the Central Government for clearance of some of our projects which have been pending for quite sometime.

At times, when I was sitting on that side, I have been a very bitter critic of the present Minister of Irrigation. I had also declared that so long as he continues to head that Ministry, I am afraid, the Mysore State may not get its due. Since then, much water has flowed under the bridge and I have come to this side and the same Minister continues as the Minister of Irrigation. Either Dr. K. L. Rao has become wiser or I have become wiser. I hope, in the next few months, Dr. Rao would make up his mind to give Central clearance, even under the 1924 Agreement, to some of our very vital projects like Hemavati Project which caters to the needs of chronically drought-stricken areas of Mysore State, Hasan, Mandia and Mysore districts. All these areas have been named by the Planning Commission as backward areas and these areas will have to be given greater assistance.

I urge upon the Central Government to give clearance to some of these projects without any more delay because the delay has already cost us very much. We have taken up the Hemavati Project. No Central assistance has been given to us and the State's Resources are not adequate to meet the commitments of the Hemavati Project. I again urge upon the Central Government and the Prime Minister in particular that the people have shown their affection for the Prime Minister and they have all their hopes that the Prime Minister will be the deliverer of goods so far as Mysore State is concerned. By one stroke, they have got rid of the Virendra Patil Government and strengthened the hands of the Prime Minister. It is very necessary that the Prime Minister should

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

reciprocate the good will that the people of Mysore have shown to her, and the minimum that she could do is to provide Central assistance and their clearance to the Hemavati Project. I am sure that the House will appreciate Mysore's case in this regard.

Before I conclude, let me caution once again that the Governor has got to take note of the change of times. He has to take note of the change in the mood of the people of Mysore. He has also got to take note of the constitutional limitations that have been put on the Governor. After all, he is not an elected Governor. He is nominated by the President. Now, the Governor has taken upon himself to rule the Mysore State without the aid of advisers. If he had asked for the advisers, probably, the Home Ministry would have sent some senior civil servants from Delhi to advise and assist the Governor. But the Governor himself who was a civil servant of quite a good reputation feels that he is big enough to man the entire administration singlehanded. I hope, the Governor will seriously look into some of the questions we have raised.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the promulgation of the President's Rule in Mysore State and I only hope that during the Governor's regime, the administration will get toned up, the administration will get geared up, to take upon the gigantic tasks that lie ahead of the people of Mysore State.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani) : *Sir, I take this opportunity, and I think it is my privilege, to speak in my own mother tongue—Malayalam.

- Sir, the Resolution that has been introduced here is that this House should approve the Proclamation made by the president on 27th March taking over the administration of Mysore State. Taking part in this debate my hon. friend Shri Krishna said that wherever Shri Dharma Vira goes, he is followed by president's Rule and that is why Mysore has been faced with this unfortunate situation. After the Indian Constitution came into existence we have had several general elec-

tions and if we examine those elections, not in detail but even in a general way, we will find that from the first general elections in 1952 to the elections held in 1971, Article 356 of the Constitution has been made use of by the Ruling Party to topple those governments in States which were formed by parties other than the Ruling Party at the Centre.

After the general elections in 1952 this Article was used in PEPSU for the first time. Shri Dharma Vira was not the Governor there. After 1952 it was used in the State of Travancore-Cochin. There also Shri Dharma Vira was not there. After that, in all elections, especially after the elections in 1967, in the States where non-Congress Governments came into power this Article was used to topple those Governments. In all those States, Shri Dharma Vira was not there. After the 1967 elections in several States, governments belonging to parties other than the Congress came into power. In all those States this Article 356 was used to bring in President's Rule. Today, Bihar and Gujarat are also passing through a similar situation.

Therefore, the use of article 356, as far as our country is concerned, has been resorted to only as a result of the policy followed by the Ruling Party not to allow any other party to come into power. This is the first point I want to make and this is what I want to tell Shri Krishna also.

When the Mysore Budget was discussed in the previous session of this House, I had the opportunity of making certain comments. I want to repeat them now. The Ruling Party does not want any other party to be in power in any State and if there is any State where any other party is in power, the Ruling Party at the Centre does everything to topple it. After the 1967 elections, as I said before, in many States non-Congress Governments came into power either as UF governments or in any other form. The policy of the Ruling Party has changed now. The Ruling Party makes members defect from the State Governments and thus makes them to have only a

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

minority support. Mysore is an example of that.

What happened in Mysore? In Mysore the Government was of the Congress (O). Some Members [of Congress (O)] were made to defect to Congress (R) and thus it became a minority government. The defectors were promised that a new government would be formed by Congress (R). Wisely Shri Virendra Patil, said that because the majority was on his side he had the right to form another Government and those who defected from his party should go back to give him support. When this was done he said that he did not want to form a Government and advised the Governor to dissolve the assembly and order fresh election.

Sir, to prevent defection why is it that the Government is not thinking of bringing a legislation? Those who defect should be made to resign their seats and face the electorate again. If such a legislation is brought then only we will be able to stop defection. We have made this suggestion on earlier occasions also but the Ruling Party is not prepared to bring such a legislation. Only when they are prepared to bring such a legislation the elected governments in States will be able to function properly. I emphasise that my party is of the view that such a legislation should be brought in immediately. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir nobody need shed a tear over the fall of the Virendra Patil Government in Mysore. It was in conformity with the mandate of the people. Still as my hon. friend Shri Krishnan has said, President's rule or Governor's raj cannot be a substitute for a popular government, however inefficient and however unpopular the latter may be. So I would like to stress this point that since they are taking over the government there, the Central Government should give an assurance along with this taking over that elections will be held soon, and they should give a firm dead-line so that the tendency to continue the Governor's rule would be avoided.

If we take Mysore particularly, I feel that a popular government could have been there if the alternative had been explored and the

lack of unity which was manifested had been overcome.

I am afraid, after the Delhi Corporation elections, the tendency to postpone elections may be there. So I would like Parliament to have an assurance from Government that elections will be held in the near future without undue delay. As Shri Lakkappa said, everything is ready; the electoral rolls are ready, and there is no reason why the elections should be postponed.

Secondly, it was urged that a settlement of the Kavery waters dispute should not be postponed. I suppose they do not mean to say that unilaterally the impetuous Governor should go ahead with the construction of the Ilamavati dam. All the parties in Mysore may support Shri Dharma Vira on this. But it should be a settlement of the dispute as between Mysore and Tamil Nadu by discussion, and not in the interest of one as against the other. Since there is no popular government in Mysore now, a settlement of the dispute need not be postponed. The Governor's rule should not be trotted out as an excuse for dragging on this dispute. In spite of Governor's rule, the Centre can effectively intervene and help settle it.

So stressing these two points, that elections must be held without undue delay and an assurance should be given to that effect, and that the Kavery waters dispute should not be dragged on but settled as quickly as possible in spite of President's rule, I support the Resolution as the Virendra Patil Government could not continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am thankful to the hon. members who participated in the debate and for the support they have given to the Resolution, I had the privilege of moving earlier.

My hon. friend who spoke last, in Malayalam, alone of all the speakers seemed to have ignored the realities of the situation that existed in March in Mysore. If he had gone over the facts carefully—and I had recapitulated them in my opening statement today—he would have seen that there was hardly any alternative, as Shri Krishna said, to the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

issue of the Presidential Proclamation under Art. 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Mysore. I need hardly go over the facts which I placed before the House in my opening statement; I can only say that the Governor, after satisfying himself that a Government could not be formed, recommended that the President do issue a Proclamation, and that recommendation was accepted.

Shri Balathandayutham referred to the Kavery waters dispute with some feeling. He alluded to the possibility of another government being formed, if only further explorations had been held. I do not at all want even by implication to question the judgement of the Governor. We accepted it. But if the House will recall the situation that existed then, the only possible Government that could have been formed was of our party; there was very little possibility of any opposition party being able to form a government. If at all a government was not formed and further explorations were not held, it was not to deny an opposition party the chance to form the government; if at all anyone was denied this chance, it was our party. I think that, in the context of what has been said in the House today and in the past about the need to take some action to discourage defections, it was a healthy thing that was done and it was the right thing that was done.

Many Members have referred to the need to bring forward a law about defections. Members of the House who were in the previous Lok Sabha will recall that a Committee which had been set up to go into this question made certain recommendations and a Bill was drafted on the basis of the consensus which was evolved in the Committee, and this draft Bill was discussed with the leaders of the opposition by the Prime Minister. After that, the leaders of the opposition were requested to let us have their specific and concrete suggestions in regard to the Defections Bill. We have been issuing reminders to the opposition leaders so that all of them may reply and give us the benefit of their suggestions. Some of them have replied, but not all of them, and that is the position

at the moment. We have not received replies from all of them, we have sent them reminders and we hope that it will be possible for us to have a consensus on this Defections Bill and to bring forward a Bill as early as possible. We would like to do so. That is why we held discussions even before the elections in the matter at the level of the Prime Minister, but since at that particular meeting there were differences of opinion and further suggestions were promised, we thought it proper to await those suggestions from the leaders of the opposition.

Then there was a reference by Shri Bade to certain guidelines or norms that were evolved after the 1967 General Elections for the Governors in the discharge of their discretionary functions. The House will recall that the then Home Minister Shri Chavan had consulted five leading Jurists of the country and he later held discussions with the leaders of the opposition, leaders of various political parties, on the result of his consultations with the jurists and there appears to have been a certain measure of agreement at their meeting and three points of consensus emerged at that meeting.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : What are those three ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You know them, they have come before the House in the past.

Before commending these particular points to the Governors, the Government wrote to the leaders of the opposition and sought their consent in this matter. Despite many reminders, replies from only a few leaders have been received, and inspite of this, the points of consensus have been conveyed by us to the Governors and the points which were mentioned by the jurists have been brought to their notice.

On the other issues like the water dispute, boundary dispute and so on, I hope the House will agree with me that this is hardly the occasion to go into these very complex issues. I would only like to say that I hope that these disputes are resolved in a spirit of amity

and co-operation and that, whether it is the Maharashtra-Mysore dispute or the water dispute, we, that is our Government here, will be very happy to find solutions emerging which would bring satisfaction to all concerned. It is not a question, as one Member put it, of our taking advantage of these disputes. The Centre is only interested in trying to find an amicable solution to these disputes and it is only when the parties cannot come to a settlement amongst themselves that we try to help out in arriving at solutions.

Two or three Members referred to the fact that we should have early elections. We would like to have as early an election as we can. We are never interested in extending the President's rule, and we do hold elections in all the States where President's rule is promulgated as early as the circumstances permit. Shri S. M. Krishna said that we should have an immediate election, but then he himself went on to say that the monsoons would end in mid-October, and suggested that we should have the elections then. Even if the process is started today, it takes six-weeks to two months in order to actually hold the elections. Therefore, all these factors have to be kept in mind in deciding upon a particular date.

I have already said in my opening statement that the Election Commission is revising the rolls. The House is aware that in many areas in the country I cannot speak for all the rolls were defective during the last elections and most of us are aware that the rolls were defective and this has been brought to the Election Commission's notice by various persons concerned, and therefore, they are trying to revise the electoral rolls, in other States including Mysore, and this revision is expected to be completed in October this year, and steps will be taken to hold fresh elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the revised rolls. It is only this factor that will have to be taken into account. Subject to this, we are of course as interested as any hon. Member of this house in seeing that the elections are held there as early as possible.

Sir, certain references were made to the development of Mysore. Shri S. M. Krishna

referred to the fact that he used to criticise Dr. Rao when he sat opposite, but now that he has come over to this side, he sees it in a new light. Both Shri Krishna and Shri Lakkappa perform a dual function which suits Shri Lakkappa particularly when there is no opposition Member from the State of Mysore. Therefore these friends in our party have to perform a dual function and it is in recognition of this dual function that I appreciate their references to the developmental needs of Mysore.

Sir, Mysore is a beautiful State with a great deal of potential for development. I would only hope that during the President's rule, it will be our lot to assist the State in its development and to be effective in however small a measure to promote the welfare and the well-being of the people of Mysore.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th March, 1971, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mysore."

The motion was adopted.

16.0 hrs.

MOTION RE : ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1968-69

SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th May, 1970, be taken into consideration."

Though the report was laid on the table of the House nearly twelve months ago, it was not found possible to have it discussed earlier for want of time.

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

I may now invite attention to some of the salient points mentioned in the report before the House.

India today has one of the largest educational systems in the world, with a total enrolment exceeding 70 million and over 2 million teachers. The pace of growth and expansion in the field of higher education has in recent years been extremely rapid. The student enrolment has been rising at an average rate of 13 per cent per annum. It rose from 11.55 lakhs in 1961-62 to 27.93 lakhs in 1969-70. This shows that the enrolment has increased 2½ times over a period of 8 years. The annual increase in enrolment has been of the order of 2 to 3 lakhs. This equals approximately the total enrolment in higher education in the United Kingdom.

The number of universities has risen from only 20 in 1947 to 83 today. The number of colleges has risen from 1,783 in 1961-62 to 3,297 in 1969-70. This shows that about 1,500 new colleges have come into existence during the last 8 years.

The total strength of the teaching staff in the university departments and colleges rose from 63,063 in 1961-62 to 1,19,062 in 1969-70. The increase was about 90%.

In recent years, the percentage increase in the output of graduates was significant in the field of science, commerce, education, medicine, engineering and technology.

There has been a spectacular growth in the volume and diversity of academic achievements in different fields and at various levels. The extraordinary tempo of growth and expansion has naturally imposed a severe strain on educational system, as regards the provision of basic needs and facilities, as well as the maintenance and improvement in standards. Within the resources available, the commission has made a planned and concerted effort, to meet the challenge of the unprecedented expansion, involving a considerable extension of the existing facilities, as well as the need for raising the level and quality of academic achievement.

I may briefly refer to some of the impor-

tant steps taken by the Commission. The existing syllabi and facilities for advanced studies in various subjects have been reviewed by expert committees, and suggestions made for their improvement and modernization. Various aspects of the examination system have been carefully examined, and recommendations made for improving the procedures for assessment. A number of universities have already modified or re-structured their courses, and introduced the semester or tri-semester system in one form or another. Some universities have adopted the system of sessional assessments and revised methods of continuing assessment.

Questions relating to student welfare have been examined and steps taken to improve the conditions in which students live and work. Funds have been provided for hostel accommodation, student homes, non-resident student centres, and a number of other student welfare programmes. The Commission has recently formulated a programme for assistance to the universities and some selected colleges for the establishment of health centres. Financial assistance is being given to colleges for the establishment of book banks where from students can borrow textbooks for the period of their studies. A scheme for setting up study centres in various towns and cities has also been formulated which will provide reading room facilities and easy access to the books needed for various courses of study.

The Commission has already emphasised the need for a suitable consultative machinery in the universities and colleges for considering the genuine needs and difficulties of the student community, and taking expeditious action for removing them. The question of student participation in the affairs of universities and colleges, which has been discussed at length, has been carefully examined by a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. The first part of the report of the Committee will soon be available.

The programme of summer institutes, seminars and orientation courses, for acquainting teachers with new concepts, perspectives and techniques, with a view to improving their

professional competence has grown in dimensions over the years. The Commission has continued to provide financial assistance to teachers for research and learned work. The services of selected teachers are being utilised after their superannuation. Travel grants are available to teachers and research workers to enable them to visit and work at centres of research or advanced study in the country, and for attending academic conferences abroad.

A major programme undertaken by the Commission for encouraging the pursuit of excellence in specific fields, and raising the level of academic achievement at the postgraduate and research levels, is the development of centres of advanced studies in the universities. Thirty university departments are at present functioning as centres of advanced study, and provision has been made at these centres for scholarships and fellowships which have enabled them to attract talented students and teachers from various parts of the country. During 1969-70, over 700 scholars were engaged in research at the different centres of advanced study, and more than 600 research publications were produced by the academic staff associated with the centres.

The Commission has also been supporting the development of centres of postgraduate studies at suitable places under the auspices of the universities concerned. A number of such centres have already started functioning.

Under a special programme relating to area studies, steps have been taken to develop a few centres in the universities for undertaking specialised studies and research relating to the life, institutions, culture, etc. of a number of countries and regions with which India has close relations.

A new programme for qualitative improvement of teaching in the physical, mathematical and biological sciences in predominantly undergraduate colleges, under the auspices and guidance of the universities concerned, has been initiated. Outstanding teachers and research workers are selected every year as national lecturers for visiting a number of universities and colleges, to lecture on recent developments in their specialised fields, and

to participate in programmes of advanced studies or research.

The development expenditure incurred by the Commission has risen steadily, from Rs. 11.56 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 21.53 crores in 1970-71. However, it has to be emphasised that the rapidly changing and dynamic situation in the field of higher education calls for a commensurate investment of resources. Educational reconstruction needs ideas, which are not in short supply, as well as adequate resources. The Education Commission (1964-66) observed :

"The absolute amount per capita spent by us in education is about 1/100th of that spent by a highly industrialised country like the USA. Japan, and the USA and the USSR are spending considerably more than 6 per cent of the GNP on education, about twice as much as India."

I hope, the honourable members will agree with me that, within the resources available, the Commission has done commendable work in the field of higher education and has initiated and implemented significant programmes for the promotion and development of university education in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th May, 1970, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, today we are discussing the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69 when we are in May 1971. When we discuss the report of an important commission like this after two years it loses all its topical interest and it will really be an exercise in futility because by the time this august House has discussed the report another two years have passed during which the Commission has functioned without the benefit of the deliberations of this august House available before the Commission for their consideration. Therefore, I would submit that in future time must be found to discuss important reports

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like this as early as possible so that the suggestions which are given when deliberations take place in this House can be taken note of for the future functioning of the Commission.

The report of the Commission is for the year 1968-69—I regret to say that the speech of the Deputy Minister also, is nothing but a mere maze of figures—it is a narrative of certain figures—and we do not have either in the report or in the speech of the Deputy Minister anything about the future programme and how the objectives of this Commission have been achieved during the year under consideration.

Although the objectives of this Commission are very limited, it still has some useful role to play in the promotion and coordination of university education in this country. I am sorry to say that while one goes through the report, one will not find anything with regard to any project for coordination of university education in this country. Merely saying how funds have been distributed in a particular year will not solve the problems which we are facing. If the Commission thinks that it is nothing but a distribution agency of the money which has been sanctioned by the Government, I submit, the Commission does not fulfil its objective and does not discharge its function as the statute provides. Merely mentioning a quantitative growth of financial grants does not achieve the object for which this Commission has been set up.

As you know, Sir, one of the objects for which this Commission has been set up is the promotion and coordination of university education and the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. Therefore, merely saying that certain sums of money have been spent for a particular project, does not mean that we are achieving coordination and promotion of university education in the country.

I am sorry to say that the report of the Commission is vitally lacking in showing any qualitative growth or improvement in the content of real education in the country. Merely quantitative analysis of their achievement does not suit the purpose for which the Commission has been set up.

The object, that is, to promote and coordinate university education, cannot be achieved by tackling university education alone because university education cannot stand in isolation. It has to be considered whether, without a proper approach and without tackling the problem of secondary education in the country, there can be a proper development and promotion of university education. We are sorry to find that school leaving students are not properly equipped to derive real benefit from university education that is provided in this country. Therefore, although education is a State subject, there must be some coordination between secondary education and university education, because students who are joining universities, because of sub-standard higher secondary education in some of the States, are not getting the real benefit of university education in the country.

It is also necessary in this context to consider whether the three-year degree course that has been encouraged by the University Grants Commission in this country has achieved its purpose or not. It is very relevant to consider because before the introduction of this eleven-year course in the higher secondary schools and the three-year degree course, higher education was being imparted in colleges under the aegis of universities. Now, when the schools were given the responsibility of introducing the eleven-year course, proper facilities were not made available to them. Many of the schools, which are now supposed to have higher secondary standards, have not got adequate laboratories, proper libraries and proper classrooms. They have ill-equipped teaching facilities and there are not properly qualified teachers also to teach them different subjects like science subjects, which previously were being taught in colleges only.

Therefore, my submission is that for the purpose of achieving the objects for which this Commission has been set up it is necessary that there must be a proper and real coordination between school education and college education. We have to see that a proper balance is achieved between college education and school education so that facilities, which are given by university education, can be properly utilised by students.

There are one or two special topics to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. One is about the restriction that is imposed upon sponsored colleges. So far as colleges are concerned, there is a distinction between the Central University colleges and the sponsored colleges. So far as the grants to these sponsored colleges are concerned, they can receive the grants provided they make their matching contributions. If these sponsored colleges are unable to make their matching contributions, they cannot receive the grants from the Government that are provided by the University Grants Commission. Therefore, in many cases, many of the sponsored colleges are unable to take advantage of the grant because they are unable to make their own matching contribution. So long as they do not make their own contributions, they cannot take advantage of the grants and these grants lapse.

Although we can say that so much funds were made available, these are not properly utilised for the purpose of giving help to many of the sponsored colleges because they cannot make their own matching contributions. Now, because of lack of funds, these sponsored colleges are unable to make their matching contributions. Therefore, to put it as a condition precedent to the availability of grants to these sponsored colleges that they must first make their contribution out of their own share of funds out of their own coffers, would create difficulties in the working of the colleges and would really affect the proper growth and development of these sponsored colleges.

In many of these colleges, there are teachers and professors who are not getting their salary regularly. Therefore, it is a matter which requires immediate and urgent consideration at the hands of the authorities.

In this connection, I may mention one college, a very well-known college in west Bengal, that is, K. N. college at Barhampur. Here also, that difficulty is being faced. It is a very old college; it is a very good institution and it has a very good record of educational standard. But they are facing this difficulty. In respect of the Central University Colleges,

there is no such restriction of providing matching contributions and, therefore, they are not facing any difficulty and they are getting the money without any matching contribution.

Then, it is regrettable that the University Grants Commission in their Report under consideration has not made any reference to the provision relating to having more laboratories in each of the colleges for different science subjects and also for adequate class rooms, adequate accommodation for the students and for the construction of hostels and teachers' quarters, etc. for these colleges. All this does not find any place in the Report.

Further, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to another college by the name of the Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailasahar in Tripura. For the last three months, the teachers have not got their salary because of lack of funds. The college authorities made a proposal to the Government of Tripura for taking over the management of the college. They say, "We are short of funds. We are not getting funds adequately. We cannot run it. Please take over the management of the college." A team from the Calcutta University went to Tripura for the purpose of investigation and they recommended the taking over of the management of the college with all the existing staff. The condition that was put by the University of Calcutta was that the college concerned should be taken over but all the existing staff of the college should be absorbed in the respective posts. But the Government of Tripura is unable to accept it. They have refused to accept that condition. They say, "No. We shall not take over the college with the existing staff."

These are the cases which show that the University Grants Commission have not been able to discharge their role properly. Here is an old college with a high standard of education and good reputation. But it is unable to make both ends meet. It is almost on the verge of being closed down. They are asking for grants; they are asking for Government support. But that is not coming. At the moment, the teachers are not getting any salary. Under such state of affairs, one can

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hardly imagine that proper educational standard will be achieved. While making this reference to the 11-year course, I wish to bring to the notice of the honourable House that the time has come for us to reconsider whether the object with which the 11-year course was introduced has served its purpose or not. The schools are finding it difficult to maintain appropriate standards for imparting education to the students in the subjects which were previously not taught within the 11-year course but were taught in colleges. Therefore, it is high time that we reconsider the situation and we should try to find out whether we should go back to the 10 year course.

Because, after all, the education that was being given by the colleges under the aegis of the Universities was serving the purpose, though it had limited object, no doubt, but now with the difficulty and the strain that are being put on the colleges, they are unable to develop. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that we should give immediate consideration to this subject, namely, whether the 11-year course should be continued or not.

Continuation of the 11-year course has brought about this situation namely when 3 year degree course is introduced in universities, we find students coming to universities and colleges without attaining proper educational standards.

The University Grants Commission as well as the speech of the Deputy Minister did not take into account the maladies which are besetting the educational world. There is a lot of unrest and frustration among students. One of the reasons is this. I am sorry to use this term, but it seems, today, we are only manufacturing graduates, without considering as to what their future would be.

The purpose will not be served unless we evolve a scheme of job-oriented education. We should provide them with jobs, with a future. They should have something to look up to. What is it that we are giving them after they come out of the universities and colleges? What is the scope, what is the utility of this education? If a future is not assured, this will only be breeding discontent.

Please think of the university graduate, who, with his family's sacrifice, undergoes education. After 3 years of college education, he comes out into the world with the hope for the future; but what he finds is that the doors of even having a very subsistence and minimum income for maintaining his own family are closed for him. There are no opportunities, no prospects.

Therefore we shall be failing in our duty unless we evolve a scheme of education that will take note of this feeling legitimately created in the minds of students about their future. Neither the UGC nor the speech of the Deputy Minister has taken note of this feeling and the difficulties faced by the students. They have to take appropriate methods to overcome this feeling of frustration among the students. Even in its limited object of coordination and promoting university education, the University Grants Commission, I think, should take note of these facts.

So far as proper educational reform is concerned, the UGC must immediately address itself to the task and not merely content itself with narrating what it has done, how it has distributed the money, without indicating the result of the investment of the money, and whether it has really improved the content of education and whether it has really improved the basic structure of the student community and whether the students who would come out of these universities would be able to face the world and bring about a proper socio-economic revolution in this country in the context of the situation that is prevailing in this country. Merely saying that they have spent so much money, that they have opened one or two more colleges or that they have engaged a few more teachers or that there has been an increase in the number of students by 13 per cent every year, would only create a false impression and give a false picture before the country without giving real thought to the problems that have arisen today.

There is one more problem to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. Unless we tackle the problem of the terms and conditions of service of the university

and college teachers, especially their emoluments and amenities and benefits, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to have a properly dedicated band of teachers who will address themselves to the task which they have been assigned. We find today that there is discrimination in the scales of pay and amenities, so far as the teachers in the various colleges, Government and Private Colleges and even Government-sponsored Colleges are concerned.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : There is uniformity now. The UGC supports even the private colleges.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : My hon. friend may have such information but our information is that there is still discrimination. Therefore, I would like to emphasise that the question of providing proper facilities to the teachers including giving them residential accommodation and other facilities should be immediately attended to and these matters should be taken up at the earliest and with the urgency and seriousness which they deserve.

In conclusion, I would like to say only one thing, namely that unless education is attuned to the objectives that this country has in view, namely a socialistic revolution education will lose its real content. Unless we evolve an educational policy which will instil in the minds of the educated a real desire to bring about social and economic revolution and to make large strides in the progress of this country, the object of education will not be achieved, and we shall be only groping in the dark and the maladies that are facing the university world will continue.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज हम यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। इस देश का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जिस तरह से अन्य क्षेत्रों में हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है उसी तरह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हमारी सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य क्या है, इस देश में कैसे शिक्षा चलाई जाय, इसका न तो सरकार

की कोई ज्ञान है और न जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाती है, उसको वे कभी पढ़ते हैं। मुझे याद है पहले कोठारी कमीशन बनाया गया था और उसने बहुत सारे सुझाव दिये थे। उसने यह भी कहा था कि शिक्षा को प्राइवेट हाथों से लेकर सरकार के हाथों में देना चाहिए। हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल, जहाँ बच्चों की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा होती है, नरक बने हुए हैं, न वे स्कूल बोर्ड के हाथों में होते हैं और न वहाँ लड़कों की पढ़ाई का कोई प्रबंध होता है, न पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था होती है। यहाँ तक कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को पेड़ों के नीचे बैठना पड़ता है, पढ़ाई तो वे क्या करते हैं, खामखाह दिन बिताते हैं—इस तरह से उनकी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा का सर्वनाश होता है।

यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन जो बनाया गया था, वह इसी उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था कि इस देश में शिक्षा ठीक से चले, लेकिन जब प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा ही नहीं चलेगी, तो फिर ऊपर की शिक्षा की क्या हालत होगी, आप स्वयं अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं। एक सबसे बड़ा कमाल यह है कि अलग-अलग प्रांतों में अलग-अलग कोसेज हैं। जो लड़का दिल्ली में पढ़ता है, अगर उसको यू० पी० में जाकर पढ़ना पड़े तो मुश्किल हो जाती है, अगर बिहार में जाकर पढ़े या पंजाब में जाकर पढ़े तो और ज्यादा मुश्किल हो जाती है। आपके पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है कि इन बच्चों की पढ़ाई कैसे हो। बड़े बड़े सज्जक और दुनिया भर की किताबें उनको दे दी जाती हैं, अध्यापक रख दिये जाते हैं, जो पढ़ाने कम हैं, हड़तालें ज्यादा करते हैं। सैकड़ों, हजारों अध्यापक हड़तालें करके जेल-खाने गये हैं, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ही माध्यमिक शिक्षा संघ के हजारों अध्यापक हड़ताल करके जेलखाने में बन्द हुए हैं, क्योंकि प्राइवेट स्कूल वाले 200 रु० के बिल पर दस्तखत बनवाते हैं, उनसे 200 रु० की रसीद लेते हैं और 100 रु० देते हैं। ऐसी हालत में शिक्षा की बात करना हमारी समझ में नहीं आता।

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन इस मामले में क्या करता है, यह सरकार क्या करती है—इसका तजुर्बा हम सब लोगो को है।

शिक्षा के बारे में जो दूसरी कठिनाई है, वह यह है कि हमारी यूनीवर्सिटियों में जब पढ़ाई कम होती है, गुण्डागर्दी ज्यादा होती है। इसी साल अपने देखा होगा कि इम्तिहान देते वक्त जहाँ-जहाँ शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इम्तिहान होते हैं, सैकड़ों लड़के नकल करने हुए पकड़े गये हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर तो पुलिस की देख-रेख में इम्तिहान हुए हैं। मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि अगर दो-चार साल भी यही हालत रही तो इम्तिहान के वक्त हजारों पुलिस आपको वहाँ पर लगानी होगी। रिवाल्वर, छुरे और डण्डे दिखाकर लड़के इम्तिहान में नकल करते हैं और पास हो जाते हैं। जब वे इन्टरव्यू में जाते हैं और उन से पूछा जाता है कि अब्दुल कलाम आजाद कौन थे तो कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों के पैगम्बर थे। उनसे पूछा जाता है कि दलाई लामा कौन हैं कहते हैं कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू के भाई हैं, इस तरह से शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है। इसलिए मेरी पहली दरखास्त यह है कि अगर आप इस देश में शिक्षा की प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो इस को प्राइवेट हाथों से अपने हाथों में लें। अभी हाल में बनारस यूनीवर्सिटी में क्या हुआ—दिन दहाड़े एक छात्र की हत्या की गई। वहाँ पर कौन गुण्डागर्दी कर रहा है? अदालत में इसका फैसला हुआ है कि आर० एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग हटा दी जाय लेकिन इस सरकार में साहस नहीं हो रहा है कि उस को हटा सके ..

श्री हेमचंद्र सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) सभा-पति महोदय, आर० एस० एस० का मामला सबकुदिस है ..

श्री सरजू पांडे : कहीं सबकुदिस है, अदा-

लत से फैमला हो चुका है और अब भी आर० एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग वहाँ पर बनी हुई है। पुलिस ने पता लगा लिया है कि इनके ही किसी आदमी ने उस की दिन-दहाड़े हत्या की है। अगर शिक्षा पद्धति की यही हालत रहेगी, तो यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का क्या होगा, इसको बनाने का अर्थ समझ में नहीं आता। आज वहाँ पर क्या हो रहा है, अपने केबरेट लोगो की मदद की जाती है। कौन सी यूनीवर्सिटी को कितना दिया जाय, किसका मैनेज-मेंट अच्छा है या यहाँ पर अच्छी नालीम दी जाती है—इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जो यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को अच्छा मन्खन लगाता है, उनको पैसा मिलता है और जो लोग सही मायनों में काम करते हैं, वे सफर करते हैं। इसलिए हमारा यही कहना है कि अगर इस देश में सही मायनों में शिक्षा की प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो स्कूलों और कालेजों को प्राइवेट हाथों में से लें। इन स्कूलों में फीस लगती है, साइस के सामान के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है, लेकिन कोई इन्क्विपमेंट वहाँ नहीं होता। दवात रख ली, कलम रखली, और साइस का सामान हो गया, सारा रुपया खुद खा जाते हैं, इसलिए इन स्कूलों को फोरन प्राइवेट हाथों से ले लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात हमारे देश में पढ़ाई आज जिस रास्ते पर चल रही है, उस को बदलना होगा। आज लड़को को एडमीशन नहीं मिलता है। गली-गली मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। दिल्ली में या दूसरी जगहों का तजुर्बा यह है कि मैडिकल कालिज में कौन जायगा, जो फर्स्ट डिवीजन से पास होगा और फर्स्ट डिवीजन में कौन पास होगा जो नकल करेगा, रिवाल्वर, छुरे और डण्डे दिखाकर जो इम्तिहान में बैठेगा उस के नम्बर बढ़ जायेंगे, जो टीचर को भूस देगा उस के नम्बर बढ़ जायेंगे। आज शिक्षा का कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं रहा है, फर्स्ट डिवीजन में लड़के

कैसे पास होते हैं यह आपने देख लिया है। आज लड़के इस बात की माँग करते हैं कि हम को किताबें दे दो, हम पढ़ कर उत्तर देंगे और अगर यही हालत रही तो आप को मजबूर हो कर देना होगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर लड़कों को किताबें देते हैं, तो बगैर पढ़े तो वह उत्तर दे नहीं सकता, इस लिए नकल करने की छूट देने से तो यही अच्छा है कि उस को किताबें दी जाय, अगर इस झगड़े को समाप्त करना है तो यह फैसिलिटी आपको लड़कों को प्रोवाइड करनी होगी ताकि वह इम्तिहान में पास हों सके। उर्दू का सबसे बड़ा सबाल हमारे देश के सामने है। उर्दू इस देश की एक जीती जागती भाषा है जिसको संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है। मैं अभी एक जगह पर गया हुआ था तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ पर 75 फीसदी लड़के उर्दू पढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन लगातार सरकार को लिखने के बावजूद भी वहाँ पर उर्दू का टीचर नहीं दिया गया। तमाम जगहों से डिमाण्ड आती है कि उर्दू टीचर दो लेकिन सरकार देती नहीं है। इस तरह से हमारे देश की एक जीती जागती उर्दू जबान खत्म होती जा रही है। इस तरह के तमाम सबाल आज हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। तो फिर यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन बनाने का क्या अर्थ है? आप उससे क्या काम लेना चाहते हैं? अगर सिर्फ ग्रांट ही बाँटनी है तो उसे एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री भी बाँट सकती है। दूसरी तरफ यह कहना कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो फिर अगर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह भी अधिकार है कि अगर कोई स्टेट की सरकार हमारे संविधान की नीतियों के अनुसार काम नहीं करती है तो उससे उगको छीन ले लेकिन ये छीनना इस लिए नहीं चाहते हैं कि एक एजेन्सी बनाये रखो, अपने खास लोगों के हाथ में स्कूल खोलो, उनको ग्रांट दो और उनके जरिए एलेक्शन में प्रचार करो, लड़कों और मास्टर्स से प्रचार कराओ और वोट कैंच करो।... (व्यवधान) ... आप हैंसते क्यों हैं? सभी को यह मालूम है।

आप दूसरो से कहते हैं कि मालिटिक्स में हिस्सा मत लीजिए तो फिर आपकी बात को कौन मानेगा? ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन कीजिए और टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के लिए ये शब्द हटाइये कि थर्ड क्लास या फर्स्ट डिवीजन। आज देश में डाक्टरों की जरूरत है। आज एक लड़के को डाक्टर बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्चा होता है? मैंने देखा है दूसरे देशों में दो साल में डाक्टर बन जाता है लेकिन यहाँ 5 साल लगते हैं। यही हाल इंजीनियर का है। तो फिर यह देश कैसे चलेगा? इसलिए आप इस तरह की चीजों को हटाइये और टीचर्स की हालत को ठीक कीजिए। जब तक प्राइवेट हाथों में शिक्षा रहेगी तब तक शिक्षा की हालत सुधर नहीं सकती है।

आज हिन्दी की क्या दशा है? आज तक आप एक भी हिन्दी की डिक्शनरी ऐसी नहीं बना सके जो कि कामन हो और जिसका इस्तेमाल सभी कर सकें। ऐसे ऐसे हिन्दी के शब्द गढ़े जाते हैं जो कि किसी की समझ में नहीं आते। डा० रघुवीर की लिखी हुई एक डिक्शनरी है। आज एक आदमी एक शब्द इस्तेमाल करता है, दूसरा दूसरा इस्तेमाल करता और तीसरा तीसरा शब्द इस्तेमाल करता है। आप किस प्रकार हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा बनाना चाहते हैं? आज आपने बिला वजह का झगड़ा खड़ा कर दिया कि नाम हिन्दी में लिखा जाये या अंग्रेजी में। इस पागलपन का कोई इलाज नहीं है कि ब्रह्मस्वाह झगड़ा करने का मौका दिया जाए। अगर अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में ही लिखिए। और फिर हिन्दी भी ऐसी मुश्किल है कि कोई समझ नहीं सकता है। न मालूम क्या क्या संचार, दुराचार, अजीब अजीब लफ्ज। अगर डाकखाना मिनिस्टर को डाकखाना मिनिस्टर ही कह दें तो क्या दिक्कत है? आप हिन्दी को इतना आसान बना दें कि हम भी बोल लें। उद्बयन

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

मंत्री क्या चीज होता है ?... (व्यवधान)...
हवाई जहाज को अगर हवाई जहाज ही कहेंगे
तो क्या दिक्कत आयेगी ? लेकिन आप रेल-
गाड़ी का हिन्दी बनाते हैं लोहपथगामिनी ।...
(व्यवधान)... क्या इसी तरह से यह देश चलने
वाला है ? जो कामन लैंग्वेज है जिसको कि
हम और आप बोलते हैं उसी को हिन्दी में ले
लीजिए । तमाम शब्द जो जायज़ है उनको
इन्कसूड कीजिए ।

सभापति जी, मेरी यह दो तीन माँगें हैं ।
हमारे उपमंत्री जी का यंग ब्लड है । हम चाहते
हैं कि यूनीवर्सिटी में भी यंग ब्लड का प्रवेश
किया जाए और देश में नये ढंग की शिक्षा
चलाई जाए । अगर इस देश में समाजवाद लाना
है तो इस सड़ियल शिक्षा को बंद कीजिए,
जिसमें कि सुबह से शाम तक तमाम सड़ियल
बातें पढ़ाई जाती हैं और पूँजीवाद का गुण
गाया जाता है । ऐसी शिक्षा बंद करके इस
प्रकार की शिक्षा को प्रवेश करना होगा जिसमें
आदमी के अधिकारों की व्याख्या हो, जनता
का सही मानों में विकास हो और तभी जाकर
देश में शिक्षा की उन्नति हो सकती है । मुझे
आशा और विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी इस दिशा
में नयी शिक्षा प्रणाली की योजना तैयार करेंगे
ताकि हमारा देश तरक्की करे और आगे बढ़े
जो तमाम ग्रंथस्त है वह इस देश से दूर हों ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr Chairman, Sir, since we have a new, young Education Minister under whose aegis we are now discussing the University Grants Commission's Report for the year 1968-69, the first suggestion which I would like to make after reading the report, and reading it very carefully, and knowing fully well the educational system that has been prevailing in our country—primary, secondary and higher education—is that education must be made a concurrent subject. I hope the Minister will take it in all seriousness that education must be made a concurrent subject.

So long as the Education Minister does not show the courage to prevail on the States to make education a concurrent subject, there will be no improvement in the educational system in this country at all.

I am not speaking here today on the state of primary education in our country. Again I shall have to revert back to your State, UP, and Bihar. I am not dealing with that problem and therefore I do not want to dwell on that topic or take the illustration of secondary education that is prevailing in our country. But I am certainly concerned with higher education, university education, since we are discussing the University Grants Commission's report.

In this context, my first consideration and my first appeal is that education must be made a concurrent subject. I know the connotation and the implications of that word; by making education a concurrent subject. In 1967, when the Committee of MPs was appointed to study the report of the Education Commission, we had a conference of the State Education Ministers. They wanted to have funds from the Centre, but they did not like to share the subject of education between the Centre and the States. In other words, they did not like the idea that education should be made a concurrent subject. I hope the new, young, powerful, dynamic Education Minister will be able to persuade the States to agree to the proposal of making education a concurrent subject.

I must tell this House and through this House the different university authorities and the educationists that in democracy education is bound to expand. In democracy, since there is a new awakening and a new liking for education, education is bound to spread, and along with the expansion or spread of education, the standard of education to some extent is bound to fall. This is not a new phenomenon found in this country. Take the illustration of the Cambridge or the Oxford University. There is also a cry of those who are in charge of education there or the authorities of those two universities, that the

standards of education have fallen. So, it is not a new thing so far as our country is concerned. Let us, therefore, not cry that the standards of education have fallen along with expansion. The standards are bound to be diluted to that extent. I hope Prof. Mahajan will agree with me.

The third point which I would like to make for the consideration of the Minister is this : Have we been able to achieve the object of the educational system ? It has been said so often, *ad nauseam*, that education is the instrument of social reconstruction in which social justice is a concept which we have accepted under the Constitution with the basic idea instilled in the minds of the youngsters. I do not know to what extent this objective of education has been achieved and whether we have been able to change the traditional minds of the students and take them out of the root of the caste system in order to bring in social equality and social justice. I would like the Education Minister to re-examine and re-evaluate the objects. We have been having the idea that education is an instrument of reconstruction of the new society. But as I move from place to place, I find the same social attitudes, not giving up the traditional attitude towards others born in lower castes. I will not dwell on it further, because I know the mind of the Education Minister is quite comprehensive to understand the implication of the few words that I have said about this.

I want to mention some problems of the university with which I am connected—the Banaras Hindu University. There is this concept prevailing in universities that the sanctity of the campus must be preserved. I would have agreed with this, but looking at the state of affairs prevailing in different universities, I would like that there should be some provision for a security force, so that law and order may be maintained and preserved within the precincts of the university campus. Somebody made a reference to what happened during the day time on the university campus there and my hon. friend stood up and said, the matter is *sub judice*. I am not referring to that particular incident. There have been a number of instances of this type happening day in and day out. What should be the remedy ? We have been asking the

Government to provide a security force there. I hope Government will come forward to help the Banaras Hindu University to take care of the law and order situation there, which is quite alarming.

There is another suggestion I want to make. Whatever incidents take place on the campus of the university, they should be investigated by the CBI. The suggestion may appear to be obnoxious to the State Government, but when I went there for the first time as member of the executive, we invited the DSP and the District Collector, who are in charge of the law and order situation. They had played some part; let that be said to their credit. But the officers including the police constables are in league with some of the elements there. So, the situation cannot be improved so long as the incidents are not enquired into by the CBI. It is no use leaving the matter to the police there on the spot. I do not know whether the culprit who has been arrested would be put up before the court with a charge-sheet. We have our own apprehensions. I remember to have read in the newspapers that the Central Government has decided that the matter should be enquired into by the CBI.

I am not talking of isolated instances. I say that all incidents which took place during the last two years must be looked into by the CBI. I think that if the matter could be looked into by the CBI, then to some extent matters could be set right. We have made this suggestion even at that time. Since we are discussing the report of the UGC now I am making this suggestion to the Central Government.

We had a Department of Asian Languages Studies. For want of funds, or paucity of funds, we had to close down the Department of Asian Languages. I need not explain the importance and the necessity of having such a department in the Banaras Hindu University. Students from all over the world, more especially from the Asian countries, come here to study different languages and take their education. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that we must have a Department of Asian Languages and any argument about paucity of funds should not be allowed for closing down this department.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

Two more points and I am done. A suggestion has been made by different commissions and committees appointed from 1965-66 onwards that the students should be allowed to develop a sense of participation in the running of universities and educational institutions. Even though this suggestion has been considered from time to time, its implementation has not seen the light of the day. I think it is high time that we break the ice and cover new ground. Since student participation has been accepted as a proposition, it must be implemented immediately.

Finally, I come to the examination system. We have discussed this point and while drafting the new policy on education we have incorporated some suggestions regarding the reformation of the examination system. Though various methods have been tried, semester system, assessment system and what not, the basic question still remains, to what extent the reform of the system of examination will be able to bring about panacea or relief to the students. This question must be considered in all its seriousness.

I again repeat that we must go into the causes of indiscipline. It is not enough to say that because of a sense of frustration and disappointment there is indiscipline among the students. We find indiscipline and restlessness among the students all over the world but the causes are quite different. In America and Western democracies the restlessness is the result of an affluent society. In Europe it is the outcome of the second world war. I will not dwell on that subject because it is not a subject to be discussed openly in this House, because it would be a reflection on those societies. Many men were killed during the war and this is the result of that. Therefore, society there is totally different.

27 hrs.

So far as our country is concerned, it is not enough to say that because of disappointment and frustration there is restlessness or indiscipline among students. The causes are far more deeper, to be found out. I hope, the Minister will be able to pay more attention and find

out the causes. He can appoint a committee. There have been a number of committees and commissions; I know. I am aware of the fact. But in spite of the recommendations made by all the different committees, they have not been able to put their finger on the correct cause which could be removed from our educational system.

With these words I support the University Grants Commission with one word that it should be discussed in this House every year. Let us not put it on the shelf or in cold storage for two or three years and then discuss it as a post mortem report.

Then, what happened to the new University Grants Commission? I have heard that new members of the University Grants Commission would be appointed. The list is pending. Where it is I do not know, nor do I know whether in fact the present members are functioning. They must be functioning but since we have told Dr. Kothari, the Chairman, that we would like to change the membership of the Commission, it is but natural for any human being not to pay more attention in that event. Therefore, let us either tell him to continue or, if you want to change him, let us change him early along with other members.

With these words, Sir, I have done.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने विचार के लिए यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट रखी गई है। मुझे यह बात सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हुए अफसोस है कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा की पालिसी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है। कितने ही एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स आये और उन्होंने अपनी अपनी पालिसी निर्धारित की और इस तरह एजुकेशन पालिसी का उपयोग एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिए किया गया। यही कारण है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी और स्टूडेंट्स में अनरेस्ट है। किसी समय हिन्दुस्तान शिक्षा के

संबंध में विश्व में अपना एक स्थान रखता था। संस्कृत का एक श्लोक है। "एतद्देशप्रसूतस्य सकाङ्गादग्रजन्मनः। स्वं स्वं चरितं शिक्षेरन्, पृथिव्या सर्वमाजवाः"।

एक समय था कि जब विश्व के हर कोने से विद्वान लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली से लाभ उठाते थे और फिर अपने अपने देशों में जाकर उनका प्रचार करते थे। आज की हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली अंग्रेजों के समय निर्धारित की गई थी और वह अभी तक उसी प्रकार चली आ रही है।

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

17.02 hrs.

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में मूलभूत चेंजिज लाई जाएं। हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में खास बात यह होनी चाहिए कि हर एक स्टूडेंट में भारतीयता और राष्ट्रवाद के विचार कूट-कूट कर भरे जायें।

हिन्दुस्तान में 76 यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं।

श्री जी० पी० शारदा : 83।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : यू० जी० सी० की रिपोर्ट में 76 लिखी गई हैं, लेकिन आज 83 है। मैं इस बात का विरोधी हूँ कि हमारे देश में और अधिक यूनीवर्सिटीज नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन जो यूनीवर्सिटीज अभी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, उनको सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाए और यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सही तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जाए और शिक्षा स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए हमारे बजट में अधिक से अधिक खर्च रखा जाए। आज जो देश साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी में बहुत एडवांस हैं, उनके और हमारे बीच की गलत बहुत चौड़ी है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात

की है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में, और खास तौर से उच्च-शिक्षा प्रणाली में, उचित चेंजिज लाई जाए और उसमें सुधार किया जाए।

अभी एक माननीय मित्र ने बनारस यूनीवर्सिटी का जिक्र किया। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि सदन को यह बात ज्ञात है या नहीं कि वहाँ पर प्रथम बार विद्यार्थी परिषद् का एक युवक अध्यक्ष चुना गया है। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में कई वर्षों से साम्यवादियों का बोल-बाला रहा है और यह फर्स्ट चांस था कि जब विद्यार्थी परिषद् द्वारा मनोनीत, उससे ऐफिलियेशन रखने वाला एक युवक वहाँ का अध्यक्ष चुना गया। उसकी हत्या जिस स्थान पर हुई और जिन कारणों से हुई, उससे हमें संकेत मिलता है कि ये लोग हमारी एक जीत को भी बर्बाद नहीं कर सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The matter is *sub-judice*. Please don't discuss it.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : मैं एक गंभीर आरोप लगा रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : इस मामले के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी हो रही है। इसलिए आप इसको डिसकस न करें।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : हत्यारा कौन है, इसकी चर्चा बनारस में हो रही है। हत्यारा वहाँ से भाग चुका है। उस हत्यारे को इसलिए गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है कि उसको किसी बड़े यूनिवर्सिटी मिनिस्टर का संरक्षण प्राप्त है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The matter is *sub-judice*. Please don't discuss it. Otherwise, it will not go on record.

SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : A person who commits a sin unknowingly may be pardoned. But when a

[Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray]

person commits a sin knowingly well, other consequences follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Knowing fully well it is *sub judice*, he is raising this matter. Please don't discuss it.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : आर० एस० एस० के हाउस का सवाल यहाँ उठाया गया और मैंने निवेदन किया था कि वह मामला सब जुड़िस है। एक बार इसका फैसला हो जाय चाहिए कि साम्प्रदायिकता को विश्वविद्यालयों से दूर रखा जाय। राजनीति को विश्वविद्यालय एवं शिक्षा से संबंधित हमें नहीं रखना है। आज हमारे देश के राजनैतिक नेता अपनी स्वार्थ-पूर्ति के लिए संकीर्ण विचारधारा, जो उनमें है, उसको उपयोग में लाकर यूनीवर्सिटीज के अंदर ऐसा वातावरण फैला रहे हैं। मैं इसकी ओर शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी जो यूनीवर्सिटीज ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन के सम्मुख पेश हुई उस रिपोर्ट के अंदर यह उल्लेख है कि अजमेर के अंदर यूनीवर्सिटी खोलने का एक विचार था। लेकिन यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने उसको नामंजूर किया है। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अंदर उस यूनीवर्सिटी का नाम रखे जाने के बारे में भी उल्लेख है कि यदि वहाँ यूनीवर्सिटी हो तो दयानन्द सरस्वती के नाम से यूनीवर्सिटी वहाँ स्थापित की जाय। ठीक है, एक तरफ तो यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन उस बात को इकार करता है और दूसरी ओर अजमेर के अंदर राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आश्वासन दिया है कि अजमेर में यूनीवर्सिटी अवश्य होगी। मैं माँग करूँगा कि यदि वहाँ यूनीवर्सिटी हो तो उसका नाम दयानन्द सरस्वती के नाम से रखा जाय और जो उनकी विचार-धाराएँ हैं उसके अनुसार वहाँ पर शिक्षा का प्रावधान हो।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1947 के पूर्व उदयपुर राज्य ने एक योजना तैयार की थी कि चित्तौड़ का जो फोर्ट है उसके ऊपर प्रताप विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो और ऐसी स्कीम भी उस समय थी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो उसका विरोध करते हैं।

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा : मैं विरोध अवश्य करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूँ उसके साथ साथ कि मेरे विरोध करते से आप नहीं मानेंगे और वहाँ आप यूनीवर्सिटी अवश्य खोलेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि नई यूनीवर्सिटी जो खोली जाय तो वह चित्तौड़ के अंदर प्रताप विश्वविद्यालय की जो स्कीम है। उसको भी मंजूर रखा जाय। वहाँ पर प्रताप विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं नया सदस्य हूँ और मेरी पहली स्पीच है। खेद है कि मेरे नोट्स जो मैंने तैयार किये थे वह कहीं इधर-उधर हो गए हैं फिर भी मेरा जो अनुभव है उसके अनुसार मैंने आपके सामने निवेदन किया। यह मेरा प्रिविलेज है कि मैं अधिक समय ले सकता हूँ लेकिन क्योंकि औरों को भी अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने हैं इसलिए मैं फिर से एक बार शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ और उसीके साथ साथ एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कि इसी सदन के अंदर अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी के लिए सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वहाँ जो कालेज अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी से एफिलिएटेड नहीं है उनको उससे एफिलिएट किया जाएगा, उसके बारे में भी मैं चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में उल्लेख करें।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) : The report which has been placed before the House for its consideration is an important report. It is a record of the programmes and policies of the UGC and its achievements.

Ever since the UGC was formally established in 1956, so far as people like me in the educational field are concerned, it has increased our hopes and aspirations and inspired us to greater efforts. There is not a single aspect of higher education in which the UGC has not rendered yeoman service. It has given grants to universities and colleges not only for buildings, laboratories, libraries etc. But even for chalk boards in the colleges. The UGC has tried to fulfil its great responsibility of promoting and coordinating higher education and determining the standards of education and examination in the whole of India. But I would like to confine myself to two aspects of its policy.

The first is regarding the establishment of new universities. After a survey of the resources in terms of men and money, the UGC has come to the conclusion that it should adopt a restrictive attitude towards the establishment of new universities. I believe that it is necessary to change this policy, we have now about 30 lakhs of students taking higher education in this country, and the number is increasing every year by 2½ lakhs. Since the number increases by 2½ lakhs, therefore, the number of universities should also increase correspondingly. My experience as a teacher is that it is advisable to have a university for about 12,000 to 15,000 students working in different faculties. If the university becomes bigger than that, then my experience is that it becomes a sprawling institution; its different bodies become bigger and bigger and there is no cohesion in the university, with the result that we find difficulty in getting any leadership in the university, and there is no proper control and sometimes, the university affairs become faction-ridden. That is the state of affairs in regard to most universities in the country. Factions and troubles beset many universities, and ultimately these extend to the student population.

The UGC says that if we had more universities, we would be spreading our resources,

more thinly. But I suggest that we should increase our resources. After all, educational planning like economic planning not only involves a proper utilisation of resources but also an increase or development of our resources. If there are not enough men, we should get them trained and if there are not enough resources, we should collect them and see that the proper needs of education are fulfilled in this country.

The UGC Report has cited three or four instances where it has negatived proposals for new universities. I shall cite one case with which you are very well acquainted. Take the case of the Bombay University. It is such a huge and sprawling institution and it has so many colleges. There are nearly 60,000 students. It is impossible for any vice-chancellor to look after its affairs properly. You may have a very great man as the vice-chancellor, and in fact, we do have a greatman as the vice-chancellor of this university, but he cannot properly look after the affairs of the university when the number is so large. It is high time that we had a second university in Bombay to look after some of the colleges in Bombay and the neighbouring areas like Thana and Kolaba. But I am not going into the details, I shall deal with matters of principle only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But it is an affiliating university and not a residential university.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : It is a teaching and affiliating university. You can have another teaching and affiliating university roundabout that area.

Then, I would like to deal with the question of affiliated colleges. 85 per cent of the students receiving higher education come from affiliated colleges. If we want to raise the standards of teaching and examination, then our work must be concentrated on these colleges. Again, here we find that the UGC says that our problem is to see that the growth of our resources is matched with the increase in the number of institutions. No doubt, the institutions are increasing in number, but the number of students is also increasing, and increasing more than we can look after. One

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

solution to this problem is this, and I am surprised that the UGC has not cared to tackle this question. It has looked after so many facets of university education, but I am surprised that it has not paid its attention to the question of student counselling, as is prevalent in the USA. The students who flock to the colleges can be given counsel or advice about whether they are fit for higher education, whether they are fit for taking science or a course in English or the humanities or social sciences.

If we arrange for student counselling at the admission stage, we could divert some of the students to technical institutions, industrial training institutes, polytechnics and so on. Thereby we could reduce the rush of students to colleges. Higher education is not a matter of right, the Commission has said somewhere. But it is a matter of right to those who are fit to receive it. As to who is fit to receive it or not, it is our duty to tell them through student counselling. I regret that though the UGC has dealt with several aspects of education, it has not bestowed thought on this aspect.

As regards affiliated colleges, going through the details of the annual expenditure of the UGC, you will find that the grants to them form a very small proportion of the total grants given to universities. I agree that affiliated colleges are receiving higher grants in regard to so many matters right from the construction of building and hostels to blackboards. There are 20 or 30 items listed. But I would say that the grants given are not enough. In many parts of our country, affiliated colleges are run by private bodies and they cannot collect sufficient funds to run these institutions on proper lines. The UGC says that unless they are well-established and receive permanent affiliation, it will not give grants under sec. 2 (b), as they will not become fit for them. But we find that the colleges do not get sufficient funds and after three or four years somehow or other grants are received from the UGC.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH (Amravati) : They are managed.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Yes.

The result, as you yourself said in your speech, is that though there is a material improvement in some campuses, there has been no corresponding improvement in the academic atmosphere of these colleges. I find in my part of the country—and I think it is so in other parts too—that the students join the colleges and simultaneously join private coaching classes also. We have in effect a dual system of education. If we impart education efficiently to the students in these colleges, there will be no need for them to go to private coaching classes. I consider this a test of the efficiency of our education in the affiliated colleges.

Therefore, I suggest that the Commission pays more attention to the development of these colleges and find out ways and means to see that this dual system does not exist, and that their larger hopes and aspirations find some concrete realisation in the campuses of these private affiliated colleges.

With these few remarks, I hope the Commission will continue its good work and fulfil, as I said at the beginning, the hopes and aspirations of people working in the affiliated colleges. I welcome the Report and hope that hereafter it will come regularly every year for discussion.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanji) : Mr. Chairman, it is a pity that we are discussing the Report of the UGC for 1968-69 in 1971, two years after the period under report. This is not a very healthy practice. I hope the new Minister will see to it that henceforth the report is brought here for discussion every year.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is not our fault; the Report was filed in May, 1970.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Now, I am all praise for the Commission. It has a very good Chairman, one of our top men. The Commission has been working for 15 years, since 1956. I think it is high time a high-power

probing Commission was appointed, as was done in the case of the C S I R., to find out and recommend how the working of the Commission could be further improved. We cannot have such a Chairman as we now have for ever. I want that the progress of the Commission should not depend only on the personality of one single person. So, I want that a high power Commission, having some Members of the House also on it, to look into the working of the Commission during the last 15 years to find out what its faults are and how it can be improved because education is the most important subject. On it depends the entire future build-up of the nation.

We are today complaining of unrest among the students. Why is it so? Because of wrong education. I have seen in socialist countries, Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia etc., that every child from the very beginning is very carefully looked after and is treated and trained in a manner which is bound to make him a very good citizen. The result is that children there are far more disciplined than our children. Here if you go to any school in a village, you will see that the children are sitting on a torn mat on the ground and the teacher asks them to do personal service for him, and to bring some food or cash for him. And the teachers have to be paid something by students at the time of passing their examinations. Otherwise, they are made to fail. This is what happens in general. How can such students become really good, disciplined citizens of the country? What is necessary is that from the very beginning education must be co-ordinated as a single whole, from the first class right to the end. Therefore, I support the suggestion made by the previous speaker. Education must be nationalised so that the Government can have a real national educational policy, one single policy from the beginning to the end, so that we can make the children good citizens of whom we can be really proud. So long as we do not do that, there will be unrest and unemployment. Because our present system of education is not oriented to the needs of the society, we have got unemployment increasing year by year. If we have proper education, I think this will not happen.

In the Soviet Union I saw that all students upto 16 years of age are given common edu-

cation and then those who are brilliant are sent to special institutions and given special education, while the rest go in for trades according to their applications. In our country everybody must go through the same system and pass B. A. or M. A. The result is that we do not get the real men at the top. Therefore, my first suggestion is that education should be nationalised and made competent. I think that the new Minister will try to see that the States agree to this and that we have a single system of education all over the country so that we can have really good citizens in future.

The present Commission has not been able to do justice to backward regions. I come from the Tarai area of Gorakhpur and I run a Degree college. For three years I was told that I would not get a single pie as grant in aid and that Government would watch whether we could run on our own resources. After that they took another two years for sanctioning the grant and now we are getting something. Our Jawaharlal Nehru Smarak Degree College, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, is on the Nepal border, just 20 miles from the border. There is no factory or market there to finance it and we have to bring everything by collection from outside. I think that such backward areas should have a special claim on the Commission, and they must see that the usual conditions are not enforced on colleges in backward areas and are suitably relaxed. I hope that every college will be given grants from the very beginning and nurtured as a child of the Commission.

17.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Women's education is also not getting proper attention. You will agree that until women are also fully educated, given higher education in proper measure, we will not be able to produce a great nation. In fact, as Napoleon said, it is the mothers who make the nation. So, I hope that women's education will be given special attention by the Commission. I hope the Minister will try to see that special grants are given to women's colleges for women's education.

Then, about science education. I think this is a most neglected subject in our country.

[Prof S L Saksena]

We have science colleges but with old apparatus, the teachers are ill-equipped there and the departments are neglected. The result is that they cannot give proper training to keep up very high standards. We do not produce really good or great scientists, and that is the real cause, because education in science is not properly looked after and given due importance. I hope that the University Grants Commission will give special consideration to this matter.

The same thing about agricultural education. Now, it has been said that we must have more agricultural colleges because agriculture is the most important occupation in our country. I do not think we have enough agricultural colleges. I think we should have more of them as many as are possible, and the Government should give such help to them as is possible.

Then I refer to affiliated colleges. I agree with the previous speaker that affiliated colleges are not treated well. Really very few people can go to the universities. I think therefore that proper importance and special consideration should be given to affiliated colleges. It should not be said that they are the step-children of the universities. I hope they will all be treated in the same manner as the universities and particular attention will be given to them and the same facilities that are given in the university would equally be given to the affiliated colleges, their staff and their students.

Then I would like to see that the staff in the University Grants Commission is really first-class and that the key officers there are really fit for the posts that they hold. I find that Dr Phillips who was the Secretary of the University Grants Commission had retired one year back. We want men of that calibre. The present incumbent is a very good person but he is only a B.Sc. He has to deal with the policy of education in the whole country. I think that is not proper. He has never appeared before Public Service Commission. I hope the Government will see that really top men are put in such important positions.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY (Ananta Puri). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the University Grants Commission is really taking good care of university education. It is true that due to quantitative expansion in the number of colleges and the number of students, the standards have suffered to some extent. The syllabi are definitely better and are of a higher standard than they were previously. But because of this quick quantitative development, the standards have suffered to some extent.

It is also a fact that though the teachers who enter the universities are well-qualified, a good percentage of them have neither the aptitude nor liking for teaching. Naturally these teachers, after entering the teaching profession, would always be on the look-out for some other jobs, and at the first opportunity they will quit the university. So, these teachers do not give their best attention to the teaching of students in the colleges.

Secondly, some of the students who enter the portals of the universities are not fit for university education. As they do not have anything else to do, they enter the colleges, and once they face high standards, they are not able to cope with them, and this has led to indiscipline among the students in the colleges.

The Kothari Commission remarked that one of the main reasons for student indiscipline is that the welfare of the students is not at all looked after by the colleges and the universities. The students do not have enough of hostel accommodation, they do not have enough of supervision, they do not have facilities to study properly. All these things have led to indiscipline among students. The University Grants Commission in this respect, have been taking good care of them. Now they have been providing rather liberal grants for construction of hostels and for other facilities which are absolutely necessary for the welfare of students.

An opposition member was telling us that private colleges are bad, their laboratories are

ill-equipped and therefore they should be taken over by Government. I have to disagree with him. Still some of the best colleges in the country are run by private managements. Parents and students flock to them because they get higher percentage of passes in the university examinations; some of the best rankers also come out of them. If they are really bad, why should parents rush there to admit their wards? Because they are good, parents go there for admissions. Therefore, such private institutions should be encouraged to do better. They must be given more grants to provide better facilities for student's welfare. They have special facilities to supervise the students and given special coaching for backward boys, which is not possible normally in a government college.

The University Grants Commission have not given enough thought to solve the problem of unemployment among engineers. In a medical college, the professors not only teach the theory of medicine, but they also practise in hospitals, with the result that after hearing the lectures in the college, the students go to the hospital and see their professors actually treating patients. But in the case of engineering colleges, post-graduate qualification is insisted for Professors but not practical experience in engineering. According to my knowledge, very few of the lecturers of any engineering college have ever constructed a house or a bridge or even done some lathe work. Their knowledge is purely theoretical. That is one main reason why engineering graduates coming out of the colleges cannot take up a trade and make a living. They always depend on Government jobs. I have experience of engineering college in Anantapur, where the joists of the ceiling had cracked soon after construction. The Principal was blaming the PWD engineers. When I asked the PWD engineers, they said, "That is the stuff coming out of the engineering colleges now. These works were in charge of junior engineers fresh from the college. They have no practical experience and the results are cracks in the buildings." Therefore, I suggest that professors and lecturers in engineering colleges should go to the field and work for a year or two once in every four or five years so that their teaching is functional and not purely theoretical.

My last point is, some of the missionary colleges and institutions get certain donations from foreign governments. To accept it, they have to apply to the Education Ministry for permission. Unfortunately, the procedure is so cumbersome that it takes sometimes six months to one year to get the permit. Recently, I brought to the notice of the minister the case of a college in Tenali which was offered a big donation for the construction of a Home Science Block. They applied for permission 6 or 7 months back, but nothing came out. The Principal came over here and sat for two months to get the permission. It seems the Education Ministry cannot give permission till it gets clearance from the UGC, from six departments of the Planning Commission and lastly from the Home Ministry. This procedure takes six months to one year and in quite a number of cases donations have lapsed because permission could not be got in time. Those donations were offered to some other countries. I suggest to the Minister to see whether this procedure can be made more simple so permission may be granted quickly and these donations are accepted, as they are donations from foreign governments, so that a poor country like ours may get benefited and better educational facilities are provided.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (भुवनेश्वर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में शिक्षा के संबंध में हमारा बैकग्राउण्ड है और पुराने जमाने में हमारे देश की शिक्षा बहुत ही उन्नत मानी जाती थी। लेकिन अंग्रेजी जमाने अंग्रेजी के हिसाब से हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति बनी और इन 23 वर्षों के अंदर हमारे देश में शिक्षा के नाम पर बहुत बड़े-बड़े एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हुए हैं। मैं उन को एक्सपेरिमेंट इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आज तक हमारा देश या हमारी सरकार यह निश्चय नहीं कर सकी है कि हमारी शिक्षा किस प्रकार की हो। 23 साल में हम ने बहुत से एक्सपेरिमेंट किये और आज भी हम इस स्टेज पर हैं कि निश्चित तौर पर हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली क्या हो। तीन साल का डिग्री कोर्स हो, चार साल का हो, हायर सेकेंड्री हो, प्री यूनिवर्सिटी हो, किस प्रकार की शिक्षा हम

[श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह]

देना चाहते हैं इस के बारे में हमारा कोई एक माइड नहीं है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है, मैं किसी पर लाछन नहीं करना चाहता, न मैं किसी की काबलियत को चेलेंज करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी एक कमी हमारे देश में जल्द रही है कि शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का शिक्षा के मामले में कोई बहुत बड़ा श्रेय नहीं रहा है और जिस देश में शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के माध्यम से शिक्षा न हो, उस में कमी आती ही रहती है। हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े-बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं। लेकिन उन का समुचित उपयोग हम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। इसीलिए हमारे देश में शिक्षा के मामले में बहुत बड़ी कमी आ रही है। आप जानते हैं कि आज कालेज में इडि-सिप्लिन है। इडिसिप्लिन का नाम रियाजा जाता है। विद्यार्थी भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन उन को राइट डायरेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। आज जितनी भी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं उन्हें एक आटोनामी मिली हुई है। वह मन-चाही चीजें करती हैं। जहाँ विद्यार्थियों का मामला हो वहाँ विद्यार्थियों का टच उस में नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा एक सुझाव है कि यूनीवर्सिटीज के मेनेजमेंट में स्टूडेंट्स का साथ भी हो। इस तरह जो भी प्रोब्लम्स होगी, उन में स्टूडेंट्स के परामर्श से उन से राम मशविरा ले कर के बहुत से मामले तय हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बात की आज उपेक्षा की जाती है जिस से झगड़े होते हैं। आप जानते हैं जुलाई अगस्त के महीने में हर यूनीवर्सिटी के अदर झगड़े होते हैं। विद्यार्थी स्ट्राइक करते हैं। कहीं फीस के लिए, कहीं शिक्षा का स्तर क्या हो, उस के लिए या कितनी अटेन्डेस हो उस के लिए झगड़े होते हैं। हमारा शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड सब यूनीवर्सिटीज में एक नहीं है। किसी में 60 प्रतिशत पर प्रथम श्रेणी है किसी में 65 पर, किसी में 60 प्रतिशत अटेन्डेस है तो किसी में 50 प्रतिशत, किसी में 70 प्रतिशत,

इसलिए ये सब झगड़े और स्ट्राइक्स होते हैं। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि हमारा देश एक है तो हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति भी एक होनी चाहिए। एक तरह का यूनिफिकेशन जब हो जायगा तो विद्यार्थियों के बड़े झगड़े नहीं होंगे। उनके माइंड्स में इस तरह का इडिसिप्लिन नहीं रहेगा। इस मामले में हमारी सरकार चाहे केन्द्र के तहत उसको ले या राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी माइंडसेट दे कि सब का एक समान-करण हो जाय।

आपको मालूम है टेक्निकल जाइस में एन्ट्री के लिए उनके इंटरेव्यू होते हैं। हमारे यहाँ सेतडी प्रोब्लेम है, उसके बारे में हमें मालूम है। वहाँ यह तय कर लेते हैं कि 70 परसेंट या 65 परसेंट मार्क्स होंगे तब उनको इंटरेव्यू में बुलायेंगे। अब उसमें हमारे राजस्थान की यूनीवर्सिटी का स्टैंडर्ड अलग है, और यूनिवर्सिटीज का स्टैंडर्ड अलग है। तो उसमें स्टूडेंट्स का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए उनमें एक यूनिफिकेशन हो और उसी हिसाब से सब जगह एक स्टैंडर्ड हो तो यह झगड़े न पैदा हों।

दूसरे, आज हमारे यहाँ क्वालिटी बहुत बढ़ गई है लेकिन क्वालिटी नहीं बढ़ रही है। जब तक क्वालिटी नहीं आएगी तब तक क्वालिटी चाहे कितनी ही बढ़ाए, देश का उत्थान उससे नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए क्वालिटी बढ़ाने की तरफ हमारा ध्यान होना चाहिए। हायर सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन या हाई स्कूल तक हम मार्क्स बढ़ाए लेकिन जहाँ कॉलेज का सवाल है वहाँ हम सेलेक्टेड स्टूडेंट्स को ले या इस प्रकार के स्टूडेंट्स पैदा करें जिस से कि हमारा स्टैंडर्ड बढ़े। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि लड़कों के कॉलेजों में जाने पर मुमानियत हो, लेकिन नीचे का स्टैंडर्ड हमारा इस प्रकार का हो कि लड़के जब कॉलेज या स्कूल से निकले उस वक्त अपने हाथ

से कमाने वाले हों और उनको आवारा न फिरना पड़े, बेकारी का सामना न करना पड़े। जो लड़के कालिज में जाएं, वे वेल-प्रिपेअर्ड हों, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, अच्छी कौशल मिले।

हमारे यहाँ एक डिफैक्ट यह भी है कि जो हमारे यहाँ प्राइवेट संस्थाएँ हैं, उनके बारे में हम यह तो स्वीकार करते हैं कि उनमें पढ़ाई अच्छी होती है, लेकिन उनके अंदर जो प्रोफेसर्स हैं, लैक्चरार्ज हैं, उनके अंदर बड़ा फस्ट्रेण्ड है। इन संस्थाओं पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है, जितनी तनखाह चाहते हैं, वे देते हैं और दस्तखत ज्यादा पर करा लेते हैं। हालांकि इन को यूनीवर्सिटी 80-90 प्रतिशत एड देती है, लेकिन टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स को पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं उनमें सरकारी नियम पूरी तरह से लागू होने चाहिए और जो सुविधाएं सरकारी स्कूलों में दी जाती हैं वे इन संस्थाओं में भी दी जाएं, जिससे इन के अंदर काम करने वाले प्रोफेसर्स और लैक्चरार्ज में असन्तोष न फैले।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूँगा— यूनीवर्सिटीज की जो ओटोनोमी है, उसको भी आपकी देखना होगा। आज वे लोग सरकार के नियंत्रण को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, रात-दिन झगड़े होते रहते हैं। यूनीवर्सिटी कहती है कि हमारे कैंपस में सरकार दखल नहीं दे सकती और सरकार कहती है कि हम दखल जरूर देंगे। यह ठीक है कि यूनीवर्सिटी में सरकार का कम से कम दखल हो, लेकिन जहाँ ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन पैदा हो जाती है, उसमें ओटोनोमी का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए। समाज के हित के लिए सरकार को नियंत्रण रखना होगा। आज एक कठिनाई यह भी है कि सरकार जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धति को चलाना चाहती है, उसमें यूनीवर्सिटी

की मर्जी है कि उसकी जाने या न जाने। बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीज उसको रिजेक्ट कर देती हैं। इस मामले को भी देखना होगा। अगर हम थोड़ा-बहुत कर्ब नहीं लायेंगे तो यूनीवर्सिटीज की ओटोनोमी आगे चल कर दिक्कत दे सकती है।

हमारी आज की शिक्षा पद्धति इस प्रकार की है जो बेरोजगारी को पैदा कर रही है। हमारे टैकनीकल-हैण्ड या जो विद्यार्थी कालिजों से निकलते हैं वे ऐसा महसूस नहीं करते कि अगर उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी तो भी वे अपना काम करके अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकते हैं। इस एजुकेशन से कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसमें हमें आमूल-जूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। शिक्षा के मामले में एक साफ दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए कि हमें किस प्रकार की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए ताकि जो लड़का कालिज से निकले, उसके अन्दर यह आत्मविश्वास होना चाहिए कि वह अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकता है, उनके अन्दर प्रैक्टिकल नालिज हो, तकनीकी नालिज हो। आज स्टूडेंट्स के अन्दर इनडि-सिप्लिन नहीं है, लेकिन परिस्थितियां उन्हें इनडि-सिप्लिन्ड होने के लिए मजबूर कर रही हैं क्योंकि उनके सामने आगे कोई रास्ता नहीं है। आये दिन स्टूडेंट्स पोलिटिक्स में भाग लेते हैं, मजबूर होकर उन को भाग लेना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनके सामने कोई काम नहीं है। उन की बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए ऐसा परिवर्तन लाइये जिससे वे बेरोजगार न रह सकें, कालिज और यूनीवर्सिटी से निकलने के बाद उनको रोजगार मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय, 23 साल का अर्सा हम ने एक्सपेरिमेंट्स में निकाल दिया, फिर भी हम कोई क्लियर-कट पालिसी तय नहीं कर सके हैं कि हमारे नौजवानों को किस प्रकार की एजुकेशन दी जाय। टैकनीकल एजुकेशन क्या हो, कालिजों में किस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाय

[श्री शिवताप सिंह]

इस मामले में बिल्कुल क्लिअर-कट लाइन तय होनी चाहिए, हमारा क्लिअर-कट दिमाग होना चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, एजुकेशन का चाहे जितना विस्तार करते चले जाएं, उससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपकी मारफत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी हमारे एजुकेशन एम्प्लॉयड्स हैं, उनका इस काम में हमें उपयोग उठाना चाहिए, उनके हाथों में शिक्षा को देना चाहिए। उनके हाथों में शिक्षा के काम को सौंपेंगे, तब इस देश का फायदा होगा और शिक्षापद्धति में सुधार आ सकेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से फिर अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप एजुकेशन में एक क्लिअर-कट लाइन दें।

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I welcome the report submitted by the UGC continuing as I do as a teacher of Delhi University. I regard this opportunity as an occasion to make a few suggestions.

One of the most important issues that have cropped up since this report which relates to 1968-69 is that of the medium of instruction. For full one year the universities in the Punjab have been in a state of flux and confusion as to what should be the policy of the State about the medium of instruction.

There has been a judgment by the Supreme Court regarding the medium of instruction. I wish the UGC gives a clear-cut line on this as to who is to decide about the medium of instruction. Is it the students or parents or teachers or an institution like a college or a university or the State Government? Because a university that was established to promote education in Punjabi at Patiala and, unfortunately, two media of instruction were allowed, Punjabi and English, and Hindi was not allowed as a medium of instruction, some private institutions went upto the Supreme Court and appealed that since Hindi was their mother tongue the mother-tongue of the parents and their children they should be allowed to have

Hindi as the medium of instruction. I am happy that the Supreme Court upheld this point.

I wish the UGC gives a clear-cut decision on this point. As a teacher, I feel ashamed that a sister institution goes to the court and gets a decision. I think, the decision about the medium of instruction should be taken by the teachers or by the Education Ministry or by the UGC and not by the court because that gives us some kind of an inferiority complex that for educational problems, we will have to rush to the court, whether it is the High Court or the Supreme Court. This is an important aspect that needs immediate attention.

I think, if there is a clear-cut guide-line for the medium of instruction, it will somehow cancel out regional pulls and pressures that develop from time to time. At present, our educational system has, unfortunately, become a play-field of linguistic chauvinism and regional politics. I wish some kind of a *via media* is found out where by higher education is made either a Central subject or a Concurrent subject.

I remember, those days, when I was in Punjab serving as a teacher, as the General Secretary of the Lecturers Association, we made a recommendation to the then Education Minister who is an hon. Member of this House now, Mr. Prabodh Chandra, that the higher education may be made a concurrent subject... (Interruption) The Lecturers Association made this proposal to the Education Minister of Punjab and this matter was raised in the Parliament. Many States were consulted. We were rather unfortunate in that only the Punjab State agreed to placing higher education on the Concurrent List. I think, the matter needs reconsideration. Some *via media* should be found out whereby higher education is placed on a sound footing and there is a uniform policy for the whole country so that higher education is freed of linguistic chauvinism and regional pulls and pressures and that the students, the parents and the institutions do not suffer on these scores.

There is another point which I want to bring to your notice. There are many universities in the country, numbering 76 as mentioned in the Report and now 83 as mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister of Education. I would like to urge upon the Government that there should be some kind of a uniform policy for constituting the advisory bodies for the universities, namely, the Senates or the academic councils as they are called.

According to the Report, 73.3 per cent of the teaching staff in the affiliated colleges are lecturers and similarly 68.2 per cent of the teaching staff in the universities are also lecturers. But unfortunately, the lecturers do not have an effective voice in these advisory councils...

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कौरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Quorum Bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I was referring to the constitution of these advisory boards, senates and academic councils in the universities. In some places there are also syndicates and in some places there are executive councils and courts. I know that 73.3 per cent of the teachers are lecturers; and yet they do not have any effective voice.

Taking the example of the Delhi university I may submit that there are only 10 seats in the Academic Council for this big section of teaching community. There are large numbers belonging to the teaching community. There are professors and readers who just get into that advisory body just because of their designation or because of the posts they hold. They do not truly reflect the voice of the majority community of the teachers.

There is one instance in my own state—Himachal Pradesh. There is no elective element there. The Kurukshetra university pattern is being followed there, whereby teachers who are heads of the departments and various other nominated people are put on these bodies. I wish the Education Minister is kind enough

to look into this aspect of the problem so that the teaching community can get an effective representation on these bodies. Otherwise these bodies are meaningless.

Since Education is a living experience, the teachers must be consulted. If a university is to be a 'Temple of Lights'—since Tagore defined Education as 'the lighting of one lamp with another'—there can be no light and there can be no temple of lights, without the teachers voice getting into this arena.

I take the case of the denominational institutions. There are various instances. Even in Delhi university lecturers have been dismissed for various reasons. There is some kind of communalism that is being allowed to flare up there occasionally. From one point of view or another, the political parties or communal bodies flare up agitation in the name of one community or one religion or the other and I wish that such practice should be discontinued. There are examples where teachers are dismissed for marrying the person not belonging to that particular community which runs that college. I wish some attention is paid to this aspect of the problem and it is studied in detail.

I am afraid, so long as education is not teacher-oriented, but is rule-oriented, such education cannot flourish in our country. The welfare of the teacher should be the primary responsibility of the State.

According to one of my friends here, there are certain institutions which indulge in bad corrupt practices such as paying lesser amounts and getting receipts for higher amounts. They should be penalised strongly and this matter should be brought up before the public so that the public may know what is happening. These are not temples of light, but these are temples of darkness where corruption is instilled into the blood and the veins of the teachers and the students. They are being asked to sign receipts for a higher amount and they are being given a lower amount. I wish this problem should be looked into and necessary measures taken.

There is the question of the welfare of the students which must be tackled. The

[Shri Narsin Chand Parashar]

Primary reason for the unrest among the students is the dark future that haunts them when they enter or leave the portals of a university. I remember those days when students used to crave for admission into Engineering colleges, Medical colleges and Agricultural colleges; but alas! the dark days have come.

18 hrs.

Even in my own State, at the agricultural complex at Palampur, there are students who have passed various examinations in agricultural subjects, who are not getting employment, and who have no hopes of getting any jobs. Similarly, there are a large number of engineering students who have passed BE and other examinations, and who had taken loans from the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, but who are not getting jobs. I am afraid that soon a day would come when even the medical graduates may not get any jobs. I wish that the UGC applies its mind to this aspect of the problem, namely that unless admission to the univer-

sities and higher centres of learning is limited so that we could provide employment to those who pass out from these institutions, the problem of student unrest cannot be solved. It is only when that is done that our education would become the means for the people to have hope of nourishment and some kind of welfare. Unless we can provide some hope of employment, it is meaningless to give them education for a higher job, when that job is not available. I wish that this would become the guiding line for our educational policy. Unless we provide employment and the hope or promise of employment, we shall just be landing them in a land where there is no hope for them and the dream of making education the instrument of national reconstruction and universal brotherhood would never be realised.

18'01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 25, 1971/Jyaishta 4, 1893 (Saka).