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|---------|------|------|------|
| 1969-70 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 0.55 |
| 1970-71 | 2.40 | 1.00 | 0.70 |

रिपोर्ट (जो संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है) के पैरा 2.24 के अनुसार 1970-71 के लिए खपत का उपरोक्त लक्ष्य उर्वरक सम्बन्धी समिति (1965) द्वारा बनाया गया था (मिलियन टोन्स)
एन पी2 ओ5 के: धो

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|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. तीसरी योजना के अन्त में प्रयोग का आधार स्तर | 0.80 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| 2. खाद्यान्न संबंधी सघन कार्यक्रम की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.47 |
| 3. बकिंग घुप धान मैनुअर्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स द्वारा अनुमानित कंभ क्रापस के लिए प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.06 |
| 4. कपास तथा नुगफनी संबंधी सघन कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 5. सिंचाई के क्षेत्रों में अल्प फसलों संबंधी सघन कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें | 0.18 | 0.18 | — |
| कुल | 2.41 | 1.02 | 0.71 |

उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में किसानों की सावधानी, सप्साई की उपलब्धता तथा सिंचाई की सुविधाओं आदि के विभिन्न कार्यों की क्रियाश्रितियों में जो उन्नति हुई है उसके अनुसार अलग अलग फसलों के लिए वास्तविक खपत आदर्श हर वर्ष भिन्न होता है। आमतौर पर प्रयोग में आने वाली उर्वरकों की किस्में ये हैं—अमोनियम सल्फेट, यूरिया, कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, अमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, अमोनियम फासफेट नाइट्रोफासफेट, डाइअमोनियम फासफेट और परिप्टेड ग्राफ पोटाश। प्रत्येक किस्म के प्रयोग की मात्रा उपलब्धता तथा लागत पर निर्भर करती है। इन कारणों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी एक किस्म के उर्वरक का चुनाव करते समय खाद दिये जाने वाली फसल तथा क्षेत्र की भूमि की विशेषताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

12 14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS DETAINED IN PAKISTAN

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"Repatriation of Indian nationals detained in Pakistan"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan in September, 1965, a total of 3 886 Indian nationals living in Pakistan

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

were interned by the Government of Pakistan on various charges. These persons were detained in a large number of camps—both in West and East Pakistan. After the cessation of hostilities, the repatriation of these Indian nationals was arranged by air, land and sea routes and by 16.2.1966, most of them were repatriated.

As for the Indians still remaining in Pakistani jails, the Government of Pakistan were requested by us to give their complete particulars, such as the charges levelled against them, the terms of imprisonment, the places of detention etc., to enable us to bring them back to India. They did not give us this information. Later on, however, they gave us on a number of occasions lists of persons who had completed their terms of imprisonment and were available for repatriation to India. After ascertaining the Indian nationality of such persons we asked our High Commission in Pakistan to make arrangements for their repatriation. In all such cases, officials of our High Commission escorted the repatriates up to the border and the State Governments concerned made necessary arrangements for their travel to their home-towns in India after they crossed the border.

So far a total of 228 persons who were released from the Pakistani detention camps have crossed into India in five different batches. According to information made available to the Government of India by the Government of Pakistan, there are still 77 persons undergoing detention.

The Government of India have been making persistent efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to release the persons who are still in detention. The living conditions in these detention camps are reported to be very bad. The Indian High Commission officials in Pakistan try to visit such detention camps in order to interview the detainees and keep their relatives in India informed of their condition. Special efforts are being made by us to secure

the release of certain innocent persons, a few of whom are actually minors who inadvertently crossed into Pakistan. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in our efforts so far.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Pakistan seems to be emulating China. In barbarism, and that is evidenced by the recent savage attack on the Buddhist, detention of innocent persons, including minors, in prisons for more than two years, and the fact that there are bad living conditions in the jails. What information does the Government possess regarding certain persons kidnapped on the Indo-Pakistan border in the eastern region, and what steps does the Government propose to take, or are taking, to secure their release?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir.—

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): A 16 year old student from New Delhi is still there—he is missing—and the Government has done nothing to get him released.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not that nothing has been done. We have been asking Pakistan continuously. As I said, there are some minors, and we have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to it. These are minor: one poor boy strayed into Pakistan; he went across, and he was mentally deranged. We have pointed this out to the Pakistan Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He was kidnapped two or three years before. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not arise out of this. I have not got the figures about kidnapping. The question was, how many people were interned at the time of commencement of the hostilities and how many were released and how many are still there, who have not been released.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Those who have been kidnapped are still in prison obviously.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will try and give that information to my hon. friend; he can write to me and I will

certainly do that. But it does not arise here. I have not got the figures.

12:17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): I lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:—

- (1) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Fourth Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No GSR 989 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1967.
- (2) GSR 1031 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1967, making certain amendments to Notification No. GSR 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964 [Placed in Library. See No LT-975/67].

12:17½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move

"That this House agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th July, 1967."

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, in this connection, we have suggested that besides sitting on two Saturdays, we might do away with the Lunch Hour, or, we might sit an hour late, say, up to 7 P.M., so that the Demands for Grants could be discussed, as many Demands as possible. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. The motion is now there. The Business

Advisory Committee discussed all this. But even at 5 o'clock, if you do not keep the quorum, I wonder if you will be able to keep the quorum after 6 P.M. I find that sometimes, except some Members who want to speak, the rest go away. I do not know. If you keep the quorum, you can continue up to 7 also. Nobody objects.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी)

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया का खर्च पर रोक के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव है वह कब क्रियम जा रहा है—इस हफ्ते या अगले हफ्ते।

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this report. This is only about sitting on Saturdays and the Demands for Grants. That is a separate item. Next week, we shall meet again, and fix up the programme for the next week. But this is only about the Demands for Grants and the extension of time for the Demands so that Demands of two more Ministries can be discussed and a third one, if possible. But the minimum is two—Education and Petroleum and Chemicals, and if possible, Steel also could be taken up. About Mr. Madhok's suggestion, if they are prepared to sit till 7 P.M., nobody objects. We shall see. Now, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68—
contd.**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS—
contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now taken up the Demands for Grants under the Department of Communications. We have got a balance of 1 hour 50 minutes. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will reply roundabout 3.30 P.M. So, I think up to 3.30 we may discuss the Demands and that will be all right. I suppose Now, who was speaking yesterday?

*Moved with the recommendation of the President