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**Friday, July 16, 1971  
Asadha 25, 1893 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Second Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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# CONTENTS

*No. 40—Friday, July 16, 1971/Asadhu 25, 1893 (Saka)*

## COLUMNS

### Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos.	1171, 1172, 1174 to 1176, 1179, 1180, 1183 and 1184. ...	1—30
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### Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos.	1173, 1177, 1178, 1181, 1182 and 1185 to 1200 ...	30—44
Unstarred Questions Nos.	5016 to 5049, 5051 to 5100 and 5103 to 5165. . .	45—161

### Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported blowing up of Railway track on Eastern Railway by Pakistani saboteurs.	... ..	161—71
<i>Re.</i> Question of Privilege	... ..	171—75
<i>Re.</i> Business of the House	... ..	175—76
Papers Laid on the Table	... ..	176—77

### Public Accounts Committee—

Fourth Report	... ..	177
Business of the House	... ..	177
Statement <i>Re.</i> Committee to Investigate the working of ONGC.	... ..	177—81
Shri P. C. Sethi	... ..	177—81

### Business Advisory Committee—

Third Report	... ..	181
--------------	--------	-----

West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill— <i>Introduced...</i>	181—85
---	--------

### Demands for Grants 1971-72—

Ministry of Agriculture	... ..	185—238
Shri Annasahib P. Shinde	... ..	186—94
Shri R. N. Barman	... ..	194—97

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



			COLUMNS
Shri Ranabhadur Singh	...	...	197—201
Shri K. D. Malaviya	...	...	201—04*
Shri Ramkanwar	...	...	204—07
Shri Mani Ram Godara	...	...	207—10
Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai	...	...	210—14
Shri J. N. Mandal	...	...	214—15
Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey	...	...	215—18
Shri Birender Singh Rao	...	...	218—22
Shri T. Sohan Lal	...	...	222—25
Shri G. C. Dixit	...	...	225—27
Shri Tayyab Hussain Khan	...	...	228—33
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma	...	...	233—35
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi	...	...	236—38
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions— Fourth Report	...	...	238
Resolution <i>Re.</i> Recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam etc.— <i>Negatived.</i>	...	...	238—70
Shri A. K. Gopalan	...	...	238—45
Dr. Ranen Sen	...	...	246—51
Shri R. P. Ulaganambi	...	...	251—52
Shri G. P. Vadav	...	...	253—55
Shri Shashi Bhushan	...	...	255—58
Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	...	258—60
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	...	...	260—61
Shri Swaran Singh	...	...	261—70
Resolution <i>Re.</i> Provision of Joint Sitting for Passing Constitution Amendment Bill	...	...	271—92
Shri Shashi Bhushan	...	...	271—73
Shri Krishna Menon	...	...	274

			COLUMNS
Shri Raja Kulkarni	...	...	274—76
Shri S. M. Banerjee	...	...	276—80
Shri Vayalar Ravi	...	...	280—85
Shri M. C. Daga	...	...	285—88
Shri N. K. Sinha	...	...	288—90
Shri Nimbalkar	...	...	290—91
Shri Amrit Nahata	...	...	291—92

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

### LOK SABHA

*Friday, July 16, 1971/Asadha 25,  
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों  
की वसूली**

\*1171. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लोगों को दिए ऋणों की वसूली करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नियम बनाए हैं;

(ख) क्या ये नियम लागू हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No standard rules for recovery of loans advanced by the nationalised banks have been framed by the Government. In the credit schemes formulated by each bank, specific terms and conditions of recovery of loans are also incorporated. The recovery of loans advanced by the banks is periodically reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, in view of the recent emphasis on lending to the agricultural sector, the Reserve Bank has issued guidelines for recovery of loans given for agricultural purposes. The salient features of the guidelines are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Reserve Bank of India has recently issued guidelines for recovery of loans given by

2

the nationalised banks for agricultural purposes. The salient features of the guidelines are as follows: —

- (1) For both short and medium term loans, the repayment schedule of the loan should coincide with the time when the cultivator has sold his produce.
- (2) Efforts at recovery by the banks should commence in advance of the due date of the loans.
- (3) Where multiple-cropping prevails, the due date should be related to the time of sale of the main crop.
- (4) In working out the cultivator's repayment capacity, care should be taken not to exaggerate the gross output.
- (5) Recovery programmes should at all times be sufficiently flexible to allow easy emphasizing in case of natural calamities or adverse seasonal factors.
- (6) Recovery performance should be under constant and close review. Each bank branch should maintain a demand, collection and balance register and a due date register.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इन बैंकों के द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को कर्ज मिला है और कितने लोगों ने इस कर्ज को पूरी तरह से वापस किया है तथा कितने लोगों के ऊपर यह कर्ज अभी बाकी है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can give the general information. I cannot give the exact number of people, etc. I can certainly give certain information as for the amount outstanding in respect of agricultural purposes. There are two types of finance—direct finance and indirect finance. The amount outstanding, in direct finance, for

June, 1969, was Rs. 38 crores; June 1970 Rs. 153,44,00,000; March 1971, Rs. 198,80,00,000.

In indirect finance also, they on the same lines: June, 1969, it was Rs. 122 crores; June, 1970, Rs. 139 crores odd; March, 1971, Rs. 129 crores plus something. These are the outstandings.

I can give the number of accounts. Possibly that means the persons; he was interested to know the number of persons involved. In direct finance, excluding plantations, for June, 1969, the number was 1,71,880; it rose to 6,15,952 in June, 1970. In March 1971, it increased to 7,95,745. That shows a gradual increase in the number of accounts as for agricultural borrowers.

**श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** कर्जों की वसूली के सिलसिले में उच्चाधिकारियों की यात्रा आदि पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question was about framing of the rules: whether rules have been framed by Government, and whether they have come into force; if not, why. For the other matters, you should have given separate notice.

**श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर बैंकों ने अब तक कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** The banks can certainly prepare different schemes for giving loans for development of agriculture. Naturally, they have gone to other sectors like small traders, rickshaw-walas, taxiwalas and other small neglected sectors, and they have tried to prepare different schemes for them and proceed in that line. For that, it was necessary to expand the infra-structure of the banking system by opening new branches in new areas. That is the most important step they have taken.

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** May I know if any rules were framed initially for giving loans to poor people, because it has come to my notice that loans were indiscriminately given and banks found difficulty in recovering the loans? Of the total number of loanees read out by the minister, can he give the

break-up of persons who are poor and who are rich ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** Regarding the question whether rules were framed in the beginning, as I said, whenever any bank gives loans, it does so on certain terms, not that any rules were made for that. But naturally we found that it is better to have certain guidelines. I will explain it in detail. The nationalised banks were traditionally used to doing credit business only in trade, commerce and industry. They had not much experience of giving credit facilities to agriculturists. They made certain mistakes in the beginning. It is quite possible that some undesirable elements had taken advantage of it; I cannot say no. But we must find out a way. Later it was found necessary for the Reserve Bank to formulate certain guidelines—they are laid on the Table—how care should be taken, at what time they should make the recoveries etc. There is a proper season when the agriculturists can afford to repay the loan. If there is a multi-crop system, naturally the time for recovery is when the cash crop is about to be sold. Then there are the numbers of instalments, period over which repayments should be spread out, etc. These things differ from area to area and they will have to be guided in this matter. Therefore, certain guidelines have been prepared. It is quite possible in the beginning certain people might have taken advantage of it, but now I think the banks are aware of it. About recovery, I do not think there are many difficulties, because according to reports received from some banks, the recovery percentage seems to be good.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** What steps do Government propose to take to cover amounts which have gone out of nationalised banks in the nature of so to say involuntary loans—monies taken out of the Government funds on the basis of telephone calls, etc., and monies which are found in the houses of high dignitaries and their relatives? Has the Government framed any rules to forthwith recover monies which are being misused and misappropriated from nationalised banks ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** If any money is misappropriated or misused, certainly there are rules to proceed against the persons concerned.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी बसूल करने के उपाय तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताये हैं। किन्तु जब पैसा एडवास किया जाता है तब उनको इस बात का पता है कि देहातो में रहने वाले किसानों के नाम पर बिचौलिये पैसा ले लेते हैं उससे एक पैसा भी किसान तक नहीं पहुँचता है ? उदाहरण के लिए सेट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया कुरुनल का लगभग बीस लाख रुपया बसूल होना बड़ा मुश्किल है। बारगल में एक आदमी पांच साल हुए मर गया था। उसके नाम पर लोन एडवास किया गया। यह रिकवर कैसे होगा ? कुरुनल में जो पागल आदमी था उसके नाम से गांव के एक बड़े वकील ने पैसा लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस सबकी इनक्वायरी करेंगे और देहातो में लोगों को रुपया एडवास करते समय होशियारी बरतेगे और देखेंगे कि जिस आदमी को रुपया दिया जाता है वास्तव में वह उस तक पहुँचता भी है या नहीं ? क्या आप यह भी देखेंगे कि बिचौलियों के हाथ में वह न जाए ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN  
Hon Members have made very good suggestions and I am taking note of them. If he has got any specific cases, he should give me those details and I will certainly look into those cases.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I  
have quoted specific cases Central Bank of India, Warangal, Central Bank of India Kurnool.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN  
What is the use of mentioning them in the House just for the sake of making a point. Send the details to me and I will make an inquiry.

MR SPEAKER It is a very simple question about recovery of loans advanced by nationalised banks. Why are you making it a debating point ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI How  
can you recover from dead persons ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Crop  
loans are advanced by the nationalised banks to agriculturists. But sometimes the crop fails

for one reason or the other, for example, the banana crop or the potato crop. In such circumstances, is concession given to agriculturists for making repayment ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN  
It depends upon the individual case. I cannot say that there should be any rule but if you see the guidelines, you will find that that also has been taken note of.

#### Aid from International Development Association

\*1172 SHRI N. S. BIST Will the  
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the International Development Association is experiencing serious difficulties in receiving 'third replenishment due on 1st July, 1971,

(b) if so, its impact on India, and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to finance the projects for which aid was to be given by the IDA ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The third replenishment of IDA resources which was to have become effective from 1st July 1971 on contribution of at least \$1900 million by not less than 12 members, has not yet become effective for want of contributions.

(b) Commitments of aid by IDA to India as also to other developing countries will be delayed.

(c) It is expected that before long IDA will have some funds for commitment for Indian projects. For some projects whose implementation cannot wait for IDA assistance, other alternative methods of foreign exchange financing will have to be found.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संधि को 1960 मिलियन डालर देना था। बारह मंम्बरों का आपने जिक्र किया है। कौन-कौन से वे मंम्बर हैं और किस-किस ने कितना दिया है। भविष्य में मिलने की जो आशा आपको है वह कब तक आप आशा करते हैं कि आपको मिल जाएगा ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I can certainly give the shares of 18 Part I members of the Third Replenishment, which are expectations. Do you want the names of the countries ?

**SHRI N. S. BISHT :** Yes.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** They are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, UK and USA.

**SHRI N. S. BISHT :** I want the amount also.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** How will you remember it if I read them out ? I can give that information to you.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It may be given later on.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** All right, Sir.

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** कौन कौन से काम हैं जो चल रहे हैं और जिन के वास्ते पैसा नहीं आ रहा है ? क्या कुछ ऐसे भी काम हैं जो बिना मदद के चल नहीं पा रहे हैं और जिन को चलाना आप जरूरी समझते हैं ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I am giving the general position. Naturally, we have got many projects for which aid is necessary. In some cases, agreements have been reached and, in some cases, they are really speaking, under close examination and are reaching completion. We are naturally waiting for the third replenishment which normally takes time. In the case of second replenishment also, it took quite a long time. Because it is one thing that a country indicates its willingness to contribute but, really speaking, it becomes complete when their legislature approves of it. Particularly, the most important thing is the contribution by USA which is rather very substantial. As you know, unless the Congressional approval is there, the commitments or indications made, really speaking, have no validity. It will take a certain time. We are hopeful. Some countries have already started indicating their willingness. U.K. has taken a lead in the

matter. The President of the World Bank is also taking initiative in the matter in approaching other countries. We ourselves are making approaches so that they make contributions to the third replenishment and we can start getting necessary aid that we require.

University Grants Commission's proposal regarding Absorption of Teachers from Bangla Desh

\*1174. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**  
**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved the proposal to absorb teachers from Bangla Desh in West Bengal and other Universities ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have accepted this proposal ; and

(c) whether the funds have been allotted by the Centre ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :** (a) to (c). The question of finding out avenues for useful work for teachers and professors from Bangla Desh is under consideration.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** I put a specific question as to whether there is a definite proposal before the U.G.C. and, if so, since how long this proposal is pending before them and whether they have given their findings on it and, if that is so, whether the Government has allotted funds and given grants for the purpose.

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** Whether the grant is to be given by the Commission or by the Government, it is to be sanctioned by the Government.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** The hon. Minister has said that there is a proposal to utilise the services of the teachers and professors who have come over to India from Bangla Desh for useful purposes. I would

like to know whether there is any concrete proposal in regard to that. What are the useful purposes for which their services are going to be utilised.

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** The teachers of international standing may be employed as Visiting Professors Fellows in the same way as foreign teachers from any other country. About 10 such Visiting Fellowships, if created, may be financed by the U.G.C.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Is it not a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has had discussions with the U.G.C. and that they have tentatively made a proposal to the Government of India that about 20 teachers from Bangla Desh could be absorbed in the Calcutta University ? That was stalled because of the fact that the Education Minister was not in town in the middle of June. Now, I would like to know since one month has elapsed, whether the Government have given approval to the scheme sponsored by the U.G.C.

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** I have already answered that.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** What has he answered ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister says, he has already answered it.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** He cannot answer to his satisfaction only. We also have to be convinced. What is his answer ? Let him repeat it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can put it like this, whether the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University approached them.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Yes. Is it not a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University came to Delhi and had a meeting with the U.G.C. and they tentatively agreed that 20 teachers who have come from Bangla Desh can be absorbed in the Calcutta University ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** In his first reply to Mr. Laskar, he said, it is under consideration and, in his second reply, he said, 10 teachers...

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** When are they going to be absorbed in the Calcutta University ?

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** So far as professors and teachers are concerned, we cannot absorb professors and teachers from foreign countries on a permanent basis. It is just a temporary feature.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants to know whether these 10 teachers will be absorbed in the Calcutta University or not.

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** It is purely temporary.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** It was reported in all newspapers more than once that not only University of Calcutta but the University of Aligarh the Agra University and some other Universities—I have forgotten the names, these two names I remember have recommended to the University Grants Commission as also to the Government of India to absorb the professors and teachers, as many of them as possible, on temporary basis and it was also reported that the Government is considering the case. But the report was appeared two months back. May I know whether the stage of consideration which started two months back is over or is it still continuing ?

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** As I have already reported to the House, it is still under consideration of the Government.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Is information available with the Government as to the number of teachers who have come over from the Bangla Desh to India and will the Government consider it on its own to approach the various Universities and institutions in the country to give them temporary employment ?

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** The information available so far is that about 19 University teachers and 700 College teachers have come over to India.

**Accommodation for Offices of Government Corporations in Ranjit and Lodi Hotels**

\*1175. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-

TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ranjit and Lodi Hotels in New Delhi are losing popularity, as there is considerable decline in their occupancy ;

(b) whether offices of some Government Corporations have been housed in these hotels ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to house more offices in these two hotels to make a better use of accommodation there ; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir. In fact, the occupancy of Ranjit & Lodhi Hotels has increased from 68% and 70% in 1969-70 to 86.28% and 90.82% in 1970-71 respectively.

(b) No office of any Government Corporation is presently housed in these hotels.

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

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramsahai Pandey.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am quite satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the first time I have heard this remark.

मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण

\*1176. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश अपनी मांग तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ऋण प्राप्त नहीं कर सका, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) 70% of the agreed Central assistance for the State

Plan is provided in the form of block loans in accordance with the N. D. C. formula and released in monthly instalments subject to adjustments later with reference to State's final entitlement. On the non-Plan side, loans in lieu of small savings collections are sanctioned each month equal to 2/3rd of the monthly net small savings collections in the State. In other cases, loans are sanctioned by the administrative Ministries after necessary scrutiny of the State's requests in that regard.

(b) During the last two years, whatever loan assistance was due to the Government of Madhya Pradesh was released in accordance with the above procedure.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछा था : "क्या गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश अपनी मांग तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ऋण प्राप्त नहीं कर सका ; और यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?" मंत्री महोदय ने उसका उत्तर दिया है : "पिछले दो वर्षों में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जो भी ऋण सहायता देय थी, उपर्युक्त प्रक्रिया के अनुसार दे दी गयी थी ।" मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितना ऋण मांगा था और उसको कितना दिया गया है ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मांगते तो बहुत हैं । मांगना तो बड़ा आसान है । लेकिन उन्होंने अपने बजट में जितना सेंट्रल लोन प्रोवाइड किया था, हमने उस से भी ज्यादा दिया है ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए और महानदी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए, जो 25 करोड़ रुपये भी योजना है, जिम का पानी सरकार भिलाई के लिए लेना चाहती है और जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक-तिहाई रकम देने की बात कही है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार पूरी-पूरी धनराशि देने का है अथवा नहीं ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not just merely a question of giving *ad hoc* things here and there because normally the



loans assistance is based on certain Plan provisions that are made because really speaking there is something like a Plan in our country. We must not forget that. According to those schemes, naturally the State Governments also give certain priorities for the Adivasi areas in their own programmes. I have no doubt that the State Government is more particularly careful about this particular aspect of the matter. On the basis of those schemes certain loans and grants according to the Planning Commission are to be given. For example in 1970 block loans for State plan which must be including certain plans for the adivasis also were given to the tune of Rs 31.38 crores. There are certain Centrally sponsored schemes by the Centre which came to Rs 98 lakhs in 1969-70 and Rs 1.71 crores in 1970-71. There are schemes like natural calamities, purchase of fertilizers, etc. For example certain loans were given in 1969-70 of about Rs 5.37 crores. And, for the same period practically in 1970-71 Rs 5 crores something was given. Why I mention is that in the Budget of Madhya Pradesh, they assumed Central loans of Rs 43.37 crores in 1969-70, revised estimates but the loans given were Rs 44.57 crores. For next year, revised estimate provided for Rs 42.72 crores. Loans given by Central Government comes to Rs 47.26 crores. That does not mean they won't need more money or they may not ask for further loans. I am not giving that impression.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY** Madhya Pradesh is terribly neglected so far as irrigation is concerned. The Conference of Irrigation Ministers unanimously came to the conclusion that so far as irrigation projects are concerned Madhya Pradesh is neglected. Only 6 per cent of irrigation is there. Some special attention has to be given. I want to know in that context whether you are thinking of giving more attention and more help to that area in respect of loans and grants.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN** I would be willing to think of any of the neglected States, why alone Madhya Pradesh? I quite agree Madhya Pradesh has some special problems. But really speaking, it is not a question of wishing, it is a question of availability of resources. It is a question of properly making use of the available resources. And, naturally, as Finance Minister I cannot give any final view about it. The Planning Commission will have to apply its mind, and I am sure, the Madhya Pradesh Government

will certainly keep in touch with the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** पिछले शुक्रवार को मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने चम्बल की बाँध भूमि को समतल कर के कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये 47 करोड़ रुपये मांग है, हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र देने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। समाचार पत्रों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ अफसरों ने कहा है कि वह चम्बल के एरिया में कुछ शरणार्थियों को बसाने जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक यह 47 करोड़ रुपये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को देने जा रही है।

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN** I think I answered something last Friday, I don't remember exactly. This is about World Project Scheme. Really speaking, there is some mix up and I don't think I can answer it.

**SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH** In part (a) of the answer he said that certain criteria is there for giving loans and grants for plan projects. Is he aware that Some State Governments are complaining that they did not have freedom to divert funds for some of the items of the plan expenditure and so there is lot of unutilisation of the whole amount? If so, has any instruction been issued that State Governments are free to utilise the amount within the frame work of their own plans?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN** In order to make the plan more flexible, besides having five year plans we are also having annual plans and discussions are held every year so that there could be enough flexibility. If even after fixing some of the annual plans it is necessary to make such radical changes in the plan, then it means that there is serious need to replan, and it depends upon the individual cases.

**SHRI BASUMATARI** From the reply given by the hon. Minister it has been found on examination that the money set apart for tribal development blocks has been diverted to

other works. May I know whether any machinery has been set up to see that money set apart for tribal development blocks is not diverted for other purposes ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** It is a general question. If what the hon. Member says is correct and it is a fact—I do not know whether it is a fact or not...

**SHRI BASUMATARI :** It is a fact.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** If it is a fact then it is certainly a serious matter, and it will have to be taken up with the State Government. The hon. Member may better take it up with the State Government and also bring to our notice specific cases.

**SHRI BASUMATARI :** We had taken it up.

#### **Assistance to Tobacco Growers of Cooch Behar**

1179. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(c) whether more than 3 crores of rupees are earned by the Central Excise Department from excise duty on tobacco, from the District of Cooch Behar ;

(b) whether Government propose to offer certain special incentives to the poor tobacco growers in the District of Cooch-Bihar in view of huge earnings by Government ; and

(c) if so, the nature of such special incentives ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GENESH) :** (a) No, Sir. The revenue realised by way of excise duty on tobacco cleared on payment of duty in Cooch Behar District during the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ranged from Rs. 36 to 38 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A centrally sponsored scheme has been drawn up for the production of wrapper tobacco in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal. Under the scheme the following assistance is being given :

- (1) Subsidy by way of cash for construction of curing-barn-bum storage room at the rate of Rs. 400/—per acre.
- (2) Cost of seedlings at the rate of Rs. 50/—per acre.
- (3) Pesticides at the rate of Rs. 50—per acre.
- (4) Fumigation at the rate of Rs. 75—per acre.
- (5) Cost of two power sprayers.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :** I do not know whether the scheme just now mentioned by the hon Minister is a new scheme or an old scheme. So, firstly, I would like to know whether it is a new scheme or an old scheme. Secondly, I would like to know in case it is an old scheme, whether it has been made known to the growers of tobacco in Cooch-Bihar and if so, how many growers had taken advantage of it or had been benefited by the scheme.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** This scheme has been continuing from 1970 and it will continue this year also. This scheme is confined to the production of wrapper tobacco. Probably, the hon Member is asking a question about the help to be given to the area because this area is good for tobacco production, but the main question is confined only to wrapper tobacco. This scheme which will continue this year also and which is confined to 40 acres will help the production of wrapper tobacco.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :** In view of the fact that the Government of India have a Centrally sponsored scheme for this improved variety of tobacco to earn more foreign exchange, particularly of the type known as Virginia flue-cured variety, and in view of the fact that the Cooch Behar soil has given very good results for this particular variety, may I know whether the Centrally sponsored scheme for this important variety which is applicable to other States but not to West Bengal or Cooch-Bihar in West Bengal would be made applicable to West Bengal also ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The main question relates to Cooch-Bihar only.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :** It is in West Bengal.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Actually, parts (b) and (c) of the main question relate to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who are dealing with this. Since part (a) relates to my Ministry, the question has come to us. But as regards the working of this scheme, the question should be addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Let him kindly refer the matter to the concerned authorities.

**श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1969-70 में हमने अपने देश से 33 करोड़ रुपये का तम्बाकू विदेशों को निर्यात किया था। इसका मतलब यह है कि तम्बाकू के उत्पादन से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है, यदि सरकार इस पर विशेष ध्यान दे। जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, इस में निर्धन तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को कुछ विशेष सहायता दिये जाने की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई राष्ट्रीय पालिसी निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं ताकि वह चाहे बिहार हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, गुजरात हो, जहाँ भी तम्बाकू का उत्पादन होता है, वहाँ के किसानों को कुछ सहायता मिल सके ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह प्रश्न कूच-बिहार के बोड़ो से एरिये का है, आप इस को कहां से कहां ले गये। इसका फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट जवाब नहीं देगा, आप इस सवाल को एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को एड्रेस करें।

**श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** तम्बाकू पर किसानों से जो उत्पादन शुल्क लिया जाता है वह वजन के आधार पर होता है, जिसमें काफ़ी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। क्या आप इसको बीघों के आधार पर लेने का विचार रखते हैं ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** No, there is no proposal. It is after a great deal of consideration that the present policy has been evolved.

**पटना में गंगा नदी के ऊपर पुल का निर्माण**

1180. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस पुल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने की संभावना है और इस पर कितनी राशि व्यय हो चुकी है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) :** (क) से (ग) : सभी पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) . पटना के निकट गंगा नदी के ऊपर का प्रस्तावित पुल एक स्थानीय संकड़ पर पड़ता है। अतः इस की योजना, निविदाओं को आमंत्रित करने, निर्माणकार्य का ठेका देने कार्यनिष्पादन, इत्यादि, से संबंधित सभी मामलों से मुख्यतः बिहार सरकार सम्बन्धित है। उसके द्वारा दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार अब तक इस परियोजना में निम्नलिखित प्रगति हुई है :-

(1) पुल के लिए निविदाएं प्राप्त हो गयी हैं और राज्य सरकार उनकी संवीक्षा कर रही।

(2) स्थायी भूमि का अर्जन और स्थानीय कार्यालयों और गोदामों का निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकार ने प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और वह जारी है।

राज्य सरकार के इस पुल की 1978 तक पूरा करने की संभावना है। इस पर 23.50 करोड़ रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है और बताया गया है कि जून 1971 तक राज्य सरकार ने कुल 7613-974 रु० इस पर व्यय किये हैं।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा पर कानपुर में पुल है, इलाहाबाद में पुल है, बनारस में पुल है, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं पटना ही एक ऐसा अभागा शहर है, जहां गंगा पर पुल नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने वह पत्र पढ़ा है या नहीं ?

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। यह गंगा पर जो प्रस्तावित पुल है, इस का शिलान्यास 1970 में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया था और उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि इसमें पैसे की कमी नहीं आयेगी। लेकिन क्या यह सच है कि पैसे के अभाव में इस पुल का काम रुका पड़ा है। जिन्होंने टेंडर दिये थे, उनमें से कोई भी शुरू करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। उन लोगों का कहना है कि जब पूरा पैसा इसके लिये नहीं जुटेगा, तब तक काम की शुरुआत नहीं होगी।

श्री राज बहादुर श्रीमन्, जहां तक दुर्भाग्य या सौभाग्य का प्रश्न है, यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि पटना में यह पुल बनेगा। जहां तक इस का सम्बन्ध है, यह राष्ट्रीय मार्ग पर नहीं आता है, बल्कि राज्य मार्ग पर आता है, प्रदेश के भाग पर आता है ...।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसको राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बना लीजिये।

श्री राजबहादुर : जहां तक राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बनाने की बात है, उसके लिये पर्याप्त धन-राशि का प्रबन्ध किया जाय, वह मेरे और आप के हाथ में नहीं है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : तब तक नहीं कैसे पार होगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : यह निश्चित बात है कि पुल का जो प्रस्ताव था, वह मन्थूर हो चुका है और मवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि 50 परसेन्ट या उस की एक सीमा दी गई है, जैसा कि पलाबली में लिखा गया है, 4.5 करोड़ रुपये या इस हद तक जो इसमें

थोड़ा हो, वह हम देंगे। इसके बारे में टेण्डर मंगा लिये गये हैं, एक्जीक्यूशन की कार्यवाही भी हुई है और दूसरी कार्यवाहियां भी हो रही हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस पुल के निर्माण की ओर हम आशा की दृष्टि से देख सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पुल पर पूरा खर्च शायद 23 करोड़ 50 लाख होने वाला है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक इस के लिए केवल 4.50 करोड़ की राशि दी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस 4.50 करोड़ के बाद आप कितनी और धनराशि इस के लिए देने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी तो सिर्फ साढ़े चार करोड़ ही मन्थूर हुए हैं।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : इस में कैसे बनेगा। जिन्होंने टेण्डर दिये हैं उन का कहना है कि जब तक पूरा पैसा नहीं आयेगा, हम काम शुरू नहीं करेंगे। साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये से कैसे पुल बनेगा, यह बतलाइये ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है कि जिन्होंने टेण्डर दिये हैं उन्होंने बनाने से इन्कार कर दिया है। जिन्होंने टेण्डर दिये हैं उन में तीन बड़ी विख्यात कम्पनियां हैं, जो पुल बनाती हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे अपना काम शुरू कर देंगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि पटना पुल के निर्माण के सिलसिले में सैकड़ों घरों के निवासी विस्थापित किये जाने वाले हैं ? यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उन के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना बनाई है ? अगर बनाई है और उस योजना के बारे में आप को कोई जानकारी है तो बतलाइए।

श्री राज बहादुर : श्रीमन्, यह स्पष्ट है कि जब पुल बनेगा तो शायद कुछ लोगों की जमीन ली जाय, कुछ घर लिए जाय और जो कायदा है, जो नियम है राज्य सरकार का एक्जीक्यूशन के बारे में उस के अनुसार जो भी मुआवजा है वह दिया जायगा, ऐसा मैं विश्वास करता हूं।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA**

From the statement laid on the Table of the House it appears that the Government of India is almost like a spectator looking on so far as this project is concerned, although it has been said that they have promised assistance to the extent of Rs 45 crores. May I know what exactly is going to be their contribution in terms of expertise and also in terms of financial assistance so far as the whole project is concerned?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** We have extended our co-operation. As I said earlier, the project lies on a State road, and essentially the responsibility for its planning, designing, construction, etc., rests on the State Government. We have come in a special way to assist the State Government because of the importance of the project.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON** Construction or no construction we would like to know from the Government the guidelines which were taken into consideration while accepting this site for construction of the bridge.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** I think the hon. Member knows that Messrs J. J. White Engineering Corporation of the United States came and advised the State Government in regard to the location of the bridge. They recommended a particular site which was, however, protested against by some local representatives and MLAs. Then there was a committee formed consisting of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Secretary, Public Works Department, the Development Commissioner etc. On their advice the location has been shifted, and that is exactly the position at present.

**श्री यमना प्रसाद मंडल :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह स्थानीय सड़क पर है। लेकिन सब लोग जानते हैं इस बात को कि राष्ट्रीय मार्ग नं० 28 और 30 से इसका सम्बन्ध है और सारे बिहार-निवासियों को योजना आयोग और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन मिला है कि पुल के बनाने में किसी तरह की देरी नहीं होगी। ऐसी हालत में जैसा 'विवरण' से मालूम होता है कि 1978 तक योजना चलेगी तो 74 के बाद पच्चस पच्च वर्षीय योजना में यदि आप आश्वासन नहीं देते तो फिर यह ग्लोबल

टेडर देने वाली विख्यात फर्म कैसे काम आगे बढ़ा सकेगी?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मुझे पूरी सहानुभूति है इस प्रोजेक्ट के साथ और इस पुल के निर्माण के साथ। लेकिन मैंने जैसा कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व इस में सीमित है और जितनी भी सहायता दी जा सकती है वह देने का बचन दिया गया है।

ग्लोबल टेडर जरूर दिया था लेकिन उस के परिणाम-स्वरूप केवल तीन कंपनियों ने ही टेडर दिये हैं, अन्य किसी ने नहीं दिए हैं, किसी बाहर की कंपनी ने नहीं दिए हैं। मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूँ, उन्होंने और बड़े पुल बनाए हैं, राष्ट्रीय मार्ग नं० 28 पर मैं समझता हूँ कि भोकामे का पुल पूरी तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार के खर्च पर बना है।

**Excise Duty on Skimmed Milk Powder**

\*1183 **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the rates of excise and other duties on the production and marketing of skimmed milk powder in the country,

(b) whether the cost of production of skimmed milk powder is higher as compared to landed cost of imported powder, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken with a view to strengthening economy of skimmed milk plants, encouraging indigenous production and offering incentives and removing disincentives?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH)** (a) The rate of Excise duty leviable on skimmed milk powder is 10% *ad valorem*. The information about Sales-tax, if any, levied by the different States is being collected and when received will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to giving necessary price support to the indigenous industry the imports of skimmed milk powder as well as the distribution of the imported stocks have been channelised through one agency. Additional capacity for the production of skimmed milk powder has also been approved. A number of measures have also been initiated for increasing the production of fresh milk which forms the basic material for the production of skimmed milk powder.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** In view of the fact that skimmed milk is consumed mostly by the people who come under the low income-group, may I know from the Government whether all kinds of excise duties which are at present levied on this will be removed?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** This is a point regarding the budget proposals.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** May I know from the Minister the difference between the price of imported skimmed milk and that which is indigenously produced in the country?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The landed cost of imported powder is about Rs. 3.50 per kg; and the cost of that which is indigenously produced is about Rs. 7.50 per kg.

### अजमेर के रोजनल कालेज आफ एजुकेशन में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियाँ

\*184. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने अजमेर के रोजनल कालेज आफ एजुकेशन में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों के बारे में 14 जून को प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) किन-किन संसद सदस्यों ने उक्त ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) ज्ञापन में यह कहा गया है कि कर्मचारियों के बीच राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की गतिविधियाँ काफी वर्षों से जारी हैं और पिछले वर्ष के दौरान, इनका विस्तार इस सीमा तक हो गया कि प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रवादी कर्मचारियों तथा विद्यार्थियों को अलग अलग कर दिया गया है। तथाकथित गतिविधियों में से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) प्रांगण में रा० स्व० संघ के अध्ययन केन्द्रों का आयोजन।

(ख) समाज सेवा के नाम पर राजस्थान में अन्यत्र रा० स्व० संघ की गतिविधियों का आयोजन करना। यह भी आरोप लगाया गया है कि रा० स्व० संघ उन्मुख विद्यार्थियों को प्रांगण में दंगे भड़काने के लिए उकसाया जाता है और 1967-68 में वाणिज्य के रीडर, डा० हसन की कार जलाने जैसी अवांछनीय गतिविधियाँ भी भूतकाल में हो गई हैं।

(ग) सर्वश्री (1) राजाराम शास्त्री (2) रामावतार शास्त्री (3) एस० एम० बनर्जी (4) विजय पाल सिंह (5) चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (6) बीरभद्र सिंह (7) प्रताप सिंह (8) पन्ना लाल वास्पाल (9) मोलाना इशाक सोभली (10) ज्योतिमय बसु (11) डा० देव (12) बबूशर नाथ भार्गव (13) नवल किशोर शर्मा (14) अमृत नाहटा (15) शिव पूजन शास्त्री (16) एम० सी० दागा (17) राम स्वरूप।

(च) जांच पड़ताल शुरू कर दी गई है और रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर से ही स्पष्ट है कि रीजनल कालेज आफ एजुकेशन अजमेर में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ जैसी खतरनाक संस्था कितनी हावी हो चुकी है और आप ने यह भी स्वीकार किया कि इस की गतिविधियां बहुत दिनों से जारी है। आप ने यह देखा कि हस्ताक्षर करने वालों में सभी तरह के लोग हैं.. (व्यवधान)...जनसघ को छोड़ कर बाकी सब तरह के लोग हैं...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी इन्होंने जो ज्ञापन दिया है उस में जो आरोप लगाए हैं वह पढ़कर बताया। यह सिद्ध नहीं है।..(व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि यहाँ ऐसा मवाल न पूछा जाय जिस से सदन में उन्नेजना फँसे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Is the RSS represented here ? They should tell us We should know (Interruption) He cannot interrupt the Member like this He can ask a supplementary if he wants

SHRI JAGANNATHIRAO JOSHI He is misquoting The Minister simply said who were the Members (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को इस सम्बन्ध में एतराज करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह प्रश्न का वक्त है। वह फँक्चल इन्फार्मेशन ले रहे हैं। ही हैज ए राइट टु आस्क दि क्वेश्चन।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : भव्ती महोदय न कहा कि रिपोर्ट आनी है। उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर ऐसे थोड़ी थोड़ी बात पर इस तरह इन्टालरेट ऐटीट्यूड होगा तो कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह सवाल तो स्वीकार ही नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की सलाह से किया करूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं तो अपना सुझाव दे रहा हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सच है कि सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ की कार्यवाहियों पर प्रतिबन्ध है ? अगर हाँ, तो क्या यह बात सच है कि 1970 के सितम्बर महीने में वहाँ के डा० एन० बोस ने गुरु दक्षिणा समारोह में, जो वहाँ के एजुकेशन के रीडर हैं डा० आर० पी० भटनागर उनके साथ भाग लिया था ? अगर हाँ, तो क्या यह आपके नियम के अनुकूल है ? अगर नहीं, तो इसके बारे में आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की ? और क्या यह बात सच है - जिसको आपने स्वीकार किया कि डा० हसन भी कार जलाई गई, यह 67-68 की बात है और अब 1971 है तो क्या आपने उस घटना की कोई जांच करवाई थी ? अगर जांच करवाई थी तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ? अगर जांच नहीं करवाई थी तो क्या इस मामले की जांच अलग से आप करवायेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक आर० एस० एम० के भाग लेने का सवाल है, कोई भी आदमी जो सरकारी नौकरी में होता है वह किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में भाग नहीं ले सकता है—यह सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति है। दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछी है कि डा० हसन की कार जलाई गई..(व्यवधान).. यह सही है कि डा० हसन की कार में आग लगाई गई थी और उसमें कुछ डैमेज हुआ था। इसके बाद डा० बोस के गुरु दक्षिणा के समारोह में जहाँ तक भाग लेने का सवाल है, अभी मुझे कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जो कार जलाई गई थी उसकी इन्क्वायरी करवाई थी ? यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ? यदि नहीं तो फिर करवाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इन्क्वायरी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री रामाचतर शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जांच करवाई जा रही है तो क्या यह बात सच है कि जांच की कार्यवाही वही लोग पूरी कर रहे हैं जोकि वहां इस तरह के कार्यों से सम्बन्धित हैं ? यदि हाँ तो क्या सही मानों में जांच का परिणाम निकल सके उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कोई समिति बहाल करेंगे ताकि सही सही जांच हो सके ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जांच सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेन्स ब्यूरो से कराई जा रही है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is the minister aware that last year, in one of the debates, the then Home Minister, Shri Chavan, had stated clearly and categorically that Government had positive information that RSS was indulging in preaching naked communalism and violence ? If that is correct, when you are shooting Naxalites, what prevents Government from taking stern measures to stop all RSS activities at least in the educational institutions ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Government is quite alive and all measures are being taken. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि सरकार की तरफ के यह नोटिस है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी में भाग नहीं ले सकता है लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज कर ली है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके चिल्लाने का कोई असर मुझ पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं अपनी पूरी बात कह कर ही बैठूंगा।

तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की पूरी खोज कर ली है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है और अन्य जो राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ हैं, जिन महाशय ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ? दूसरी

बात यह कि इस सवाल का सीधा सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से था, मुझे बहुत दुःख है कि इस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह जो राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ है, आपने यह पूरी खोज कर ली है कि यह सदैव जो काम करता आया है उससे इस देश के लोगों को देश भक्त बनाने की और इस देश के लोगों को देश के ऊपर न्योछावर करने की क्षमता निर्मित होती है, लोगों में देश के ऊपर अपने को न्योछावर करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होती है—ऐसे काम यह सदैव करता आया है... (व्यवधान) ... इस चिल्लाने का हमारे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होगा। .. (व्यवधान) ... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने इस बात की खोज कर ली है, जो बात यहां पर उठी कि डा० हसन की कार जलाई गई तो क्या वह विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग थे या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने उसको जलाया है ? ... (व्यवधान) इसके साथ साथ मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बात की खोज करेंगे कि इनकी जो गतिविधियाँ हैं वह देश के हित में कहां तक लाभदायक है ? आपको अनुभव होगा। .. (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कह रहे हैं आप बड़ा अच्छा कुछ सीखते हैं। आप सीधा प्रश्न कीजिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : आपको ध्यान होगा हमारे देश पर जब पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया और हमारी सारी सेना सीमा पर लगी हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्याम मन्वन मिश्र : आपको दोनों तरफ के लोगों की शाउटिंग बन्द करनी चाहिए। .. (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Is he defending the RSS or asking a question ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you allow him to shout like this, we can also shout..... (Interruption)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की है तो उसके विषय में... (व्यवधान) ...



MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any further question ?

श्री डी० पी० दादब यह जो सवाल आया है इस पर यहाँ ज्यादा गरम होने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने जो प्रश्न किया है उसमें भीतर की बात यह है कि स्टाफ में कुछ इन्टर्नल रिफ्ट है, किसी को ट्रांसफर से मतलब है तो किसी को पोस्टिंग से मतलब है और जिसका जो मतलब होता है वह करता है तो सम्पूर्ण बातों के इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री को दे दिया है इसलिए इसमें गरम होने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी राजस्थान में 30 से 40 फीसदी तक शिक्षकगण आर० एस० एस० के सक्रिय सदस्य हैं। इस के बारे में सरकार क्या जाच कर रही है और क्या स्टेप ले रही है। यह स्पष्ट है और आप हर तरह से जाच कर सकते हैं कि सुबह और शाम 30 से 40 परसेंट तक शिक्षकगण शाखा में जाते हैं। इस के बारे में सरकार क्या जानकारी रखती है और क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

श्री डी० पी० दादब . हमें जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार यह मैटर इन्वेस्टिगेशन में है। किसी भी तरह का कम्यूनल डिस्टर्बेंस करने वाली जो पार्टी होगी उस के विरुद्ध हम स्टर्न ऐक्शन लेंगे। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप लोग चुप रहिये। अब क्वेश्चन अवर खतम हो गया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री यह लोग धमकी दे रहे हैं तो हो जाय कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और आर० एस० एस० में, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य चलो बाहर। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . हम तैयार हैं, अन्दर या बाहर ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री यहाँ आर० एस० एस० की गुंडागर्दी नहीं चलेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय तुम गुंडे, (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो आप की नेबरहुड है, इस को मुझे अलाहदा अलाहदा करना ही पड़ेगा। बड़ा पीस को खतरा है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाराजगी में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आप विश्वास कीजिये कि हम कभी गुंडा नहीं कहते। हमें आर० एस० एस० की ऐक्टिविटीज मालूम है फिर भी गुंडा नहीं कहते।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा पहले उधर के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह आप क्या करते हैं ? अगर इस तरह से करना हो तो आप बाहर चले जाइये। इस हाउस को डिस्टर्बेंस न कीजिये। यहाँ पार्लियामेंट चल रही है, आप मारी पार्लियामेंट को रेंसम में रखे हुए हैं।

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Decision to Construct National Highways during the Fourth Plan period

\*1173. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU  
SHRI M M HASHIM :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have decided to construct two more National Highways during the Fourth Plan in addition to the Bombay-Kanyakumari Highway

(b) If so, what are the new National Highways proposed to be constructed during the above period State-wise , and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) to (c). Government's decision on addition to National Highways is expected to be finalised shortly.

**Relaxation of 'P' Form**

\*1177. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether further relaxation is contemplated in the matter of issue of 'P' form ;

(b) if so, in what manner ; and

(c) from which date ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) to (c) Suggestions for further relaxation in the matter of issue of 'P' form are received from time to time and examined. No decision in this regard has, however, been taken.

**Committee to Examine Manipulation in Invoicing.**

\*1178. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of officials appointed to estimate the loss in foreign exchange due to manipulation in invoicing and to suggest measures to counteract the menace, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) to (c). The Study Team has submitted its report recently. The report covers a wide range of points—legislative, administrative, organisational and procedural, relating to various facets of the problem of leakage of foreign exchange through under-invoicing, over-invoicing and other manipulations in trade channels.

The recommendations of the Study Team are under consideration of the Government.

**Amount spent on National highways in Tamil Nadu**

\*1181. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on National Highways in Tamil Nadu during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to provide funds for the link roads there and if so, how much ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) The actual amount spent on National Highways in Tamil Nadu during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given below :—

Year	Expenditure incurred on National Highways Original Works	Expenditure incurred on Maintenance and repairs of National Highways	Total
Rupees in lakhs			
1967-68	12.64	52.00	64.64
1968-69	50.12	68.54	118.66
1969-70	49.80	74.60	124.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.56</b>	<b>195.14</b>	<b>307.70</b>

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member seeks to have the information about urban link roads on National Highways in Tamil Nadu. The position is that the scheme of Central financial assistance for the maintenance and development of such links envisages that within large towns having a population of 20,000 or more, the Central Government pays for maintenance at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per mile per year or the actual expenditure incurred, whichever is less, as also for the development of such suitable permanent links provided an agreement for this purpose is entered into by the State Government and the Government of India. Although the Government of Tamil Nadu have accepted the scheme, certain information is still awaited from that Government for finalising the matter and for execution of the agreement.

#### Financial Aid to Netaji Museum, Calcutta

\*1182. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government promised to help Netaji Museum housed in the ancestral building of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Calcutta by extending financial aid ;

(b) whether despite the plan submitted by Netaji Research Bureau for the purpose, no financial aid has been given as yet ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) whether Government will take steps to expedite the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No financial aid could be actually sanctioned in view of the fact that the Government of West Bengal had forwarded only a recommendation in general terms. The Government of West Bengal were therefore asked to communicate their specific recommendations on items on which assistance would be admissible. A reply has been received only on 12.7.1971. This is now under consideration.

#### Development of Indian Circus

\*1185. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes for the development of Indian Circus ;

(b) how many persons are estimated to be eking out their livelihood by performing in Circus ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that all State Governments levy entertainment tax on Circus ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) Government have no specific programme for the development of Indian circus. They have, however, been encouraging circus by recommending grant of railway concession for troupe and luggage movement, provision of land for circus shows free or at concessional rate, help in the maintenance of law and order, grant of Foreign Exchange for visits abroad etc. Firm proposals from the Indian Circus Federation will be sympathetically considered if and when received with supporting data.

(b) According to a survey conducted by the labour Bureau, Simla in 1968, there were 5,334 persons employed in 30 of the 53 circus companies known to be in existence. The Indian Circus Federation has recently estimated that approximately 10,000 persons are employed in 200 circuses in the country.

(c) According to available information, 6 States and 1 Union Territory are not levying any entertainment tax on circus shows 8 States and 1 Union Territory are allowing partial concession in this regard.

#### Inter-State Cultural Exchange Scheme

\*1186. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the continuation of the Inter-State Cultural Exchange Scheme ;

(b) if so, the names of States exchanging Cultural troupes this year ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The scheme was discontinued from 1-4-69, in the overall interest of economy. There is no proposal at present for reviving the scheme.

#### Steamer Service between Cochin and Bombay

\*1187. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the alternative arrangements that have been made for the transport of passengers stranded by the cessation of coastal steamer service between Cochin and Bombay ;

(b) whether during May and June 1971, passengers travelling to Bombay on the West Coast were put to hardship because of cessation of sea transport ; and

(c) whether Government would permit a sea taxi service in this area to facilitate the common man to travel ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No shipping company is willing to restart the passenger-cum-cargo service between Bombay and Cochin which closed down in June 1969, for lack of adequate cargo and passengers, among other reasons. It is also reported that there has been no stranding of passengers due to discontinuance of the service and alternative forms of transport are available.

(b) No Sir, Even when the service was in operation, it was the practice to suspend it from middle of May to middle of September on account of monsoon.

(c) No proposal has been received by Government for operating a sea-taxi service in the area, and the question of granting permission does not hence arise.

#### Formation of a Company for the Execution of Shipyards Project at Cochin

\*1188. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the formation of a Company for the execution of the proposed Shipyards project at Cochin has not yet been done ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Necessary action for the formation of a Company for the execution of the Cochin Shipyards Project has already been taken, and it is expected to be completed shortly.

#### Taking over of O.C.M. (India) Pvt. Ltd.

\*1189. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 619 on the 28th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the 31 parties to whom 25,000 shares of O.C.M. (India) Private Ltd. are proposed to be sold include, besides Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd., several subsidiary and selling agency firms owned or controlled by the Birla Group ;

(b) whether O.C.M. is supplying blankets, battle-dresses, etc. for our Defence Force ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the company, instead of allowing it to pass from a foreign owner to the Birlas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last 4 years only two orders for supplies worth Rs. 10.6 lakhs were placed with the company.

(c) Does not arise in view of the fact that the proposed sale has been disallowed by

Government on the ground of unacceptability of the price proposed

**Relaxation in the Provisions of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act**

\*1190 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals for relaxation in the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act,

(b) whether any suggestions have been received in this connection from any State Governments, and

(c) if so, what are the proposals and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

**Development of Ports and Port Areas**

\*1191 SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the names of the ports which are to be developed during the Fourth Plan period,

(b) whether Government have advised the States concerned to work out any workable programme for the development of port areas and if so, which are they and

(c) whether Government have advised State Governments to constitute Port Trusts in these areas and if so, the action taken by those States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) All the major ports viz Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Kandla, Mormugao and Paradip have undertaken development programmes under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Besides, two new major Ports viz Mangalore and Tuticorin are also being developed. Besides these ports one port other

than a major port in each maritime state has been selected for development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The names of these ports are as under —

- 1 Porbander (Gujarat)
- 2 Mirya Bay (Maharashtra)
- 3 Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)
- 4 Beypore (Kerala)
- 5 Karwar (Mysore)
- 6 Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)
- 7 Gopalpur (Orissa)

(b) It is presumed that the hon'ble Member refers to development of the areas belonging to the Port authority. Every major Port devotes special attention to the development of the Port areas and to attract industries wherever there is scope for such development. The cooperation of the State Governments is sought wherever necessary.

(c) All the eight major ports have already their port trusts administering the ports. Port Trusts under the Major Port Trusts Act 1963 would be constituted for Mangalore and Tuticorin ports after they are declared as major ports. In respect of the other ports, the constitution of port trusts falls within the purview of the State Governments concerned.

**Demand for the Appointment of a Pay Commission by the Trade Unions of Intermediate and Minor Ports**

\*1192 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demands made by the workers, organisations and trade unions of the Intermediate and Minor Ports to appoint a 'Pay-Commission' for "Intermediate and Minor Port Workers",

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को चौड़ा करना

\*1193. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर यातायात बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है ;

(ख) क्या बड़े हुए यातायात को देखते हुए विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को चौड़ा करना आवश्यक हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) किन किन राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को चौड़ा करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) मौजूदा एक गली राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों को चौड़ा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यों को हाथ में लेने हेतु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था की गई है :

	मील
(1) एक गली खंड को 2-गली खंड में चौड़ा तथा सुदृढ़ करना	4450
(2) 2-गली खंडों को बिना सुदृढ़ बनाये चौड़ा करना	3800
(3) 2-गली खंडों को 4-गली तक चौड़ा करना	100
कुल	8350

इन तीनों मदों में उल्लिखित कार्यों की कुल लागत अनुमानतः 186 करोड़ रुपये है।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-679/71]

Supreme Court's Verdict on Notices Issued by Customs Department for under-invoicing

\*1194. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the show cause notices issued by the Calcutta Customs in 1964-65 to a number of firms for alleged under-invoicing have been rendered infructuous following the Supreme Court's decision in the case of M/s. Bird Co. that the only authority competent to take action in the case of under-invoicing was the Foreign Exchange Directorate of the Reserve Bank of India and not the Customs ;

(b) Whether the Foreign Exchange Directorate of the Reserve Bank of India has since then taken up these cases and served fresh notices on the offending firms ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) It is a fact that the show cause notices issued by the Calcutta Custom House in 1964-65 to a number of firms for contravention of the provision section 12(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been rendered infructuous following the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Rai Bahadur Shreeram Durga Prasad Agrawal, Bird and Co. (P) Ltd, and others that the only competence of the Customs authorities in such cases was to ensure that no goods are exported without furnishing the declaration prescribed under section 12(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and that once the declaration is furnished, the correctness of the declaration is a matter within the competence of the Reserve Bank of India and Enforcement Directorate only.

(b) and (c) The Enforcement Directorate has taken up all the cases. In some of

the cases, they have already issued show cause notices while the other cases involving scrutiny of voluminous records are still under examination by them.

#### **Reduction in Premium Rates of L.I.C.**

\*1195. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has reduced premium rates on some non-profit schemes ;

(b) if so, whether marriage and education policies which are also non-profit schemes have been included in the above category ;

(c) if not, the justification for excluding those two categories ; and

(d) when these categories will be given premium relaxation as in the case of other non-profit schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) On 1-2-1970, the L.I.C. reduced premium rates under some of the non-profit plans for assurance.

(b) to (d). An actuarial examination of the Fixed Term (Marriage) and Educational Annuity Plans showed that a reduction in the premium under those plans was not feasible.

#### **Appeals against Income-tax Assessment Cases**

\*1196. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government keeps statistics regarding the percentage of Income-tax assessments that go into appeal, and of those modified or reversed on appeal ;

(b) if so, the relevant data for the last three years, yearwise ; and

(c) if not, the basis on which the performance of assessing officers is gauged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.

GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Statistics regarding the number of assessments completed by the Income-tax Officers and appeals filed before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax as also of the appeals decided by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of income-tax, modifying, annulling or setting aside the assessments are maintained by the Commissioners of Income-tax.

(b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes maintains statistics regarding number of assessments completed in a year as also about the number of appeals filed by assessee before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax. The information regarding total number of appeals disposed of by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in a year is also maintained in the Board. However, the information in the precise form asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The performance of officers is judged on the basis of the assessments by them as also the decisions of the appellate authorities on the appeals filed against such assessments

#### **Steps to keep Madras Port Clean**

\*1197. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 27th June, 1971 under the caption "The cleanest and the dirtiest port in the World" ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to keep the Madras port clean ; and

(c) take broad outlines of the scheme Government propose to take up for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The caption is 'The cleanest and the dirtiest' and not "The cleanest and the dirtiest port in the World." The news report refers to cities and not Ports

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

**Estimate and Design for the Construction of Oil Jetty at Madras Port**

\*1198. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original estimate and the design received for the construction of an all-weather oil jetty in the Madras Port had some technical defects ;

(b) whether a revised estimate and design was called for ;

(c) whether the delay in the construction work is due to the above reasons ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government for the completion of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the Oil Dock of which the Oil Jetty forms a part. The design originally adopted by the Madras Port Trust for the Oil Dock Project was not found adequate. Steps to remedy the shortcomings were therefore recommended by a high level technical Committee constituted by the Port Trust with the approval of the Government of India. The designs and estimates were accordingly revised by the Madras Port Trust.

(c) and (d). The delay in the execution of the Project has been due to various technical problems which were encountered during the construction of the breakwaters involving many special features. The high level Technical Committee has examined the position and recommended various measures for solving them. These measures are under implementation by the Port Trust.

**Financial Assistance to Kerala**

\*1199. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala is facing acute financial crisis ;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have sought financial assistance from the Government of India to overcome the said crisis ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In the context of a request made by the Reserve Bank of India to arrange the clearance of their overdraft by the end of June, 1971, the Government of Kerala had recently approached the Central Government for necessary assistance. A ways and means advance was accordingly given to the State Government on the 30th June to clear their overdraft on that date. The advance will be recovered within the current financial year.

**Incentives Provided to Small Depositors**

\*1200. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incentives have provided to the small depositors to attract them to the nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, what are they and with what success ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Deposit schemes to suit the convenience of small depositors are in operation in many of the nationalised banks. Some banks accept deposits of 25 paise every day while others invite depositors to open savings bank accounts with only Rs 5/- and accumulate their balance through recurring deposits. Recently an 'Insurance-linked Savings Account Scheme' has been introduced in some banks, providing an insurance cover on the life of account-holder having a savings bank account specially opened for the purpose.

While there has been a significant increase in the deposits of the nationalised banks and also in the number of savings accounts with these banks after nationalisation, it is difficult to specify exactly the extent to which such increase has occurred as a result of the operation of the special deposit schemes.



**Filing of Income-tax and Wealth-tax Returns by Nawab of Rampur-**

5016 SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether up-to date returns of income and wealth under the Income Tax Act and Wealth-Tax Act respectively, have been filed by Shri Murtaza Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampur, and

(b)

(b) if so, the amount of income and net wealth shown in the Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax returns for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Shri Murtaza Ali Khan, the Nawab of Rampur, has filed his returns of income upto and including the assessment year 1970-71. He has however, filed the returns of net wealth only for and upto the assessment year 1969-70

**Income-tax****Assessment years**

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income declared	61,517	58,808	54,566
<b>Wealth-tax</b>			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Net Wealth declared	3,60,059	4,31,720	4,25,947

**Filing of Income-tax and Wealth-tax Returns by the Begum of Rampur**

5017 SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether up-to-date returns of income and wealth under the Income-Tax Act and Wealth-Tax Act respectively, have been filed by Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur, and

(b)

(b) if so, the amount of income and net wealth shown in the Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax returns for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur has filed her returns of income and wealth for and upto the assessment year 1970-71,

**Assessment years**

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income-tax	(Loss) 1,15,991	(Loss) 1,48,574	(Loss) 1,48,805
Net Wealth declared	(—) 4,57,235	(—) 4,86,190	(—) 6,27,309

**Arrears of Taxes Against Nawab of Rampur**

5018 SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of arrears of demands outstanding against Shri Murtaza Ali Khan,

Nawab of Rampur under the Income-tax Act, Wealth-tax Act, Expenditure-tax Act, Gift-tax Act and the Estate Duty Act,

(b) the period for which the arrear demands have been outstanding and the steps taken for recovery of the tax arrears,

(c) whether any recovery/attachment proceedings have been initiated against the Nawab, and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement

which is laid on the table of the House

(c) and (d) As mentioned in the statement laid on the table of the House the Tax Recovery Officer, Delhi has attached the property situated at 148 Sunder Nagar New Delhi and also heirloom jewellery which are of adequate value The Tax Recovery Officer is taking further steps for concluding recovery proceedings

### *Statement*

Assessment Year	Nature of Income-tax demand	Amount outstanding	Period since which outstanding	Steps taken for recovery of tax arrears
		Rs		
1962-63	Penalty Under section 271(1)(a)	8,124	19 6 1969	The Tax Recovery Officer, Delhi has attached the property situated at 148 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi and also heirloom jewellery These are of adequate value for the tax demands outstanding and the Tax Recovery Officer is taking further steps for concluding recovery proceedings This covers all the demands mentioned in this statement
1963-64	—do—	23,732	4 4 1970	
1964-65	Regular	18,317	19 4 1969	
1964-65	Interest under section 220(2)	1,370	—	
1965-66	Regular	18,490	3 4 1970	
1966-67	Regular	18,993	4 4 1971	
1967-68	Provisional	18,196	28 8 1970	
1968-69	—do—	15 656	—do—	
1969-70	Advance-tax	2,786	19 9 1968	
1964-65	Penalty under section 271(1)(c)	2,500	—	
1964-65	Penalty under section 271(1)(a)	6,808	22 3 1971	
1964-65	Penalty under section 140A	1,169	22 3 1971	
1962-63	Interests under section 220(2)	1,303	8 5 1967	
1963-64	—do—	2,123	12 4 1968	
1965-66	—do—	1,239	3 4 1970	
1971-72	Advance-tax	6,802	6 10 1970	
		1,37,608		

### *Expenditure Tax*

1964-65	E T	9,116	29 7 1971
	Interest under section 220(2) of Income-tax Act	1,135	21 3, 1970

### *W T, Gift Tax & Estate Duty Demands*

Nil

**Arrears of Taxes Against Begum of Rampur**

(d) if so, with what results ?

5019. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of arrears of demands outstanding against Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur under the Income-tax Act, Wealth-Tax Act, Expenditure-Tax Act, Gift-Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act ;

(b) the period for which the arrear demands have been outstanding and the steps taken for recovery of the tax arrears ;

(c) whether any recovery/attachment proceedings have been initiated against the Begum ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of Aftab Financing Corporation which is the Proprietary concern of H. H. Begum Aftab Zamani of Rampur is given in the enclosed statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). As mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House, steps have been initiated for recovery and jewellery of adequate value claimed as belonging to her has been impounded under Section 132(3) of I. T. Act, 1961.

*Statement*

Assessment Year	Nature of Income-tax demand	Amount outstanding	Period since which outstanding	Steps taken for recovery of tax arrears
		Rs.		
1961-62	Penalty under section 271(1)(c)	500	—	Steps have been initiated for recovery
1961-62	Interest under section 220(2)	53	20.4.1969	and jewellery of adequate value claimed
1963-64	Regular	1,249	—	as belonging to her
1964-65	Regular	3,250	24.3.1969	has been impounded
1964-65	Interest under section 220(2)	270	—	under Section 132(3)
1964-65	Penalty	4,307	3.10.1969	of I.T. Act, 1961.
1964-65	Penalty under section 271(1)(a)	158	15.4.1971	
		9,787		

*Wealth Tax*

Nil

*Gift Tax, Expenditure Tax & Estate Duty*

Nil

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक म्यास, नई दिल्ली के निदेशक द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी न करना

5020. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० भगवान दास स्मारक म्यास, 2 एक०, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के निदेशक, श्री कुमारपाल द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी नहीं करने अथवा कम अदायगी के बारे में आयकर आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली की सिकायत भेजी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भी श्री कुमारपाल के बारे में निरीक्षण-निदेशक (अन्वेषण), नई दिल्ली और केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली को शिकायतें भेजी हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन शिकायतों के बावजूद भी इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । कार्यवाही की गई थी ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली स्थित, डा० भगवान दास  
मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट के विरुद्ध रसीदी  
टिकट न लगाने के सम्बन्ध  
में शिकायत

5021. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रमुख राजस्व नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली की यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि डाक्टर भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2 एफ, लाजपत नगर नई दिल्ली द्वारा, 20 रुपये से अधिक घनराशि की रसीदों पर रसीदी टिकट नहीं लगाई जाती ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी 50 रसीदें, जिन पर रसीदी टिकट नहीं लगाई गई थी, दिल्ली स्टाम्प कलेक्टर को भेजी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त ट्रस्ट के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टिकट समाहर्ता, दिल्ली के कार्यालय में चबाकीस रसीदें इस शिकायत के साथ प्राप्त हुई थीं कि इन रसीदों पर 10 पैसे के रसीदी टिकट नहीं लगे हुए हैं ।

(ग) इन 'रसीदों' के प्राप्त होने पर भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) के खंड 62 के उपखंड (1) के अनुच्छेद (ख), जोकि बिना उपयुक्त टिकट लगे दस्तावेजों के निष्पादन आदि के लिए दिए जाने वाले दंड से सम्बन्धित है, के अधीन भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किए गए थे । अन्ततः न्यास के महा मंत्री की प्रार्थना पर जो कि स्वयं उपस्थित हुए थे, भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम के खंड 70 के उपखंड (2) के अधीन 44 में से 43 रसीदों में से प्रत्येक पर 3 रुपया लेकर, इस अपराध के बारे में राजीनामा कर लिया गया । 20 रुपये की एक रसीद पर टिकट लगाया जाना आवश्यक नहीं था और इसलिए उसे, शिकायतकर्ता को, कानूनी स्थिति समझाते हुए वापिस कर दिया गया ।

Scheme for Development of Mahabalipuram and Nilgris as Tourist Centres

5022. SHRIS. RADHAKRISHNAN :  
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :  
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a scheme of Rupees One crore from the Tamil Nadu Government for developing the historical place 'Mahabalipuram' and the Hill Station 'Nilgris', as centres of tourist attraction ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the estimated amount of expenditure under this scheme ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details have been given only in respect of Mahabalipuram. They comprise proposals for providing accommodation, civil amenities, recreational facilities, shops, car parking area and landscaping at a cost of Rupees One crore, at Mahabalipuram.

(c) The Government of India proposes to mount a Son-et-Lumiere spectacle at Mahabalipuram, the estimates for which are under preparation, and augment the existing accommodation there by addition of 20 cottages and a swimming pool to the travellers lodge, at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

**Amount allocated for the Improvement of Major and Medium Ports during Fourth Plan**

5023. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in the Fourth Plan for the improvement of major and medium ports in India ;

(b) the progress made so far ; and

(c) whether these ports can handle the

increased load of imports and exports by the end of the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Reference is, Presumably, to the improvement of Major Ports and Ports other than Major Ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The amount allotted under the Central Sector for the improvement of Ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is Rs 180 crores—Rs 160 crores for Major Ports and Rs. 20 crores for Ports other than Major Ports.

In so far as Major Ports are concerned, a physical programme amounting to Rs. 280 crores for the development of Major Ports was also approved. The financial allocation for their development during the Fourth Plan is, however, limited to Rs. 260 crores, the idea being that about Rs 20 crores will spill over the Fifth Plan period. Out of Rs. 260 crores, about Rs. 100 crores will be met by the Ports from their own resources and Rs. 160 crores will be made available by the Central Government out of their resources. The port-wise break-up of the physical programme of Major Ports amounting to Rs. 280 crores is as under :—

Name of Port/Project	(Rs. in crores)
Approved physical programme for the Fourth Plan.	
<i>Major Ports</i>	
1. Calcutta	5.86
2. Haldia Dock System	40.00
3. Bhagirathi Hooghly River Training Works	8.00
4. Bombay	48.14
5. Madras	20.84
6. Cochin	17.89
7. Visakhapatnam (Inner Harbour)	16.65
8. Visakhapatnam (Outer Harbour Project)	35.00
9. Kandla	9.45
10. Mormugao	22.00
11. Paradip	14.00
12. Mangalore Harbour Project	16.00
13. Tuticorin Harbour Project	17.00
14. Central Dredging Organisation	9.00
Total :—	279.83

(Or Say Rs. 280 crores)

As regards Ports other than Major Ports, the total Central Government allocation is Rs. 20 crores as under :—

		(Rs. in crores)
<hr/>		
<i>A. Centrally Executed Schemes :</i>		
1.	Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation.	1.01
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.14
3.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	0.85
<hr/>		
Total 'A' Centrally executed Schemes.		7.00
<hr/>		
<i>B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :—</i>		
1	Spill-over from the Third Plan	0.99
2.	Porbander (Gujarat)	6.92
3.	Mirya Bay (Maharashtra)	1.07
4.	Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)	0.89
5.	Bey pore (Kerala)	1.00
6.	Karwar (Mysore)	0.75
7.	Kakimada (Andhra Pradesh)	1.00
8.	Chandbali/Gopalpur (Orissa)	0.40
<hr/>		
Total 'B' Centrally sponsored Schemes.		13.02
<hr/>		
Grand Total (A + B) or Say		20.02 20.00
<hr/>		

(b) The progress made so far in regard to major projects relating to ports is as under :—

#### *Calcutta Port*

The construction of deep-drafted Dock at Haldia is in progress and is expected to be commissioned in 1972. The Oil Jetty at Haldia has already been commissioned in August 1968.

#### *Bombay Port*

The Dock Expansion and Ballard Pier Extension Schemes are in progress. The construction of the Alexandra Dock extension and the Ferry Terminal Jetty have been completed; the Alexandra Dock has been opened for traffic. Work on the Ballard Pier Extension is in progress. These two schemes are

expected to be completed in all respects by March, 1972. The Master Plan for the Bombay Port, which has been received from Consulting Engineers, is under examination by the Port Trust.

### *Madras Port*

The construction of the Oil Dock is in progress. The Oil Jetty is expected to be completed early in 1972, while the completion of the remaining portion of the eastern breakwater is expected to be completed by September, 1972.

### *Cochin Port*

Tenders for undertaking capital dredging in connection with the Cochin Oil Dock Project are under scrutiny by the Cochin port Trust. The Project is expected to be completed by 1973. Two dredgers ordered by the Cochin Port Trust are expected to be delivered early in 1972.

### *Visakhapatnam Port*

The major contract for the construction of breakwaters connected with the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project has been awarded. Orders for various construction equipment have been placed. The Outer Harbour Project is scheduled to be completed by May, 1974.

### *Kandla Port*

The work on the construction of a diaphragm wall at the Fifth Berth is in progress and is expected to be completed during this financial year.

### *Mormugao Port*

The work relating to capital dredging providing for the requisite depth for 60,000 DWT vessels and reclamation of the area needed for the establishment of the ore handling facility is in progress. Tenders have been invited for construction of barge berths, oil berth and ore berth and for floating craft etc. The target date for completion of the Project is end of 1973.

### *Paradip Port*

Contract for the construction of the general cargo berth at Paradip has been awarded. The work on the Cuttack-Paradip rail link is in progress and is expected

to be completed by 1972. The order for the third Reclaimer intended to step up the capacity of the existing ore handling plant at Paradip Port from 2.5 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes per annum has been placed.

### *Tuticorin Harbour Project*

The work relating to the construction of the breakwaters is in progress. The project is expected to be completed by end of 1972.

### *Mangalore Harbour Project*

The construction of breakwaters has been completed. Dredging is in progress. Contract has been awarded for the construction of the wharf. The project is expected to be completed by end of 1972.

### *Central Dredging Organisation*

One high-powered dredger has recently been acquired. The other high-powered dredger is expected to be delivered shortly.

### *Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Training Works.*

Works are in progress.

The executive responsibility for the development of ports, other than major ports, vests in the concerned State Governments. Information has been called for from them.

(c) Yes.

### *Percentage of Loading and Unloading work of Ships diverted from Calcutta to Paradeep.*

5024. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the percentage of loading and unloading work of ocean-going ships which has been diverted from Calcutta to Paradeep ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The traffic of Paradip is limited to iron ore. This ore comes partly from Barajamda and partly from Daitari. Barajamda ore is exported through Calcutta also. The ore exports through Calcutta have gone down in recent years due to the lack of sufficient drafts at Calcutta. The quantity of Barajamda ore exported through Calcutta and

Paradip during 1969-70 and 1970-71 :-

	(In lakh tonnes)	
	1969-70	1970-71
CALCUTTA.....	3.70	3.46
PARADIP .....	12.97	15.04

**Need to Expand the Capacity of Kakinada and Bimlipatam Ports**

5025. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study was made about the need to expand the capacity of Kakinada and Bimlipatam ports in order to relieve the congestion at Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No. There is no congestion at Visakhapatnam Port. Kakinada is being developed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for loan assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

**Financial Assistance for the Construction of Visakhapatnam-Bimlipatam Beach Road**

5026. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government sought any financial assistance from the Centre for constructing Visakhapatnam-Bimlipatam beach road ; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Centre so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) : Does not arise.

**Foreign Exchange spent for obtaining Copyrights of Books under Translation and Publication of University Level Book Scheme**

5027. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign exchange worth Rs. 5 lakhs was spent on obtaining copyrights of the books under the scheme of Translation and Publication of University level books ;

(b) whether an expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs on translation and publication of these books has become infructuous as per observations of the audit party of A G C R. because almost all the published books and manuscripts are lying with Government since these are neither prescribed nor recommended books in the Universities ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 3,52,771 51 only was spent in foreign exchange for payment of royalty on obtaining copyrights

(b) No, Sir. Out of a sum of Rs. 47,60,635/- spent on production of books, books worth Rs 3,35,522/- have been sold and books worth Rs. 3,28,453/- have been distributed to various universities and organisations. 31 books have been prescribed by various universities and a number of manuscripts are under print.

(c) The scheme is of a promotional nature with a view to encourage use of Indian languages as media of instruction. Efforts are being made to get maximum number of books prescribed in universities. Wide publicity is being given to the books brought out by the Commission and efforts are being made to push up the sale of books.

**Complaints regarding Loans given by Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

5028. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were serious complaints of harassment to the small scale



entrepreneurs regarding the advancement of loans by the Kishangarh Branch (Ajmer) of the Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur ,

(b) whether the loan was advanced to the tune of Rs 32 lakhs only to a few parties instead of the genuine ones ,

(c) whether loan was given even to a non-existent firm in the name of Ashok Dying and Printing Works , and

(d) if so, the action taken to redress the grievances of the local small scale entrepreneurs regarding the advance of loans by the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (d) The information is not readily available and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available

**Difficulties faced by Customers regarding Negotiation of Inland Documentary Bills by Nationalised Banks**

5029 SHRI JADEJA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by customers regarding negotiation of inland documentary bills by nationalised banks ,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce Air Courier Service , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The Reserve Bank of India has been receiving complaints from constituents of banks alleging delay in realisation of proceeds of documentary bills tendered by them to nationalised banks. Instances of such delays occurred prior to nationalisation also. Suitable action is taken by the banks on specific complaints

(b) Government have no such proposal. However, the Indian Banks' Association have evolved a scheme for prompt collection and realisation of cheques, bills etc. Under this scheme, the relevant documents will be sent in sealed packets through the Night Air

Freight Service of the Indian Airlines. The scheme is proposed to be taken up for implementation by the banks shortly

(c) Does not arise

**Discount Houses of Nationalised Banks**

5030 SHRI JADEJA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the system of Discount houses in nationalised banks for discounting the bills and guarantee houses on the lines of United Kingdom ,

(b) if so, the main features thereof , and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) No, Sir. Government have no such proposal under consideration at present

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Loans given to Assam**

5031 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans advanced to the State Government of Assam by the Central Government during the financial year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ,

(b) the total amount of interest outstanding at present against the State Government on the said loans , and

(c) the amount of loans asked for by the State Government for the financial year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Central loans amounting to Rs 43.87 crores were sanctioned to the Government of Assam during 1968-69, Rs 70.46 crores, during 1969-70 and Rs 66.37 crores during 1970-71

(b) No amount by way of interest was outstanding against the Assam Government as on 31st March, 1971.

(c) The Central assistance allocated for Assam State Plan for 1971-72, comprising block loans and grants, amounts to Rs. 36.56 crores. In addition, the State Government would receive loans in lieu of Small Savings collections, for financing Centrally sponsored schemes, etc. which are yet to be finalised. The State Government have, in their Budget for 1971-72, assumed Central loans totalling Rs. 40.89 crores.

**Allocation in Fourth Plan for Prohibition, Prevention of Leprosy, Adult Education and Harijan Welfare**

5032. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the allocation made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for (i) Prohibition, (ii) Prevention of Leprosy, (iii) Adult Education and (iv) Harijan Welfare measures, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Loans to States for Development of Education**

5033. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Loans given to the various States by the Central Government for development of education in the respective States during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of Central Government run educational institutions in various states at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* see NO. LT—679/71].

(b) 19 institutions.

**Grants given to Social Welfare Institutions in Assam**

5034. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of Social Welfare Institutions in Assam State to whom grants were given by the Central Social Welfare Board during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : The list of Institutions in Assam State to whom grants were given by the Central Social Welfare Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See NO. LT—681/71]

**Loans Advanced to Assam State by the Nationalised Banks**

5035. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to Assam State by nationalised banks during the last two years :

(b) the criteria fixed by Government for advancing loans to the States by the nationalised banks ;

(c) whether Assam State is getting less amount of loans from the nationalised banks in comparison to other States ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). At the end of June 1969 the total amount outstanding in respect of advances given by 14 nationalised banks in the Assam State was Rs. 8.16 crores at the end of September, 1970. The main criteria for granting of loans to eligible borrowers by the nationalised banks is operational viability of the schemes and priority is given to hitherto neglected sectors, like agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade etc. In case of small scale industries advances by all commercial banks in Assam State as at the end of June, 1969 were to the tune of Rs. 1.55 crores and this figure went upto Rs. 3.78 crores at the end of December,

1970. In the same period the outstandings in respect of agriculture went up from Rs. 0.30 crores to Rs. 0.65 crores. There has been more than 100% increase in respect of advances to small scale industry and agriculture in this period. One particular deficiency in Assam before the nationalisation of the 14 banks was the relatively small number of branches of commercial banks in the State. The number of branches as on 30th June, 1969 was 81 which went up to 134 at the end of 31st March, 1971. There will also be about 40 more additional branches by the end of 1971 or early 1972. This will help considerably in increasing the bank credit in Assam State especially to the hitherto neglected sectors.

#### Construction of Restaurant at Kovalam

5036. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount to be paid for the construction of a restaurant in Kovalam ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARAN SINGH) : The restaurant to be constructed at Kovalam forms a part of the Beach Service Centre, which is estimated to cost Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

#### Committee to Enquire into the Losses Suffered by State Transport Corporations

5037. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that almost all the State Transport Corporations are incurring losses ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Committee to enquire into the reasons for such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Several of the State Road Transport Undertakings including State Transport Corporations are working at a loss.

(b) The State Road Transport Undertakings (including the Road Transport Cor-

porations in which the Ministry of Railways participate financially) are under the control of the respective State Governments. It is, therefore, for the State Government concerned to consider whether there is any need to set up a Committee to go into the working of its State Road Transport Undertaking. However, the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings constituted two Study Groups in 1969 to examine the reasons for the variations in the performance of the State Road Transport Undertakings. One of these Study Groups was to study the working of the City Transport Undertakings and the other to examine the operations of the general Road Transport Undertakings. The report of the Study Group on City Services is expected shortly. The work of the Study Group (General) has not yet been completed.

The Central Government is directly concerned with only the Undertaking viz. the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited. The Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Managing Director of this Company in February, 1967, to examine the working of this Undertaking and make recommendations for streamlining its operations. The report of this Committee was received in February, 1971. Copies of this report are available in the Parliament library.

#### Direct Jet Flight Service between Kathmandu and New Delhi

5038. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are negotiating with the Government of Nepal for direct jet flight service between Kathmandu and New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the progress made and the present stage of talk ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A request has been received from the Government of Nepal for inter-governmental talk to review the air transport agreement between the two countries.

**Payment of Salary to the Chairman of Newspaper and Publication (Private) Limited, Patna**

5039. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri L.K. Jha ceased to be the Chairman of the Newspaper and Publication (Private) Limited, Patna in March, 1971 ;

(b) whether he is still drawing the salary as a Chairman ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**मोटर गाड़ियां खरीदने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को कोटा अलॉट किया जाना**

5040. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मोबहल और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सी योजनाओं को कार्यरूप देने में असन्तोषजनक प्रगति का कारण मोटर गाड़ियों की कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार मोटर गाड़ियां खरीदने के लिए इस राज्य को एक निश्चित कोटा अलॉट करेगी जिससे राज्य सरकार सुविधापूर्वक मोटर गाड़ियां प्राप्त कर सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो राज्य सरकार की उपरोक्त समस्या को हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा मोबहल और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज अश्वर) : (क) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस आशय का कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि उसे वाणिज्यिक मोटर

गाड़ियों (बसें और ट्रकों) और जीपों के अर्जन में कठिनाई हो रही है।

इस समय वाणिज्यिक मोटर गाड़ियों और जीपों के वितरण तथा बिक्री पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं और फलतः मध्य प्रदेश सहित किसी भी राज्य के लिए ऐसी मोटर गाड़ियों का कोई कोटा नियत नहीं है। तथापि ऐसी मोटरगाड़ियों के निर्माता को सरकारी विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता देने के अनुरोध दिये गये हैं।

जहां तक मोटर कारों का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों का कोटा मोटर कारों की उस संख्या का 5 प्रतिशत है जो उस राज्य में प्रति तिमाही वितरण के लिए आवंटित की जाती है, किसी भी राज्य के लिए न्यूनतम आवंटन 15 है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस आधार पर प्रति तिमाही अपना कोटा प्राप्त कर रही है। हाल ही में राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर उसे तदर्थ आधार पर फरवरी-अप्रैल 1971 तिमाही के लिए 16 अम्बेसाडर कारें आवंटित की गयी थीं। भारत सरकार पान तदर्थ आवंटन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया कोई और अनुरोध निलंबित नहीं है।

**Unearthing of Fake Dollars Racket in Mysore**

5041. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :  
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore C.I.D. Police unearthed any racket of fake American dollar notes ;

(b) whether any arrest were made in that connections ; and

(c) whether any investigation was made into the matter and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.

**GANESH** : (a) In early 1970, Bangalore City Police, on receipt of certain information, seized 2360 pieces of forged U.S. 10 dollar notes from the possession of a few persons ;

(b) Three persons were arrested ;

(c) Police investigation has been made and case is being sent up for trial.

**Central Assistance for Coom Reclamation Scheme Tamilnadu**

**5042. SHRI BHUVARAHAN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central financial assistance has been asked for by the Tamilnadu Government for the Coom reclamation scheme ;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for ; and

(c) whether the full amount has been sanctioned and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** : (a) to (c). The Government of Tamilnadu had submitted a scheme relating to the improvement of the Coom river, costing Rs. 49 lakhs, for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme provided for construction of a tidal weir with a regulator and provision of a sand pump at the mouth of the river to pump out the sand getting blocked therein, thereby improving the drainage system by keeping the river tidal and also removing foul smell within the city limits of Madras.

The Bhagavati Committee on Inland Water Transport examined the scheme but did not consider it as an inland water transport scheme. Hence the Scheme was not included in the programme for the development of Inland Water Transport during the Fourth Plan period as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The question of sanctioning any amount for this purpose, therefore, does not arise.

**Currency notes worth Rs. 60 Lakhs removed from State Bank of India**

**5043. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether currency notes worth Rs. 60 lakhs removed by Nagarwala recently from State Bank of India, New Delhi are counterfeit ;

(b) whether these notes have been examined by the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(c) if so, the result of this examination ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** : (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c). The currency notes amounting to Rs. 59,96,900, recovered by the police and entrusted to the State bank of India, were examined by the state Bank and found to be genuine. The Reserve Bank of India has not examined these notes.

**Difficulties Experienced by Jamnagar Industries in Getting Loans from Nationalised Banks**

**5044. SHRI JADEJA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large organised industries of Jamnagar, managed by limited companies, are experiencing difficulty in obtaining loans from the nationalised banks either for expansion or for purchase of fixed assets ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from the Nawanganar Chamber of Commerce ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** : (a) to (c). While no representation regarding difficulties in obtaining loans from banks has been received from the large industries in Jamnagar as such, a copy of the memorandum of the Nawanganar Chamber of Commerce, Jamnagar addressed to the Banking Commission was endorsed to Government. The memorandum, *inter alia*, referred to some alleged difficulties experienced by large organised industries

managed by the limited companies in obtaining Bank loans. The difficulties mainly related to the time taken in processing the loan applications and the lengthy and cumbersome procedure adopted in scrutinizing them.

Banking procedures are being studied in depth by the Banking Commission. Report of the Banking Commission is awaited. While requests for substantial loans from banks are now subjected to stricter scrutiny than before in order to ensure that bank money is not used for unproductive purposes, every effort is made to avoid delay in processing loan applications from intending borrowers.

#### **Expenditure and Income of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi**

5045. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1982 on the 11th June, 1971 regarding expenditure and income of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons for increase of Rs. 20.80 lakhs in the expenditure on pay and allowances of the employees of Ashoka Hotel during 1969-70 as against 1968-69 ;

(b) the reasons for an increase of Rs. 12.76 lakhs on miscellaneous expenditure during the same period ; and

(c) the reasons for which the net earnings of Ashoka Hotel has been reduced by Rs. 4.68 lakhs to 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :  
(a) The increase in expenditure in 1969-70 on the pay and allowances of the employees of Ashoka Hotel was due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for the hotel industry.

(b) The increased miscellaneous expenditure in 1969-70 was on the following heads :

#### **(i) Power and Fuel :**

A new airconditioning and laundry plant was commissioned.

#### **(ii) Interest on unsecured Loan :—**

Additional loan was obtained from Government of India for the Annexe Project of the Hotel.

#### **(iii) Provision and Beverages :—**

Cost of consumable articles has risen.

#### **(iv) Repairs and Maintenance :—**

Additional expenditure on the new Annexe Building and other fixed assets installed therein.

#### **(v) Depreciation :—**

The rate of depreciation for certain assets has increased due to the amendment of the Income Tax Rules and also due to an addition in the fixed assets of the Hotel.

#### **(vi) Telephone and other Administrative charges :—**

A new PABX telephone was installed.

(c) The reduction in profit was due to an increase of Rs. 33.56 lakhs in expenditure, whereas the increase in income was Rs. 28.88 lakhs.

#### **मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए छात्रावास बनाना**

5046. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों और इन्हीं जातियों की लड़कियों के लिये भी छात्रावास खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने छात्रावासों के लिए और कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस मांग के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और छात्रों और छात्राओं के लिए छात्रावासों के निर्माण हेतु वर्ष 1971-72 के मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा नियत की गई धनराशि निम्नलिखित है :

वर्ग	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित धन राशि	नियत की गई धनराशि	प्रस्तावित छात्रावासों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
(रुपए लाख की राशियों में)			
<b>केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र</b>			
1 अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां	4.63	1.80*	20 छात्रावास
2. अनुसूचित जातियां	2 83	1.75*	20 छात्रावास
<b>राज्य क्षेत्र</b>			
1. अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया	48.53	35.43	388 छात्रावास
2. अनुसूचित जातिया	22 25	15.75	115 छात्रावास

\* केवल लड़कियों के छात्रावासों के लिए ।

#### **Demands of Taxi Drivers in Delhi for Increasing Fares**

5047. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demands of taxi drivers in Delhi for increasing fares are justified in the opinion of Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are delaying the acceptance of their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Fares for taxis in Delhi were increased by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, with effect from the 22nd June, 1971. According to the revised rates, the fare for the first 1.6 Kms. or part thereof is Rs 1/- and 60 paise for every subsequent kilometre or part thereof against the old rates of 80 paise for the first 1.5 Kms. and 50 paise for every subsequent kilometre.

#### **Cases of Traffic Violations pending in Delhi**

5048. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of traffic violations pending in Delhi ; and

(b) the time required for the disposal of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) According to the Delhi Administration, the number of cases of traffic violations in Delhi, pending on 1st June, 1971, was 92,435.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the time within which the pending cases are likely to be disposed of since, in many cases, notices cannot be served on the accused persons because of their having furnished incorrect addresses to the Police. At present, 39 Judicial Magistrates are working in the

Delhi Courts against the sanctioned strength of 55. The position in regard to disposal of cases of traffic violations is expected to improve when the remaining Magistrates also join.

**Youth Hostel at Trivandrum**

5049. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :**  
**SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :**

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Youth Hostel at Trivandrum in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction will be started and completed and at what cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed plans have been drawn up, and estimates from the State PWD in Kerala are awaited. Construction work is expected to start before the end of this year and the project completed within a period of 12 months at an approximate cost of Rs 3 lakhs.

**Dental decay among School-going Children**

5051. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :**  
**SHRI D. K. PANDA :**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether dental decay among school-going children is on the increase ;

(b) whether any detailed survey of dental disorder among school-going children has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the percentage of such children who have been noticed with dental disorder ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :**  
(a) to (c). No detailed survey of the type suggested has been conducted by the Ministry

of Education. Hence it is not possible to say whether dental decay is on the increase among school going children.

**Proposal for Handling Civil Works of Public Undertaking by Labour Cooperatives**

5052. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to promote Labour Cooperatives to undertake civil works of various Public Undertakings in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b). The National Advisory Board for Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives had recommended that Central and State Government agencies should give preferential treatment to labour contract and construction cooperatives in the award of earthworks and other works of unskilled nature. It was also recommended that the rules and procedures for award of works by these Government agencies should be revised in order to accord more favourable treatment to labour cooperatives. It was further recommended that there should be reservations of earth works in favour of labour cooperatives without any monetary limit, as such earth-works involve unskilled labour.

The recommendations of the National Advisory Board for Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives have been forwarded to the State Government and to the important Central Government agencies like Ministries of Railways, Steel, Irrigation & Power, Works, Housing and Urban Development, etc., who will be implementing major civil works programme, for suitable action.

**Revival of Closed/Sick Industries in West Bengal by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation**

5053. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) how many closed/'sick' industrial units in West Bengal have been reopened/



revived by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation so far ;

(b) the particulars of the same ; and

(c) the amount spent by the Corporation for this purpose by way of either loans or purchase of shares ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited has so far sanctioned 6 proposals for revival for closed/sick industrial units in West Bengal. The particulars are given in the attached Statement.

*Statement*

(AS ON 6.7.1971)

Name of Unit	Line of Business	Labour involved	Position of the Unit (Closed or sick)	Amount sanctioned (Rs in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. National Iron Steel and Company Limited	Steel Casting and Re-Rolling.	1,502	Closed Loan	19 00
2. Wheeler Industries.	Engineering (Small Scale)	87	Closed Loan	1.70
3. Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd.	Composite Cotton Textile Mill.	660	Sick Loan	43.00
4. Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd.	Spinning Mill	450	Sick Loan	19 60
5. Calcutta Fan Works	Engineering (Small Scale)	196	Sick Loan	3.00
6. Equitable Coal Co. Limited.	Coal Mining	9,003	Sick Loan/Guarantees.	60.00 lacs in phases according to programme and progress, out of which 18.94 lacs interim assistance sanctioned.

No shares have been purchased or underwritten so far.

**Working of M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd. and  
M/s. National Rubber Manu-  
factures Ltd.**

5054. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether capital participation by way of share holding or loans advanced by Government financial institutions amounts to 43.21 per cent and 50.70 per cent in the case of M/s. INCHEK Tyres Ltd. M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. respectively

(b) whether both the companies are running unsatisfactorily and incurring losses ;

(c) whether Government have approved a Board of Management for both the companies consisting of all the family members of the Managing Director and excluding any technical Director ; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken to safeguard the position of share holders and employees of these concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) As per the information furnished by the companies, participation by way of share holding by Government financial institutions amounts to 12% and 35% in the case of M/s INCHEK Tyres Ltd and M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., respectively and the loans advanced to M/s. INCHEK Tyres Ltd. and M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., amount to Rs. 1,15,30,000/- and to Rs. 67,15,614 respectively.

(b) According to the Annual Accounts of the companies both the companies are earning profits.

(c) The Managing Director/Deputy Managing Directors appointed are related to each other. Their appointments were approved having regard to their experiences and qualifications. A separate technical Director on part-time basis had been approved in the case of M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.

(d) After careful consideration, the aforesaid appointments were approved by the Central Government to protect the interest of the shareholders/employees.

**High Court Cases Pending in Education  
Departments of Union Territories**

5055. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of High Court cases pending in the Departments of Education of each of the Union Territories for the last three years ;

(b) the number of cases in which compromise efforts, out of the court, are in progress ;

(c) the number of cases in which mutual settlement has already been accepted by Government and the petitioners ;

(d) the number of cases in which departmental proceedings have already been finalised ; and

(e) the number of cases in which no departmental proceedings have yet been completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Administrations of the Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible

**World Bank Loan for Import of Tractor**

5056. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has given loan to import fully built-up tractors from Western countries and Japan for the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana ; and

(b) the reasons why Indians manufacturers have not been allowed to quote against World Bank Tender when India is a member of the World Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government of India have recently signed five development credit agreements with the International Development Association, an affiliate

of the World Bank, for agricultural credit projects in the States of Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The Credit amount in each case provides for import of agricultural tractors as under : Gujarat (2200), Punjab (8000), Andhra Pradesh (1500), Haryana (6000), and Tamil Nadu (1500). The tractors will be procured *over a two to three years period*. Tractors are to be imported from those suppliers in the World Bank Member Countries and Switzerland, who have established tractor manufacturing facilities in India, or have obtained necessary approvals of the Government of India, for manufacture of tractors in India.

(b) The above-mentioned IDA Credits provide foreign exchange for the import of tractors required to supplement indigenous production.

**Cities Selected by UNICEF for Nutritional Programme for Children**

5057. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few cities in India were selected by UNICEF for nutritional Programmes for children ;

(b) the names of the cities selected for the propose and the nature of such scheme in operation ; and

(c) whether any city of Uttar Pradesh was selected and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Under a scheme assisted by the UNICEF integrated projects for children are under preparation for a few cities.

(b) and (c). The full list of such projects has not been finalised, but the following are included—Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Lucknow and Baroda.

**Open Well Scheme for providing Risk Stabilisation Fund**

5058. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Finance Corporation has sanctioned an Open Well Scheme which provides for a Risk Stabilisation Fund to compensate the farmer for loss sustained by him as a result of the failure of the well ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Raipur Open Well Project, initiated by the Agricultural Finance Corporation, involves financing the digging of 5000 wells in the Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme provides that all parties concerned, namely, the farmers, the State Government, the financing Banks and the input agencies have a joint responsibility in ensuring success of the farmers' efforts and should be liable to share with the farmers the unavoidable risks involved in the context of limited knowledge regarding and availability of underground water resources. In the scheme, it is assumed that a total of 20 per cent failures may have to be met with. On an initial investment of Rs. 500/—per well, this involves a potential loss of Rs. 5 lakhs. In order to cover the risk of Rs. 5 lakhs it is proposed that all the agencies involved in the project should contribute to a Risk stabilisation Fund proposed to be set up under the scheme on the following basis :

	Rupees
1. All farmers pay a premium of Rs. 12/—on the loan advanced, to be deducted on disbursement of the first instalment.	60,000
2. Half per cent interest by Banks on 4000 loans assuming each loan of Rs. 7,000/—	1,40,000
3. Four per cent contribution by pump-set dealers/manufacturers on their total sales of pumps and accessories.	4,80,000
4. From fertiliser credit extended to the farmers.	1,12,000
5. Government contribution	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,72,000</b>

The total contribution towards the fund will be Rs. 8,72,000.90. The amount in the Risk Stabilisation Fund will permit the coverage of fifty per cent of the loan taken for digging of wells from the banks. The balance of Rs. 250/—of the loan per farmer with interest will be repaid by the concerned farmers themselves direct to the bank.

The operation of the Risk Stabilisation Fund will thus assist individual farmers in meeting the loss of Rs. 12/—only. Financing institutions will at the same time be encouraged to finance well-digging operations in the absence of comprehensive hydrogeological survey reports which they usually insist upon before sanctioning loans.

**Misuse of Medicines in Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking's Hospital**

5059. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of medicines has recently been misused by the higher authorities of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Hospital :

(b) if so, the value thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to streamline the functioning of the hospital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There are no reports to indicate that higher authorities of Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Hospital have in any way misused the medicine stock of the Hospital. The local police, on certain informations raided the dispensaries of a few private doctors in two small towns in Kolar Gold Fields and seized some stock of medicines and injection vials, worth about Rs. 150/—only, reported to be disposed of in an unauthorised way by a male nurse attached to the Kolar Gold Field Hospital. The male nurse has been arrested and a criminal case registered against him.

(c) The system of search existing for the Hospital employees has been intensified. Checking and counterchecking of stocks at the main drug store have been tightened to ensure that nothing is removed from the stores unauthorisedly.

**मध्य प्रदेश में कृषकों को ऋण**

5060. श्री बांदा बरब बरबित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कृषकों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्त के रूप में दी गयी बकाया रकम मार्च 1971 के अन्त में 2.21 करोड़ रुपये थी, जब कि जून 1969 के अन्त में, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीयकरण से तुरन्त पहले यह रकम 0.30 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

**Setting up of Marine Training Institute in Gujarat**

5061. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India/Government of Gujarat propose to set up a Marine Training Institute in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**स्वर्णकारों को रोजगार दिया जाना**

5062. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश जारी करने के पश्चात् स्वर्णकारों को अपनी माजीबिका कमाने के लिए किस प्रकार का रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ख) यदि उनके लिए किसी भी प्रकार के रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी तो इस

सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या नीति निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) . (क) विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को कार्यालयों तथा कारखानों में रोजगार दिया गया है और उन्हें दर्जी के काम और धातु के काम जैसे अन्य व्यवसायों में भी कारीगरों के रूप में रखा गया है। उन्हें लघु-उद्योग, व्यक्तिगत धंधे (Distributive Business) तथा बेटी का काम शुरू करने के लिए ऋण और अन्य सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण सुविधा भी शामिल है। कुछ स्वर्णकारों को तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर भी दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ मामलों में विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों तथा उनके आश्रितों को स्वर्णकारी प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के बाद फिर से अपना धंधा अपनाने की भी अनुमति दी गई है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

5063. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के मामले में समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को कुल वेतन के एक-तिहाई और अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में कुल वेतन के पांचवें हिस्से तक सीमित करने का है जिससे कि समयोपरि भत्ते पर होने वाले व्यय में और अधिक कमी की जा सके ;

(ख) क्या किसी भी बैंक कर्मचारी को पूरे वर्ष में 180 बंटे से अधिक समयोपरि कार्य नहीं करने दिया जाता , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अपने कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक वर्ष में 180 बंटे की सीमा लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) (क) कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों तथा वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते से होने वाली आय, वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, उनकी मासिक परिलब्धियों के एक-तिहाई से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। यही व्यवस्था उन अन्य कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होती है जिनके काम का समय और स्वरूप कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों जैसा है। विशेष परिस्थितियों में, वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को उनकी मासिक परिलब्धियों के 50 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक समयोपरि भत्ता उस हालत में मजूर किया जाता है जब उनके अधिकारी यह प्रमाणित करें कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना समाधान कर लिया है कि यह लोक-हित में है कि उनको एक-तिहाई की सीमा से अधिक परन्तु 50 प्रतिशत तक की रकम का भुगतान किया जाय। समयोपरि भत्ते से होने वाली आय की वर्तमान अधिकतम सीमा में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) कुछ बैंकिंग कंपनियों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अक्टूबर 1966 में हुए द्विपक्षीय समझौते के अनुसार किसी भी कलेंडर वर्ष में समयोपरि कार्य 175 घण्टों से अधिक नहीं होगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं। समयोपरि भत्ते की वर्तमान योजना में किसी भी प्रकार के संशोधन के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

#### Circulation of notes of High Denominations

5064 SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of notes of the denominations of Rs. ten thousand, Rs. five thousand and Rs. one thousand in circulation in March, 1969, March, 1970 and March, 1971 ;

(b) the percentage of such notes to the total currency in circulation during March, 1971 ;

(c) whether the Banks maintain the accounts of such notes and nobody can exchange them without signatures ;

(d) whether Government propose to demonetise the notes of these three denominations without giving any prior notice in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government to check concentration of wealth in the hands of a few persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of notes of Rs. 10,000/—, Rs. 5,000/—and Rs. 1,000/—denominations in circulation at the end of March 1969, March 1970 and March 1971 was as under :

Denomination	End of March		
	1969	1970	1971
Rs. 10,000/—	7,730	6,280	980
Rs. 5,000/—	38,020	26,620	43,080
Rs. 1,000/—	5,15,900	5,05,000	4,50,900

(b) The percentages of the notes in these denominations to the total value of currency in circulation as on 31-3-1971 are as follows :—

Denomination	Percentage
Rs. 10,000/—	0.02
Rs. 5,000/—	0.48
Rs. 1,000/—	1.01

(c) The Reserve Bank of India maintains a record of the issues and cancellations of these high denomination notes in its offices and they are exchanged freely over its counters without obtaining the signatures of the tenderers. The position in this regard in respect of commercial banks is being ascertained.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) This has to be achieved by various fiscal and legislative measures.

Appeal received from Calcutta claims Bureau re : Nationalisation of General Insurance.

5065. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any appeal by the Calcutta Claims Bureau Employees Union in regard to the nationalisation of General Insurance ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter will be gone into sympathetically at the appropriate time.

Unearthing of Bootlegger' Racket in Hyderabad

5066. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big racket involving illicit manufacture of alcohol with the backing of a well-known financing family was unearthed recently in Hyderabad.

(b) whether illicit liquor was regularly transported to Poona, Nagpur and other areas in Maharashtra by this racket ; and

(c) whether all culprits involved in this racket have been arrested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Decision to set up a Marine Training Institute near Paradeep Port

5067. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a marine training institute near Paradeep port ; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved thereon and when the Institute will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) There is no proposal to set up a marine training institute near Paradeep port under consideration of Government

(b) Does not arise

State Transport Minister's Meeting

5068 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR  
SHRI S M KRISHNA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether he called a meeting of the State Transport Ministers on the 25th June, 1971, in Delhi,

(b) if so, how many State Transport Ministers attended the meeting, and

(c) the subjects discussed and decisions taken at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) Yes A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport on the 26th June, 1971, in Delhi. The Transport Ministers of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the Deputy Minister of Transport, Jammu and Kashmir, the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi and the Secretary, Home Department, Punjab attended the meeting

(c) The following subjects were discussed :—

(1) Extension of the reciprocal agreement between the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi in regard to the operation of the passenger services on the Delhi-Jammu route

(2) Revival of reciprocal agreement between the Government of Jammu

and Kashmir and Delhi Administration, for direct movement of goods vehicles from Jammu to Delhi for transportation of fruit etc

In regard to (1), it was agreed that the existing passenger services between Delhi and Jammu (two trips daily each way) would be allowed to continue for a period of one year with effect from the 1st July, 1971, on an *ad hoc* basis

It was further agreed that the Delhi-Jammu route would be surveyed to assess whether the existing services were adequate or whether any increase in the number of trips was called for

As regards (2), it was agreed that direct goods services between Jammu and Delhi for transportation of fruit and other essential commodities should be resumed. It was further agreed that the intervening States of Punjab and Haryana would give the Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi vehicles necessary corridor facilities subject to payment of both motor vehicle tax and goods tax by Jammu and Kashmir vehicles, and only goods tax by the Delhi vehicles

The decisions were subject to approval by the respective State Governments

Raising of Additional Resources by State for their approved Annual Plan

5069 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR  
SHRI S M KRISHNA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have asked 15 States to make efforts to raise additional resources of Rs 100 crores so that their approved annual plan for the year 1971-72 is successfully implemented ;

(b) if so, the names of these States and their reaction thereto,

(c) whether these are the States who had agreed to raise about Rs. 145 crores as additional resources in the year 1969-70 but they fell short of Rs 100 crores ; and

(d) whether States demands for the year 1971-72 have been met only in respect of 4 States and if so, the names of those States.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Government of India have been urging all States to mobilise additional resources for financing their annual plans. In 1971-72 eight State Governments viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have so far announced new taxation measures which are expected to yield an amount of Rs. 28.56 crores in the current financial year.

**Tamil Nadu Government's Decision to Scrap Prohibition**

5070. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI S M KRISHNA :  
SHRI P. K. DEO .

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to scrap prohibition in that State from August 30, 1971 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) We have not received any communication from the Government of Tamil Nadu on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

**Abolition of Scheme of Post-Matric Educational Assistance to Hill People of Darjeeling District**

5071. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have abolished the scheme which had been introduced in 1962 and was meant for post-matric educational assistance to the hill people of Darjeeling District, West Bengal ;

(b) is so, the reasons for the abolition of the same ;

(c) whether Government propose to revive the same scheme ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Enhancement in the Ratio of Cash Reserves to be Deposited by Nationalised Banks with Reserve Bank of India**

5072 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has enhanced the statutory ratio of cash reserves required to be deposited by the nationalised banks with the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on small scale industries sector in getting loans liberally ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**कम्पनियों के निदेशकों का चुनाव करने की प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन**

5073. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कम्पनियों के निदेशकों के चुनाव में आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व द्वारा वोट डालने की प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं ?



कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 265 के अन्तर्गत आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व के ढंग का अभिस्वीकरण वर्तमान में कम्पनियों के लिए ऐच्छिक है। कुछ परिस्थितियों में क्या इसे बन्धनीय बनाया जाना चाहिए, का एक प्रस्ताव, सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

AVRO-748 used on domestic routes

5074. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more AVRO-748 are being used on domestic routes ;

(b) what is the number of AVROS with the Indian Airlines at present ; and

(c) whether some more are likely to be purchased from the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur in 1971 and if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Ten HS-748 aircraft are available for operations at present as against seven during the second week of April, 1971.

(b) Fourteen.

(c) Indian Airlines have placed an order for ten more with HAL which are expected to be received over the next two years.

बिहार के लौरिया, डोनों और रामपुरवा का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

5075. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के लौरिया, डोनों और रामपुरवा में तीन बौद्ध-स्तम्भ हैं और केसरिया में एक बौद्ध-स्तूप है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डॉ० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बिहार में बौद्ध-राजगिर-नालन्दा के बौद्ध कॉम्प्लेक्स में पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

डुमरिया घाट बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग पर पुल का निर्माण

5076. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के ऊपर डुमरिया घाट (बिहार) के स्थान पर एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर डुमरिया घाट से रेक्सोल और रेक्सोम से काठमंझू को छपरा (चम्पारन-बिहार) ही मब से निकट है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार डुमरिया घाट से छपरा तक ट्रंक राजमार्ग बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) चपरा या छपवा (चम्पारन-बिहार) डुमरियाघाट का रेक्सोल से जोड़ने वाले तथा पीपराकोठी और मोतीहारी से होकर काठमंझू जाने वाले मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर है।

(ग) इन परिस्थितियों के अधीन चपरा या छपवा (चम्पारन-बिहार) को सीधे डुमरियाघाट से जोड़ने वाले अन्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Grant for sending Contingent of Indian Players to 1972 Olympic Games**

5077. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount to be provided by Government for sending a contingent of Indian players and sportsmen to the 1972 Olympic Games to be held at Munich ; and

(b) whether, while providing the grant, Government would ensure that only those persons who have performances to their credit in athletics are sent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The amount to be provided by Government for the contingent for 1972 Olympic Games will depend upon the size of the contingent to be selected by the Indian Olympic Association

(b) As usual, the Indian Olympic Association, will lay down qualifying standards for selection of athletes for participation in the Olympics.

**Medical Examination of Students in Schools**

5078. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that medical examination of students, if and when conducted in schools, is reduced to a mere formality of taking height and weight ;

(b) whether all the students are subjected to X-ray and Chemical examination ; and

(c) how Government propose to ensure that such examinations meet minimum requirements of a complete medical check up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir. The model Cumulative Health Card which the Central Government have recommended to the State Governments for adoption in schools provides for Family history, past illness of the child,

and observations on child's skin, eyes, ears, nose, throat, mouth, lungs etc., apart from recording his height and weight and plotting the growth curve.

(b) No, Sir. Excepting certain Rural Health Units and Training Centres in West Bengal where laboratory examinations of stools, urine, blood and throat swab and chest X-ray are included in medical inspection, the school children are not normally subjected to X-ray and laboratory examinations in view of the limited financial resources of the State Governments. However, if during medical examination, any such test is indicated, arrangements are immediately made by the medical officer with the specialists in Government hospitals for special investigation.

(c) Both Education and Health being State subjects, it has been suggested to the State Governments that school children should be medically examined when they enter the schools and at least once each during middle and high school stages.

**Indian Team to Participate in 1972 Olympic Games**

5079. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the special efforts made by Government to prepare the Indian team to participate in the Olympic Games at Munich in 1972 with a view to regaining the lost World hockey crown ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : It is primarily for the Indian Hockey Federation to take steps for regaining the lost Olympic title in hockey. Government will however assist the Federation technically by providing intensive training to our players at the National Institute of Sports Patiala from time to time and by giving financial assistance towards passage cost for participation in International matches to be held prior to the forthcoming Olympics so that our team gets as much pre-olympic match practice as possible.

**Proposal to connect Varanasi with Salem by constructing a National Highway**

5080. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING

AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to connect Varanasi with Salem by constructing a National Highway :

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) how long will it take to complete this project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir, Varanasi is connected with Salem by an existing National Highway (N II No. 7)

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Proposal to Construct a New National Highway connecting Amritsar With Delhi

5081. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be please to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new national highway connecting Amritsar with Delhi besides G T. Road , and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में खेलों का विकास

5082. श्री बंगा चरण बीजित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खेलों का विकास करने के लिए वहां की सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य

सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी धन राशि देने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). योजनायें प्राप्त होने और उन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्णय लिए जायेंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर किये गये आदिवासी ब्लाक

5083. श्री बंगा चरण बीजित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुल कितने आदिवासी ब्लाकों की मंजूरी दी गई है और उनके लिए मंजूरी देने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई तथा चालू वर्ष में उन पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है , और

(ख) पूर्व निमाड़ तथा होशंगाबाद जिलों के लिये कितने आदिवासी ब्लाक मंजूर किये गये ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) 127 अपनाई गई कसौटिया निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) 150-200 वर्गमील का क्षेत्रफल ;
- (2) लगभग 25,000 की कुल आबादी ;
- (3) 66½ प्रतिशत आदिमजातीय आबादी ।
- (4) एक सामान्य प्रशासनिक एकक के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने की व्यवहार्यता ।

अनुमानित खर्च 146.00 लाख रुपये होगा ।

(ख) पूर्वी निमाड़ तथा होसंगाबादी जिलों के लिए मंजूर किए गये आदिमजातीय विकास खण्डों की संख्या क्रमशः 2 तथा 1 है।

**औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को बिदे गये ऋण**

5084. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों के लिए कुल कितना ऋण मंजूर किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे ऋण अब केवल औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को ही दिये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 (जुलाई-जून) में कुल मिलाकर 106,00 लाख रुपये के ऋण मंजूर किए गए थे।

(ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम सभी प्राप्त प्रायोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देता है चाहे वे प्रायोजनाएँ पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में स्थित हों या और कहीं स्थित हों, बस कि उनको ऐसी सहायता के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया हो। किन्तु, योजना आयोग द्वारा अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रायोजनाओं को सहायता रियायती आधार पर दी जाती है बशर्त कि वे ऐसी सहायता के लिए निश्चित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों। अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु और मध्यम आकार के उद्यमों की रियायती आधार पर वित्त देने का उद्देश्य ऐसे क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति को तेज करने में सहायता देना है। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित सक्षम प्रायोजनाओं को सहायता से वंचित रखा जाए।

**स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा स्थानीय क्रियान्वित समितियों का गठन**

5085. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक द्वारा, अपनी विभिन्न राज्यों की शाखाओं में बहु एजेंटों के सभापतित्व में ही स्थानीय क्रियान्वित समितियों के गठन के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की समिति का गठन केवल बिहार में ही क्यों किया गया है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की शाखा में इस प्रकार की समितियों का गठन कब किया जायेगा ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) जी, नहीं। राज्यों में स्थित विभिन्न शाखाओं में अपने-अपने एजेंटों की अध्यक्षता में स्थानीय कार्यान्वयन समितियों के गठन का कोई प्रस्ताव स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) बिहार में राज्य सरकार ने, राज्य के विकास कार्यों में समन्वय के प्रयोजन से कृषि और उद्योग के वित्त-पोषण के लिए एक समन्वय समिति गठित की है जिसके साथ स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया सम्बद्ध है।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

**छात्रों के लिए भारत सर्वोत्तम बाजारों**

5086. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और सनातन कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपने देश की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से छात्रों को परिचित कराने और छात्रों के बीच एकता स्थापित करने के लिए छात्रों

के लिए 'भारत दर्शन माताओं' की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-सत्री (श्री के० एम० रामास्वामी) (क) और (ख) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एक ऐसी योजना चला रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को (50 से अधिक नहीं) अन्य राज्यों के शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक और औद्योगिक विनासों का गहरा ज्ञान प्राप्त करने हेतु उनके दशनीय स्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों को देखने के लिए दो सप्ताह की यात्रा के लिये 'यात्रा छात्रवृत्तियाँ' दी जाती हैं। सामान्यतः यह यात्रा दो स्थानों तक ही सीमित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यार्थियों को हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से परिचित कराने और उनमें एकता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण स्थापित करने के लिए, शिक्षा विभाग निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित कर रहा है —

(i) विश्वविद्यालय कालेज अध्यापकों में योजना सम्बन्धी चेतना जागृत करने हेतु योजना सचों की स्थापना।

(ii) विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण समितियाँ स्थापित करके राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम, लेखक शिविरों और अन्तरराज्य विद्यार्थी अध्यापक शिविरों का आयोजन।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए ऐच्छिक मुद्रक संगठनों को सहायता।

#### Upliftment of Hill People of Darjeeling District

5087. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate any comprehensive scheme for the upliftment of the hill people of Darjeeling District, West Bengal ;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government have represented for those hill people ; and

(c) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

#### Pay Scales of Teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5088. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the pay scales of teachers of Drawing, Music, Crafts and Physical Education in the Middle and Higher Secondary classes, possessing certificate diploma in the subject with Matric certificate, in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, are not the same as those of such teachers in Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether certain representation from the President of the Andaman and Nicobar Teachers' Association has been received by Government, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) The pay scales are not the same in all cases.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में  
तस्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

5089. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर आज तक  
राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में राज्य-  
वार, कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा  
गया ;

(ख) उनमें स्वर्ण कितना है और उसका  
कितना मूल्य है ; और

(ग) इस सिलसिले में कितने व्यक्तियों को  
पकड़ा गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही  
की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०  
आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित  
की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी  
जायेगी ।

बिहार के बिष्णुपुर टाउन से जाली करेंसी  
नोटों के छापने के काम आने वाली  
सामग्री का बरामद किया जाना

5090. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल 1971 में, बिहार के बिष्णु  
पुर टाउन से जाली करेंसी नोट छापने का बहुत  
सा सामान बरामद किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने  
व्यक्तियों को बन्दी बनाया गया है और उनके  
विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर०  
गणेश) : (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य

सरकारों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और  
यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Furnishing of Coochbehar Airport and its  
Lounge

5091. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coochbehar Airport and  
its lounge has not yet been furnished although  
a reasonable amount of money has already  
been sanctioned by the Director General of  
Civil Aviation ; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanc-  
tioned for the purpose and the reasons for  
the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) A new set of furniture has now been  
provided in the passenger lounge at the Cooch  
Behar aerodrome.

(b) A sanction for Rs. 8934/- (including  
departmental charges) was issued but there  
was some difficulty in getting the furniture.

Promotion to the post of Assistant Commercial  
Manager in the Indian Airlines

5092. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complaint was made to the  
Indian Airlines Corporation that persons  
belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schedu-  
led Tribes were not given due representation  
or any preference for the post of Assistant  
Commercial Manager in the Eastern sector  
at Calcutta ;

(b) whether after the said complaint, he  
agreed to promote some officers belonging to  
the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to  
the position of Assistant Commercial Manager  
and if so, whether any such appointment has  
been made ; and

(c) the percentage of Scheduled Caste and  
Scheduled Tribe officers to the total number  
of officers in the cadre of Assistant Commercial  
Manager in the Indian Airlines ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION . (DR KARAN SINGH)**  
(a) Yes Sir

(b) . Although there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for appointment to the post of Assistant Commercial Manager, Indian Airlines on their own had decided to give some weightage to such candidates and accordingly selected four candidates belonging to these communities for this post of whom one has since been appointed as Assistant Commercial Manager

(c) 1 5% at present

#### Repayment of Loans to U S S R

5093. **SHRI PILOO MODY** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in the year 1970-71 the total disbursement to the Soviet Union by way of debt servicing was more than the total debts of the Soviet Union outstanding at our credit , and

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

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** (a) and (b) No, sir At the beginning of the year 1970-71, the total debt outstanding to the U S S R amounted to Rs 394 8 crores During the year 1970-71 debt service payments both on account of principal and interest to the U S S R , amounted to Rs 70 21 crores

#### खुदाई कार्य में प्रगति

5094 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में इस समय कितने स्थानों पर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के तत्वावधान में खुदाई का कार्य जारी है , और

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् देश में पुरातत्व खुदाई में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी०**

**बाबू)** (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 6 स्थलों पर पिछले कार्य मौसम में (अक्टूबर 1970 से मार्च 1971 तक) खुदाई करवाई गई जिसके नाम हैं

(1) पुराना किला (दिल्ली), (2) सरकोटदा (बच्छ) (3) बर्जाहोम (कश्मीर) (4) कुशिनगर (जिला देवरिया) (5) काशीपुर (जिला नैनीताल) (6) सफाई (जिला एटा) । इन 6 स्थलों पर आगामी मौसम में भी काम जारी रहेगा । पिछले कार्य मौसम के दौरान चंडीगढ़, पाटलिपुत्र, मार्तण्ड तथा ध्यूर में खुदाई का काम हाथ में लिया गया ।

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भारत ने हमारे ज्ञान की लुप्त कड़ियों को जोड़ने के लिए विशेष पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्थलों पर खुदाई करवाने का एक सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम जारी रखा और हमें काफी प्रगति की ।

#### विस्तृत व्यौरा इस प्रकार है

स्वातन्त्रोत्तर काल में मद्रास और हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रारम्भिक पाषाण युग के काफी स्थलों का पता लगाया गया और उनकी खुदाई की गई जिनके नाम क्रमशः 'मद्रसियन और 'सोहन' सस्कृति हैं । अतिरामपरवम (जिला चिंगलेपेट) में द्विमुखी हस्त कुठार विशिष्ट आरम्भिक पाषाणयुग के मद्रमियन उद्योग के अति महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों के बारे में तो विस्तार से सर्वेक्षण किया गया जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में गुलेर के आसपास के क्षेत्र की खोज की गई और उनकी आशिक रूप से खुदाई की गई जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप एक मुखी गडासे, गुटिका हस्तकुठार, द्विमुखी गडासे आदि के सुन्दर नमूने प्राप्त हुए ।

केन्द्रीय दक्षिण और पूर्वी भारत में मध्य और उत्तर पाषाण युग के अवशेष प्राप्त हुए । कुछ उत्तर पाषाणयुगेन स्थल, जहाँ खुदाई की गई है ये हैं—मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद, जिला बर्दमान (पश्चिम बंगाल) में बोटभानपुर तथा जिला निरुलबेलो (तमिलनाडु) में टेरी स्थल अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण नवपाषाण युगी स्थल सर्वोत्कृष्ट

है जिसकी खुदाई कश्मीर में की गई और जहाँ गर्तचरो, ओपदार अस्थि ; पाषाण औजारों तथा मानव और पशु गन्नाधानों से उत्तरी नव-पाषाण संस्कृति का जिस के संभवतः भारतेत्तर सहसंबंध थे, काफ़ी रोचक प्रमाण प्राप्त हुआ।

बुचई (जिला मयूरगंज), नागार्जुनकोंडा (जिला गुटूर), पायमपल्लोर (जिला उत्तरी अर्काट तथा ब्रह्मगिरि (जिला चित्तलुगुं) पर खुदाई से पूर्वी भारतीय तथा दक्षिणी नवपाषाण संस्कृतियों के बारे में विस्तृत बातों का पता चला।

इससे कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण खोज थी भारत में सिंधुघाटी सभ्यता के शतापिक स्थल जो उत्तर में पंजाब के रोपड़ से लेकर दक्षिण में गुजरात के भागवत तथा पूर्व में उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ डिवीजन तक फैले हुए हैं। वास्तव में अन्तिम नामवाले स्थल ने 'सिंधु' सभ्यता के नामकरण के औचित्य के संबंध में विद्वानों को फिर से सोचने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया है क्योंकि अब 'हरप्पा' संस्कृति के रूप में इसका फिर से नामकरण किया गया है। हरप्पा संस्कृति के अनेकों खूबे हुए स्थलों में से पाँच विशेषरूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। राजस्थान कालोबांगन से, जिसमें नगस्योजना के पैटर्न दिखाए हुए हैं जहाँ पश्चिम में दुर्ग और पूर्व में निवास स्थल है जो हरप्पा और मोहनजोदड़ो से मिलते-जुलते हैं पूर्व हरप्पा बस्तियों का पता चलता है जिसमें एक जुता हुआ खेत भी है जो संभवतः ससार में आविष्कृत मर्व-प्रथम कृषि भूमि हैं। गुजरात के लोथलो से एक गोदों के अवशेषों का पता चला है जिसके साथ इस बात के प्रमाण मिले हैं कि फारस की खाड़ी के देशों के साथ व्यापार चलता था। पंजाब में रोपड़ और उत्तर प्रदेश में आलमगिरपुर परिपक्व हरप्पा संस्कृति के स्थल होने के कारण उनसे हरप्पा बस्तियों के ऊपर चित्रित-भूसर भांड संस्कृति के अवशेषों का पता चला है। कच्छ में सरकोटदा से, जिसकी खुदाई अभी हाल ही में हुई है, ऐसे आरंभिक दुर्ग और निवास स्थलों का पता चला है जो पूर्व हरप्पा और हरप्पा और उत्तर हरप्पा कालों के हैं।

दक्कन और पश्चिमी भारत के उत्तर हरप्पा ताम्रपाषाण संस्कृति के ज्ञान में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की गई। राजस्थान से जिला उदयपुर के जिलंद नामक स्थान पर खुदाई की गई जोकि पश्चिमी भारत के वानस संस्कृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक स्थल है। उत्तरी डेकन में ताम्रपाषाणयुगीन जिन स्थलों की खुदाई की गई है वे हैं—प्रकाश (जिला धुलिया) और ताप्ती सिस्तान में बहल (जिला खानदेश) जिनसे दक्कन प्रारम्भिक ऐतिहासिक संस्कृति के बारे में भी उपयोगी प्रमाण मिले हैं।

सफ़ई (जिला एटा) से हाल ही में जो खुदाई की गई है उससे गैरिक वर्ण भांड की तुलना में रहस्यमय ताम्रसंघर्षों की समस्या को सुलझाने में सहायता मिली है। हस्तिनापुर, अहिशेन अलमगिरपुर, रोपड़ इत्यादि स्थानों पर पाये गये चित्रित भूसर भांडों ने ये केवल यथा-कथित 'अधयुग' पर नये सिरे से रोशनी डाली है अपितु भारत की प्रारम्भिक संस्कृति, जो महा-भारत से सम्बद्ध समझी जाती है, के विषय में भी प्रचुर प्रमाण सामग्री उपलब्ध की है।

अहिशेन, हस्तिनापुर और पुराना किला (दिल्ली) जैसे स्थानों पर की गई खुदाई से तो पूर्व मौर्य कालीन और उत्तर मौर्य कालीन संस्कृति को उस शृंखला का पता चलता है जो युग कुमाण और गुप्त बाद के काल में से होकर गुजरी है जबकि जगतग्राम और रत्नगिरि के स्थलों से इसवी सन् के प्रारम्भिक कालों क्रमशः ब्रह्मी और बौद्ध से संबंधित रोचक अवशेष प्रकाश में आये हैं।

जिला गुटूर में नागार्जुनकोंडा पर व्यापक भ्रंश उद्धार खुदाई की गई जिससे कृष्णा नदी के नागार्जुन सागर झील में अधिकांश स्थल बूब गया है। इस स्थल से पाषाण, नव पाषाण और महापाषाण युगों से लेकर मध्ययुग तक के अवशेष प्राप्त हुए हैं। प्रारंभिक इसवी शताब्दी के ऐतिहासिक काल से संबंधित अनेकों बौद्धों स्तूप, चैत्य और विहार तथा कुछ ब्रह्म मंदिर ईश्वरकु रम्बाओं का एक कुं एक सीढ़ीदार स्मारक



तथा एक जहाड़ा मिला। हलके अवशेष और अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण स्मारक उठाकर एक पहाड़ी पर स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं जोकि आजकल नागार्जुनसागर झील में एक टापू है।

### ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड को अधिकार में लेने का प्रस्ताव

5095. श्री संकर बयाल सिंह : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पता है कि बिहार में उक्त सड़क की दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय है तथा वर्षा ऋतु में कर्मचारियों तथा मोटर गाड़ियों को इधर उधर रुक जाना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिससे सभी राज्य इसका उपयोग कर सकें ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) से (ग) : पेशावर से कलकत्ता तक स्थल मार्ग का पुराना नाम ग्रांड ट्रंक सड़क है। अब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का नाम संख्याओं के रूप में दिये गये हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 1 वह सड़क है जो अमृतसर से जालन्धर, लुधियाना, करनाल और दिल्ली को जाती है। दिल्ली से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 आगरा, इटावा, बोगनीपुर, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, बाराणसी, ससराम, धनबाद वर्तमान कलकत्ता जाती है। पुराना ग्रांड ट्रंक सड़क दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़ और कानपुर जाती है। यह भाग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है बल्कि राज्य मुख्यमार्ग है जिसका अनुरक्षण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार करती है। यह सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 3 के समाप्ति जाती है और इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 का शेष भाग नहीं है जो पुरानी ग्रांड ट्रंक सड़क है और इसका अनुरक्षण और सुधार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निधियों

से किया जा रहा है। ग्रांड ट्रंक सड़क का बिहार में पड़ने वाला भाग इकहरी गली वाली काली सड़क की तंग और कमजोर पटरी वाली सड़क है। अपर्याप्त चौड़ाई के कारण भारी मोटर गाड़ियों का आरपार जाने में कच्चे किनारों का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है और वर्षा के समय वे कभी कभी जमीन से फंस जाते हैं। इस सड़क को चौड़ा करने और सशक्त करने का काम चौथी योजना काल में किया जा रहा है। अन्य मुख्य मार्गों की भाँति ग्रांड ट्रंक सड़क भी यातायात के लिए उपलब्ध है और किसी ऐसी योजना बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता है जिससे इसका प्रयोग सब राज्य कर सकें।

### UNESCO Coupon Scheme for Inflow of Cultural and Scientific Material

5096. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) the outline of UNESCO coupon scheme in regard to the inflow of cultural and scientific material ;

(b) whether the coupons are payable in local currency of the country requiring such material ; and

(c) whether Government propose to popularise the scheme in India for a free flow of ideas and cultural achievements abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The UNESCO Coupon Scheme enables institutions and individuals in any one country to buy publications, educational films and scientific material from other countries without their having to acquire foreign exchange for the purpose. The purchaser buys coupons, paying for them in his local currency, and sends them directly to the supplier abroad who executes the order and redeems the coupons with UNESCO in the currency of his choice. In all participating countries, the Governments have appointed distributing agencies to sell UNESCO Coupons. In India, the distributing body is the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. UNESCO coupons are intended for the use of both

institutions and individuals. Coupons for the purchase of scientific materials are, however, available only to educational and research institutions. Coupons can be used for the purchase of articles including scientific equipment and materials, films, books, periodicals, photocopies, microfilm copies, art reproductions, charts, globes, maps, filmstrips, sheet music and gramophone records etc. and for the payment of membership subscription to learned societies. The import of material purchased with UNESCO coupons can be carried out through normal commercial channels, and the release of such materials on arrival in India is allowed without any import licence. The scheme does not, however, offer immunity from payment of customs duty which may be payable under the rules in force at the time of import. UNESCO coupons are widely accepted by suppliers throughout the world in payment for supply of the articles mentioned above.

(b) The coupons, which are in dollar denominations, are sold to institutions and individuals in local currencies e.g. in India against rupee payment. The sale proceeds so realised are, however, transmitted by the selling agency to UNESCO periodically in hard currencies except in a few cases where UNESCO accepts payment in local currencies.

(c) As a result of circular letters issued by the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, the scheme is well-known in India to universities, other educational and research institutions and organisations, laboratories, interested individuals etc. The present demand for coupons is far in excess of the amount of foreign exchange being allotted by Government for this purpose during each year, which is about Rs. 10 lakhs. When the restrictions on allocation of foreign exchange are relaxed, the scheme will be further publicised and promoted.

*Misleading of Equipment and Books from the Regional College of Education, Bhopal*

5097. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI N. K. SHARMA :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a substantial quantity of scientific equipment supplied to the Bhopal

Regional College of Education by UNESCO as also a number of books in the College library are missing ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted to fix the responsibility ; and

(c) the findings of the inquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :  
(a) : Scientific equipment worth about 9,000 Roubles (approximately Rs. 75,000/-) was received by the College as aid from UNESCO. The equipment was inspected last year by Dr. M. F. Kolpakov, UNESCO expert assigned to the National Council of Educational Research and Training, who indicated that only minor parts were missing. Subsequently in November, 1970 a further verification was done by a Lecturer in Physics, who indicated that some items were untraceable or missing. The exact value of the items and parts missing is being worked out.

Verification of books in the College library has been conducted on three occasions in the last 5 years. 75 books worth Rs. 391.27 were found missing upto July 1966, a further 165 books worth Rs. 1,058.62 were found missing in October '67 and the third stock verification conducted in October 1970 revealed that another 449 books were missing. The value of the books is being ascertained.

(b) and (c). A further detailed verification of stocks has been ordered by the Principal of the College. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has also appointed a three-man committee headed by Prof. Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University to visit Bhopal and report its findings after an enquiry. The Committee's report indicates that out of the equipment by UNESCO there is shortage to the value of Rs. 1,500/- approximately. Action to fix responsibility for the loss will now be taken.

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों तथा सचिवों की  
बिदेश यात्राएं

5098. श्री सुलक्ष्मण झावा : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्री तथा सचिव 1970-

71 के दौरान विदेशों की यात्रा पर गये और वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के क्रमशः आकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन्होंने किन किन देशों की यात्रा की और उक्त वर्षों में उक्त यात्राओं पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग द्वारा मागे गये अनुदान**

5099. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग ने संचार उपग्रह छोड़ने के लिये तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा के लिये अनुदानों की मांग की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है , और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1971-72 के लिये अनुदान की मांगों में वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति से निम्नलिखित रकमें शामिल की गई है

(i) परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास के लिये कुल व्यवस्था (प्रशासनिक सहायता, अनुसंधान केन्द्र, परमाणु खनिजों का विकास, अणुशक्ति आदि सभी सम्बन्धित कार्य हमने शामिल हैं) 9361 90 लाख रुपये

(ii) अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम तथा उपग्रह छोड़ने की क्षमता के विकास के लिये व्यवस्था । 1210 32 लाख रुपये

**Malpractices in Examinations Held in West Bengal**

5100 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) whether recent examinations held in West Bengal for Universities Colleges and Schools have been very largely vitiated due to malpractices ,

(b) whether Government propose to set up a committee to go into the problems of holding fair examinations , and

(c) whether the system of examinations will be changed to stop such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA)

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Vehicles brought by refugees from Bangla Desh while crossing India Borders**

5103 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bangla Desh freedom fighters and refugees have brought cars, jeeps, buses, and rickshaws with them while crossing Indian borders , and

(b) if so, number of such vehicles brought into West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, some refugees from Bangla Desh have brought motor vehicles with them while crossing over to the territory of West Bengal Details regarding the number of the vehicles brought into the State are being collected from the State Government.

In regard to the other three States, the information required in both the parts of the Question is being collected from the respective State Governments

A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when complete information is received from all the four States.

**Amount paid to Research Institute of ancient Scientific Studies New Delhi for Translating Books**

5104. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 33,000/- was paid for translating some books to one firm named 'Research Institute of Ancient Scientific Studies' New Delhi ; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter ; and if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 32,604/- only was paid to this Institute. The question of furnishing proper Utilization Certificates by the Institute has been looked into from time to time and is being pursued.

**Reconstitution of Indian Airlines Board.**

5105. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be reconstituted ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The term of the present board of Indian Airlines is till the 31st July, 1971 and its reconstitution is under consideration.

**Coins Recovered on Barakhamba Road, New Delhi**

5106. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the coins recovered on Barakhamba Road, New Delhi about two years back, have been received by the National Museum New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is understood that the coins are still in the District Malkhana and the mode of their disposal has not yet been decided by them.

**Circulation of 2 Rupee Note.**

5107. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 2 rupee note has been found most unpopular in the country , and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop its circulation and increase the one rupee note circulation, which is a popular one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Government have no reason to believe that the two rupee note is an unpopular denomination. It is true that the one rupee denomination is more widely used but that does not mean that the two rupee denomination does not serve a useful purpose. Government have no intentions of discontinuing it.

**बटगांव विश्वविद्यालय के कुसुपति की प्रज्ञान मंजी से बरातचीत**

5108. श्री रामचन्द्रान कादन्नप्पल्ली : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश से बटगांव विश्व-विद्यालय के कुसुपति श्री अजीजुर रहमान मलिक

ने विस्थापित शिक्षकों एवं बुद्धिजीवि के बारे में 17 जून 1971 को प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों की चर्चा की गई; और

(ग) सरकार की उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव (क) 17 जून, 1971 को कुलपति की प्रधान मंत्री से भेंट, केवल शिष्टाचार के नाते थी।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### खेलों का विकास

5109. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खेलों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने योजना बनाई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना को सरकार किस ढंग से कार्यान्वित करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) देश में खेलों के विकास हेतु सरकार ने छः योजनाएं बनाई हैं।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-682/71)

दिल्ली परिवहन कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

5110. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन कर्मचारी संघ ने अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में किन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है; और

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

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां। संघ ने मार्च, 1971 में प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था।

(ख) ज्ञापन में उठाई गई मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) दिल्ली में सड़क परिवहन सेवाओं के परिचालन को एक अलग सांविधिक निगम को अन्तरण कर देना चाहिए।

(2) दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम मार्गों तथा अन्य मार्गों पर अपनी बसों को चलाने के लिए गैर सरकारी परिचालकों को दिये गये परमिटों को रद्द करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण को निदेश जारी करना चाहिए। तथा

(3) उपक्रम के भाड़े ढाँचे में वृद्धि की जाय ताकि अपने राजस्व को बढ़ाया जा सके।

(ग) निगम के अधिक्रमण सम्बन्धी धारा 490 के अधीन शक्तियों को छोड़ कर दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की सभी शक्तियों का अब दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इसलिए गैर सरकारी परिचालकों के परमिटों को रद्द करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण को कोई निदेश नहीं दिया जा सकता।

इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को एक सड़क परिवहन निगम के रूप में बदलने के लिए

आवश्यक विधान सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन है। इसका ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली में बस भाड़े में वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध है, इस पर विचार करने तथा निर्णय लेने का कार्य दिल्ली परिवहन समिति, जो दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के प्रबन्ध के लिए उत्तरदायी है, पर निर्भर है।

### सड़कों का विकास

5111. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के तत्वावधान में एक अध्ययन दल ने देश में सड़कों के विकास के बारे में कुछ मुझाव दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) : सभ्यता माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में भारतीय निर्यात माल के घरेलू परिवहन के उस अध्ययन की प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट है जो साराभाई तकनोलाजिकल विकास सिडिकेट प्राइवेट लि० के प्रभाग के परिचालन अनुसन्धान दल द्वारा निर्यात सबर्घन प्रभाग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास (यू० एम० सहायता) की संयुक्त राज्य एजेन्सी नयी दिल्ली के समर्थन स्पोन्सरशिप में की गयी थी। यह दल कुछ और जानकारी एकत्रित कर रहा है जिससे वह अन्तिम रिपोर्ट जिसे उसने अभी प्रस्तुत करना है, में आवश्यक संशोधन कर सके।

जयपुर में तस्कर व्यापारियों का पकड़ा जाना

5112. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तस्करों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह के एक सदस्य को जयपुर में गिरफ्तार किया गया था तथा उससे पाकिस्तान से लाये गये बहुत से रत्न आदि बरामद किये थे ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ लगी राजस्थान की सीमा पर भारी मात्रा में तस्करी होती है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या वहाँ तस्करी रोकने के लिये सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है , और

(घ) क्या उक्त व्यक्ति से की गई पूछताछ से गिरोह के अन्य सदस्यों के सबर्घ में कुछ पता लगा है और यदि हा, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 2 जून 1971 को जयपुर में एक व्यक्ति से म्विजरलैंड और फ्राम में निर्यात 151 किलोग्राम भार के सफेद और लाल कृत्रिम नगीने बरामद किए गए जिनका मूल्य लगभग 20,000 रुपये था। ये नगीने पकड़ लिए गए और जिन दो व्यक्तियों के बारे में इस मामले में ग्रस्त होने का संदेह था, उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। हम सम्बन्ध में की गई जाच-पड़ताल से ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता कि इस मामले में तस्करो के किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह के किसी सदस्य का हाथ है।

(ख) और (ग) : ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में सटी हुई राजस्थानी सीमा पर बड़े पैमाने पर तस्कर आयात-निर्यात का काम होता है। फिर भी तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं :—

(i) सीमा पर महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर नई निवारक बुनियाद स्थापित करना।

(ii) सूचना के परस्पर आदान-प्रदान के लिए तथा तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के

लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में सीमा शुल्क पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल के बीच बार-बार बैठकें आयोजित करना।

- (iii) समय-समय पर विभिन्न विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की उच्चस्तरीय बैठकें आयोजित करके सीमा सुरक्षा दल, पुलिस तथा सीमाशुल्क के बीच समन्वय सुनिश्चित करना।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Restrictions Imposed on Co-operative Land Development Banks

5113. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has imposed certain restrictions on Co-operative Land Development Banks while making advances to the cultivators for pumps, wells and tractors ;

(b) if so, whether these fresh restrictions are likely to hamper agricultural growth in the less developed States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the Reserve Bank of India to withdraw these instructions and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) No Sir,

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

20 Paisa Racket in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

5114. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the Times of India of 22nd June, 1971 regarding the 20-paise racket in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the Enforcement Directorate or some other sources ; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and action being taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to this news item, but there is no evidence to substantiate that 20 paise coins are being passed off as gold sovereigns in any of these cities.

#### National Institute of Education-Health Education Welfare Projects

\*5115 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NCERT carried out nine National Institute of Education-Health Education Welfare Projects in the years 1963-66 with the assistance from the United States Office of Education at an expenditure of Rs 13,04,135/- (app.) ; and

(b) if so, the specific and practical uses these studies have been put to in developing programmes for school education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. These projects were carried out by the NCERT at an expenditure of Rs. 13,74,135/-.

(b) Six reports have been printed and three are under print. One report is going into a reprint. Workshops and seminars for utilising the results were arranged. Printed reports were circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Some States like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bihar utilised the results of studies as follows :

(i) for raising achievement motivation of school students ;

(ii) for guidance, allocation and selection of students to different courses of study through the application of

scholastic aptitude tests grades VIII and XI developed under National Institute of Education-Health Education Welfare Project No. 033 ;

- (iii) for improving inspection and supervision practices in schools ;
- (iv) for conducting research studies in wastage and stagnation and for undertaking action programmes to reduce the extent of educational wastage and school dropouts ;
- (v) for launching remedial programmes in those areas of Mathematics in which the achievement of students is rather low ;
- (vi) for preparing better tools for evaluating the performance of students in schools ; and
- (vu) for improving the existing curricula in Mathematics and for adopting new methods of teaching Mathematics in higher secondary schools.

**Development of Village Bhakra in Himachal Pradesh as a Tourist Resort**

5116. **SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to develop village Bhakra of Himachal Pradesh as a tourist resort ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)** : (a) No, Sir. However, the Department of Tourism has set up a Cafeteria at Govind Sagar and it is also proposed to provide two lunches there.

(b) Does not arise.

**Steps to Encourage Women to take up Flying profession**

5117. **SERI N. TOMBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to encourage women to take up flying profession ;

(b) the number of women Flying Officers in the Civil Aviation Sector and the States to which they belong ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any special measures to increase the number of women Flying Officers ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)** : (a) Women candidates are eligible to enrol at any subsidised flying club or gliding club in the country. In addition, the Banasthali Vidya-pith which has opened a flying wing for its women trainees, has been included in the Government Flying Subsidy Scheme as a special case.

(c) Two women pilots are employed with Indian Airlines, one of whom comes from Bihar and the other from Uttar Pradesh.

(c) There is no such scheme at present.

**Centres Selected for Development of Tourism in North Kanara**

5118. **SHRI B. V. NAIK** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the tourist attractions in the mountainous coastal District of North Kanara has been made ;

(b) if so, which are the centres that have been identified for development ; and

(c) if not, the approximate time within which the survey will be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)** : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Amount granted to Tamil Nadu Government by the Reserve Bank**

5119. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by the Reserve Bank of India to the Tamil Nadu Government



for constructing houses for the poor and for giving loans under agricultural loan scheme ;

(b) the actual amount demanded by the Tamil Nadu Government ; and

(c) the reason for not providing sufficient loan to Tamil Nadu Government for the aforesaid purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank does not grant loans and advances directly to State Governments for construction of houses or for giving agricultural loans. However, besides giving short duration ways and means advances, the Reserve Bank of India grants to the State Governments, loans for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit societies for strengthening their capital base. The amount of advances for this purpose is determined on the basis of certain criteria prescribed, such as the opening of branches at block levels ; overdues not exceeding 30 per cent of the societies' loans outstanding and realistic lending programmes of the societies etc. During the year 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 149.67 lakhs was sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to the Tamil Nadu Government against Rs. 435.44 lakhs applied for.

(c) The full amount applied for could not be sanctioned as some of the criteria prescribed were not satisfied.

#### Enquiry into working of Jute Mills in West Bengal

5120. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have investigated the reasons for the discrepancies in the working results of jute mill companies in West Bengal, although they are all using the same raw material, selling in the markets and paying standardised wages to their labour ;

(b) whether the Kamarhathy Jute Co., which declared losses over the past 4 years, has recently sold shares at Rs. 228/— per share although the market quotation is only Rs. 74/— per share ; and

(c) whether Government have appointed Cost Auditors for any of the jute mill companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government have not prescribed under Section 209(1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the maintenance of cost records in the case of Jute Industry and therefore the appointment of Cost Auditors under Section 233B of the said Act does not arise.

#### Establishment of a Tourist Centre at Jhalda, District Purulia (West Bengal)

5121. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the possibilities of establishing a tourist Centre at Jhalda, Purulia district, West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). The Department of Tourism is not aware of any such suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of an All-India Circus Institute in Kerala

5122. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up an All-India Circus Institute in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme ; and

(c) when the Institute is likely to start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) .

(a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Construction of Metalled Roads in Bihar during Fourth Five Year Plan**

5123 SHRI N. K SINHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) how many miles of metalled roads are to be constructed in Bihar in the Fourth Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the total allocation made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) and (b) The Fourth Plan provision for road development in the State Plan of Bihar is Rs 34.23 crores covering P W D roads (including the State's share for Ganga bridge at Patna), improvement of Municipal roads and C D roads. Against this total provision, the target for the construction of surfaced roads under the State Plan is 1232 miles.

**Passage Cost of Indian Hockey Team to Singapore**

5124 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Federation had requested Government to meet the passage cost for an Indian Team to participate in the International Hockey Tournament to be held at Singapore in August, 1971, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government have acceded to the request.

**Committee to Probe Students unrest in Kashi Vidyapeeth**

5125. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Kashi Vidyapeeth has formed a committee to probe student unrest and to suggest measures to bring about normalcy there and

(b) if so, the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Enquiry into Fire in the Ship 'State of Assam'**

5126 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the fire which broke out in the ship 'State of Assam' at the Alexandra Docks in Bombay on 18th June, 1971, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). A preliminary enquiry into the causes of fire is being conducted by the Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay and is expected to be completed before the end of this month.

**Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Ready-Made Garments**

5127 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether a delegation of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of India met him on the 16th June, 1971 and requested him to withdraw the levy of 10 per cent Excise Duty imposed on ready-made garments; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since this is a matter relating to Budget proposals it is not possible to give any reactions to the representation at this stage. The representation on the subject is under examination.

#### Development of Minor ports in Orissa

5128. **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) which of the minor ports in the State of Orissa are being developed, during the Fourth Plan period and their estimated cost ; and

(b) whether any proposals for the development of minor ports at Chilka, Konark and Puri in Orissa have been submitted by the Government of Orissa, and, if so, when the Government of India propose to work out the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) Gopalpur in Orissa has been selected for development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Plan period. The estimate for its development is under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

**Demand for appointment of a Committee to enquire about working conditions of Public Transport Workers**

5129. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made from some Public Transport workers to

appoint a National Level Committee to go into the working and living conditions of Public Transport Workers ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Results of Anti-Smuggling Measures

5130. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1359 on 4th June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether as a result of the steps taken to check smuggling into India, there has been any reduction in the volume of smuggling in the past two years ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b). The value of the goods seized as a result of the anti-smuggling measures during the last 5 years is as under :—

Year	*Value of the goods seized (Rs. lakhs)
1966	661
1967	1640
1968	1939
1969	2501
1970	2207

\*In respect of gold, international monetary price and in respect of other articles, the Indian market price has been adopted as the basis for this table.

**Recognition of Secondary School Certificate of Bangla Dosh**

5131. DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to recognise Secondary School Certificates of Bangla Dosh as equivalent to the Matriculation and corresponding certificates in India ;

(b) whether six Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities have made a scheme to utilise evaceue educationists from Bangla Dosh ; and

(c) if so, the nature of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) For purposes of employment under Government of India, the following certificates of East Bengal have been recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation/Corresponding Certificates issued by the Boards of Secondary Education/Universities in India :

(i) Certificate granted by the East Bengal Secondary Education Board, Dacca ;

(ii) Secondary School Examination Certificate awarded by the Boards of Secondary Education at Kemila, Rajshahi and Khulna in East Bengal ; and

(iii) Secondary School Certificate awarded by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Jessore, East Bengal.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Vice Chancellor Calcutta University a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of Calcutta, Burdwan, Jadavpur, Kalyani, North Bengal, Rabindra Bharti and Visva Bharati Universities, the Secretary of Education Department, West Bengal, the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal and the President of West Bengal Board of Secondary Education has been formed under

the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University with a view to devising ways and means for rendering assistance to educationists who have come over from East Bengal. The Committee has appealed to the Vice-Chancellors of the various Universities in India to offer temporary appointments to such educationists as Visiting Fellows.

**Loans Advanced by State Bank of India to Different Categories of Persons in Khalilabad, U. P.**

5132. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of advance given to persons belonging to different classes or various purposes during the period 1st April, 1971 to 30th June, 1971 by the State Bank of India at Khalilabad, district Basti, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the number of such applications submitted during the period and those rejected and also the number of such applications which are pending for disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर के लिए गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान**

5133. श्री कुल्लुब चन्द्र पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर के लिए गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय को सरकार ने अनुदान दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितनी छनराशी दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एल० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) :

वर्ष	रकम
1968-69	कुछ नहीं।
1969-70	70,000 रु० (35,000 रुपये सीधे और 35,000 रुपये राज्य सरकार के जरिए)।
1970-71	84,000 रु० (राज्य सरकार के जरिए)।

**गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित  
राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर के शिविर**

5134. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय ने जून के महीने में जब कि विश्वविद्यालय में अवकाश था और विद्यार्थी तथा अध्यापक शहर से बाहर गये हुए थे तो राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर के शिविर का आयोजन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिविर की आयोजना उस समय करने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना छुट्टियों में शिविर चलाने की व्यवस्था भी करती है।

**Construction of New Building of National Council of Applied Economic Research**

5135. SHRI R. P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new building of the National Council of Applied Economic

Research, New Delhi has been constructed recently ;

(b) if so, the amount that has been spent on the construction of the building and furnishings ;

(c) whether sub-standard bricks, cement and sand have been used by the contractors ; and

(d) the control exercised during the course of construction and whether the work has been completed according to the specifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The main building of the National Council of Applied Economic Research was constructed in 1960. However, during 1970-71, an additional floor was constructed.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4.17 lakhs was spent on construction of the additional floor including servants quarters and Rs. 88,500 on furnishings including replacement of old furniture.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The work has been completed according to specifications. It was supervised by a civil engineer from the Council and also by a reputed firm of architects. There was also a Building Committee of the Governing Body of the Council which reviewed the progress of the construction work from time to time.

**Memorandum from Military Pensioners**

**Employed in Public Undertakings**

5136. SHRI DASARATH DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum from the Military pensioners employed in the public undertakings with regard to deduction of pensions from their salary ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir Such a Memorandum has been received from the Chakeri Ex-Service Men's Association, Chakeri, Kanpur wherein they have sought extension of the benefit of pay *plus* pension allowed to Government employees absorbed in Public Undertakings to Military pensioners re-employed in Public Undertakings.

(b) Pursuant to the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations made in their report on Public Sector Undertakings the Government have decided to require deputationists to opt either for permanent absorption in public sector enterprises where they are serving or revert to their parent cadres within specified time-limits. In order to provide incentives to suitable deputationists to opt for permanent absorption in the undertakings where they are serving, Government have agreed to the payment of pay *plus* pension in certain cases. These orders are equally applicable to Defence Services personnel employed in non-defence production undertakings who opt for permanent absorption in the enterprises where they are serving, on resignation from their parent cadres. The orders do not apply to Defence Services personnel absorbed in defence production undertakings since they do not have to permanently opt for service in the enterprises where they are serving or revert to the parent cadres. The orders do not also apply to re-employed pensioners, either civil or defence. These orders also do not apply to departmental undertakings where the question of option does not arise.

#### Expenditure on School Education in Union Territories

5137. SHRI M. SAIYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent by Government annually on the education of children of the primary, middle and secondary stages in each Union Territory where such education is free ; and

(b) the average expenditure incurred per child per year in each Union Territory on education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Administrations of the Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Measures Taken for Advancement of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

5138 SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes which are independently treated from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in terms of Article 15(4) of the Constitution ,

(b) whether any reservations for the appointments or posts in terms of Article 16(4) have been made by the Union Government and if so, the extent thereof ,

(c) whether a Commission contemplated under Article 340 of the Constitution was appointed, if so, its recommendations ,

(d) whether the Union Government is aware that Backward Classes lists in some States were sustained by the Supreme Court and were struck down by the same Court in the case of some other States, particularly Andhra Pradesh ; and

(e) if so, whether the Union Government is contemplating to bring about Constitutional amendment towards a uniform policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) As far as the Central Government are concerned only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated as backward classes on the basis of caste. Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are determined on the basis of economic criteria and they are covered under the general schemes.

(b) The Central Government has not made any provision for reservation in services

for communities other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes. A Commission under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar was appointed in 1953. The Report of the Commission along with a Memorandum of the action taken thereon were presented to both the Houses of Parliament on the 3rd September, 1956 as required under article 340(3).

(d) It has come to the notice of Government that the Supreme Court has struck down the lists of Backward Classes adopted by some State while it has sustained those of some others. The main consideration here has been the propriety of the criteria adopted by the States concerned.

(e) No Constitutional amendment is considered necessary in this matter.

#### Grants for Anglo-Indian Community for Education

5139. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given during the last three years, year-wise, by the Central Government in terms of Article 337 of the Constitution for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education ; and

(b) whether similar grants are still being given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The special concessions granted for the education of the Anglo-Indian community according to Article 337 were for a specific period of ten years. Nevertheless in pursuance of a decision taken at the Chief Minister's Conference on 20-3-60 and the then Union Home Minister's advice to Chief Ministers in this regard grants of Rs. 7,000 each year during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 to Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong, were given. Similarly, grants of Rs. 4,000 each year were given to the Inter-state Board for Anglo-Indian Education in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Information regarding grants given in this regard by the Ministry of Railways is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when available.

#### Levy of Agricultural Tax

5140. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANK-APPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued instructions to the States for levying of agricultural tax ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where the adverse reactions have been noticed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) : Taxation of agriculture is a State subject under the Constitution and it is primarily for the State Government to take action for the levy of taxes on agriculture. The Government of India are of the view that for the purpose of discouraging the growth of inequalities, the affluent sections of the rural population should be made to contribute adequately towards the resources mobilisation effort in which both the Centre and the States share equal responsibility. The Government of India have therefore from time to time been urging the State Governments to take effective steps to mobilise resources from the agricultural sector.

No formal representation opposing this view has been received from any State Government.

#### Preservation of Wild Life in Madhya Pradesh

5141. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wild life is declining in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the steps Government of India propose to take to check the same ; and

(c) the amount to be spent in Madhya Pradesh during 1971-72 for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) There has, unfortunately, been a decline in the population of certain species of wild life in Madhya Pradesh and in India as a whole over the past few decades.

(b) A moratorium on the killing of tigers was suggested by the Government of India to all State Governments last year, and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has now banned the killing of tigers for a period of two years. Killing of other endangered species such as Barasingha or the Swamp Deer and the Black Buck is also prohibited. The Department of Tourism has contributed Rs. 52,500 towards a project for the protection and multiplication of Barasinghas in the Kanha National Park, and a team of Experts from the World Wild Life Fund is now in Madhya Pradesh to assist in the implementation of this project.

(c) A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the budget of the Department of Tourism for 1971-72 for the improvement of five selected sanctuaries and national parks of which Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh is one.

**Advertisement by Air India regarding disrobing of Women**

5142. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in an advertisement regarding the Jumbo Jets, the Air India have shown the disrobing of women (Gopies); and

(b) if so, whether Government approved of this advertisement ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) and (b). The advertisement with the caption "Swing high big chariot" which was published by Air-India in April, 1971 was part of the Corporation's campaign to promote their Jumbo Jet aircraft (Boeing 747s). The theme of the interior decor of the 747s is the popular Krishna legend. The illustration in the advertisement was an adaptation of one of the incidents from the life of Lord Krishna depicted on the walls of Air-India's jumbos. This advertisement was stopped soon after it appeared in the newspapers and the entire

campaign based on the Krishna theme has since been discontinued.

**Foreign Talent Engaged for Designing Jobs in Air India**

5143. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign talent has been imported for designing 'shalwar' and 'Kamiz' for Air India's hostesses and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) for how many functions, jobs, designing and cooking, foreign talent has been imported, from which countries and at what cost ; and

(c) whether such talent was not available in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) Air-India had in 1969 entered into an agreement with the Paris couturier, Jacques Esterel, for designing uniforms for air hostesses against transportation on Air-India services. His services were engaged to design a distinctive uniform with an Indian touch for foreign air hostesses employed in Air-India who were wearing western style dress. Mr. Esterel was engaged because of his world-wide reputation in this field.

(b) and (c). In 1968, Air-India obtained the services of experts from M/s. Orlane of Paris for training air-hostesses in beauty treatment. There was no payment as the arrangement was under transportation service contract.

Air-India have employed one French and one Italian Chef-de cuisine for their flight kitchens at Delhi and Bombay respectively to provide cuisine of international standards for their flights. They are paid a monthly salary of U. S. \$900 each. Such experts are not available in India.

**Procedure for Admission of Foreign Students in Indian Universities**

5144. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION



AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procedure followed for admission of foreign students in Indian Universities is so cumbersome that by the time a student is finally admitted the course goes ahead quite far ;

(b) whether the enquiries from foreign students in regard to admission particulars are not attended to in time and this results in the failure of the students to avail of the facilities for admission ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to streamline the whole procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Committee to Suggest Facilities Required by Foreign Students in Indian Universities

5145. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee two years ago to suggest facilities required by foreign students in Indian Universities.

(b) whether according to a news report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 24th June, 1971 the Committee is said to have not started its work as yet ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the inactivity of the Committee and the expenditure incurred on this Committee so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir. However, an Advisory Committee for the welfare of foreign students in India, which was set up by the Ministry of Education

and Social Welfare in January, 1967, has been functioning.

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

Expenditure Incurred on Tourist Promotion in Union Territories

5146. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on tourist promotion from Central funds, in each Union Territory during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by India Tourism Development Corporation for tourist promotion in each Union Territory during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b) The tourist promotional campaign of the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation, both at home and abroad, is an integrated one which seeks to project a total image of India as a country of great tourist attractions. It is not possible to give figures of expenditure on this account Territory or State wise.

Posts filled in the Commission of Railway Safety

5147. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any posts in the Commission of Railway Safety have been filled from among the officers of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the total number of posts in the Commission and the number of posts so filled ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). There are 9 Class I posts in the Commission of Railway Safety. None of them has been filled by an officer drawn from the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Ministry of Railways, as no

suitable officer from that Organisation has opted for service with the Commission of Railway Safety.

Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students in Uttar Pradesh

5148. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant provided by the Central Government to Uttar Pradesh during the financial year 1971-72 for disbursement as scholarships to the Post-Matric students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities ; and

(b) the per capita amount fixed for Post-Matric students of different classes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) Scheduled Castes Rs. 90 40 lakhs

Scheduled Tribes Rs. 0.45 lakhs

This is over and above the State Government's committed share.

(b) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are paid a monthly maintenance allowance varying from Rs. 27 p.m. to Rs. 112.50 p.m (depending upon the course of study and whether the candidate stays in a hostel or is a day scholar) and all non-refundable compulsory fees and approved study tour and thesis typing/printing charges. A statement is attached.

### *Statement*

#### MAINTENANCE CHARGES

Courses of study	For meritorious students*		For others**	
	Monthly Rates for those residing in hostels	Monthly Rates for day scholars	Monthly rates for those residing in hostels	Monthly rates for day scholars
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preparatory/Pre-University, I.Sc., I A., I.Com., I.Sc. (Agr.), B.Sc., B.A., B.Com., Corresponding Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses	60	40 50	40	27

\*'Meritorious students' means the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 1st Division (or at least 60% of the marks in the aggregate where no division is awarded or equivalent grading where any other grading system is used) in their Matric/Higher Secondary/Intermediate/University Final Examination.

\*\*'Others means the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who do not secure 1st Division (or at least 60% of the marks in the aggregate where no division is awarded or an equivalent grading where any other grading system is used) in their Matric/Higher Secondary/Intermediate/University Final Examination.

1	2	3	4	5
M.Sc., M.A., M.Com., LL.B., LL.M. and third Year Class in Hons. Courses, Corresponding Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses	75	52.50	50	35
D.Sc., D.Litt., Ph.D.	90	67.50	60	45
Diploma/Certificate courses in Agr., Veterinary Science, Hygiene and Public Health Courses, Sanitary Inspector's Courses, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical Courses, Sub-officers courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur	60	40.50	40	27
Diploma and Degree Courses in Indian medicine	60	40.50	40	27
Teacher's Training and Physical Education				
(a) Under Graduate Courses	60	40.50	40	27
(b) Post-Graduate Courses	75	52.50	50	35
B.Sc. (Agr.), B.V.Sc., Diploma courses in Rural Services Civil and Rural Engineering	75	52.50	50	35
Post-Graduate courses in Agr. Post Diploma Courses in Cooperation/Community Development	90	67.50	60	45
Bachelor of Nursing and Bachelor of Pharmacy	97.50	75	65	50
Diploma/Certificate Courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and courses for Overseers, Draftsmen, Surveyor, Electrician, Tool maker and wireless operator	97.50	75	65	50

1	2	3	4	5
Degree courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and B.A. M & S or other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy.	112.50	90	75	60
Trade Courses, e.g. Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type-writing, tailoring, tanning and Leather Goods Manufacture, etc.	Ad-hoc financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. (inclusive of fees).			

### *Fees*

Scholars will be paid enrolment/registration, tuition, games, union, library, magazine, medical, examination and such other fees compulsorily payable by the scholar to the Institution or University/Board, Refundable deposits like caution money, security deposit will, however, be excluded.

### *Study Tours*

Study tour charges upto a maximum of Rs. 100/- per year limited to the actual expenditure incurred by the students on train/bus fares, tonga charges, etc will be paid to the scholars studying professional courses, provided that the Head of the Institution certifies that study tour is essential for the scholar for the completion of his course of study.

### *Thesis Typing/Printing Charges*

Thesis typing/printing charges upto a maximum of Rs. 100/- will also be paid to research scholars on recommendation of the Head of the Institution.

### **Proposal to declare Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu as a Tourist Centre**

5149. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to declare Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu as a Tourist Centre and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Kanchipuram is already attracting a large number of home tourists, and no formal declaration by Government is required.

### **Amount Sanctioned for Sound and Light Spectacle at Mahabalipuram**

5150 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the Sound and Light Spectacle at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The estimates are yet to be received, after which necessary financial sanctions will be made.

### **Design and Estimate of Oil Jetty at Madras Port**

5151. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms that have submitted their design and estimate for the all weather oil jetty in the Madras Port ;

(b) the procedure adopted for the selection and approval of the design and estimate ;

(c) the estimates and the features of the designs received in this regard ; and

(d) whether the financial sanction was given on the reports of the concerned technical authority ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) to (c). Except for obtaining a preliminary report and outline proposals on the Project in 1964 and 1965 from M/s. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, a firm of Consulting Engineers, the original Project Report including the design of the Oil Dock and the estimate were prepared entirely by the Port Trust themselves. These were subsequently modified by the Port Trust on the advice of a high Level Technical Committee appointed by them in 1969, in consultation with the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

**Construction of Oil Jetty at Madras port**

**5152 SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of estimate sanctioned for the construction of an all weather oil jetty in the Madras Port ;

(b) the date of sanction accorded by Government ;

(c) the date of commencement of the construction work ; and

(d) the anticipated date of completion of the project ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the Oil Dock of which the Oil Jetty forms a part. The revised cost of the construction of the Oil Dock Project, which is yet to be sanctioned by Government, is estimated at Rs. 23.20 crores as against the estimate of Rs. 9.06 crores sanctioned in January 1969.

(c) The work on the Oil Dock was commenced in 1966.

(d) The Oil Jetty, which is a part of the Oil Dock, is expected to be completed in

early 1972 while the remaining portion of the Oil Dock is expected to be completed by September 1972.

**Arrest of Fr. George C. Paikadu in connection with Fake Currency Notes**

**5153. SHRI GANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news of arrest of Fr. George C. Paikadu, a priest at Chirakadu in Kottayam District of Kerala, in connection with fake currency notes ;

(b) whether more than ten other persons have been arrested from Andhra Pradesh in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**Pay Scales in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation**

**5154. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (a Government of India Undertaking) in the Assam region by taking over the work from its predecessor the RSN, IGN and Rly. Co. Ltd and

(b) if so, the pay scales of various grades of employees before the taking over of these companies and the pay scales now existing in the Corporation ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, & SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation which was set up in February 1967 took over the work of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd., in May, 1967 in pursuance of a scheme of Arrangements approved by the Calcutta High Court.

(b) A statement showing the pay scales of various grades of employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Co., and of those of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See, No. LT-683/71.*]

**American Foundations Operating in Educational and Social Welfare Field**

5155. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of American Foundations (P) operating in India in the educational and social welfare field ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to control their activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to available information, nine American Foundations are rendering financial assistance in the form of grants/fellowships.

(b) Assistance by these Foundations is given only with the approval of the Government of India.

**International Gang of Idol Lifters**

5156. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 30th June, 1971 wherein it has been stated that an international gang of idol lifters is currently busy in stealing precious idols from various temples and holy shrines in the hilly regions of Jammu ;

(b) if so, the number of idols which have been stolen during the last one year from different hilly areas of Simla and Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop this menace ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Lakshmi Narayan and Gupta-Ganga temples at Bhaderwah from where four idols are reported to have been stolen are not centrally protected monuments. There has, however, been no theft of art objects from any Centrally protected monuments, sites and museums in the hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir State during the last one year. Only one theft was reported from the Centrally protected monuments/sites in Himachal Pradesh during the period 1968 to date.

(c) The measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent thefts from monuments, museums and to prevent illegal export of antiquities have already been stated in reply to part (b), (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1989 answered in the Lok Sabha on 11.6.71.

**Proposal to Purchase High Capacity Air-bus type of aircraft on routes operated by Indian Airlines**

5157. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to purchase and fly high capacity air-bus type of aircraft on major routes operated by Indian Airlines ;

(b) whether Government are negotiating with some foreign firms for the purchase of the above-mentioned type of aircraft ; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached with any of the firms so far, and if so, the terms of agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The management of Indian Airlines is, however, making a study of its fleet requirements during the current decade.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Assistant Aerodrome Officers  
in the Civil Aviation Department**

5158. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the Civil Aviation Department and if so, the action taken to fill up these posts ;

(b) whether a number of posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers reserved for Departmental quota have been lying vacant for quite some-time past and if so, the number of posts and reasons for not filling them up ; and

(c) whether the seniority of Aerodrome Assistants who were promoted more than a year back has not yet been fixed and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) A requisition for direct recruitment of 78 Assistant Aerodrome Officers was sent to the U.P.S.C. on 19-2-1971, who advertised the posts on the 8th May, 1971. The last date for submission of applications was 7-6-1971.

(b) and (c). One post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer is available from 28-11-1970 and 13 from 10-3-1971 to be filled by departmental promotion. The vacancies could not be filled so far as a new Grade of Aerodrome Assistants has been created and the Recruitment Rules for filling the posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers have had to be modified to make the Aerodrome Assistants eligible for promotion to the Grade of Assistant Aerodrome Officers. The seniority of Aerodrome Assistants initially appointed from the grade of Operators, both on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and a limited qualified test had also to be settled. This matter has been examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the seniority since finalised.

**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में निदेशक  
के पद का भरा जाना**

5159. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में निदेशक का पद नियमित आधार पर केवल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ही भरा जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष में इस रिक्त पद को नियमित आधार पर भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० बी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). पूर्ववर्ती निदेशक 23-2-1970 को सेवानिवृत्त हुए थे। क्योंकि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, इसलिए निदेशक के पद पर दीर्घकालीन आधार पर तुरन्त नियुक्ति करना उचित नहीं समझा गया। इसलिए, इस पद पर, मंत्रालय के एक स्थायी उप-सचिव को तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था। वह 2 अक्तूबर, 1970 को सेवानिवृत्त हुए। उसके बाद, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के प्रधान सम्पादक, डा० गोपाल शर्मा को, अगले आदेशों तक निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया। इसी बीच निदेशक के पद के लिए, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को उप-युक्त नामों की सिफारिश करने के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा० दौलत सिंह कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में तथा दो अन्य सदस्यों की एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया। उक्त समिति की पहली बैठक 8 नवम्बर, 1970 को हुई और उसके बाद दो बैठकें और हुईं तथा उसने अन्ततः तीन नामों की नामिका की सिफारिश की। सूची में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष डा० नगेन्द्र के नाम की प्रथम स्थान पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सिफारिश की गई। किन्तु, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने यह सलाह दी कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्ति प्रतियोगात्मक चयन के तरीके से की जानी चाहिए। तदनुसार, उन्होंने इस प्रयोजन के लिए आयोग को मांग भेजने की सलाह

बी। तदनुसार 13 मई, 1971 को मांग भेज दी गई।

**Loans advanced in Orissa under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme**

5160. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan has been advanced to any person or parties in Orissa under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the names of persons or parties and the amount of loans advanced so far in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No application for loan has been received from any party in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

**Applications received for grant of Loans by Nationalised Banks in Orissa**

5161. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received so far by the Nationalised Banks in Orissa for granting loans for Small Scale Industries, agricultural inputs, irrigation purposes, farming and crop loan purposes :

(b) the number of persons to whom loans were given by the Nationalised Banks and the total amount of loans advanced so far ; and

(c) the action being taken on the remaining applications pending with those banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is not maintained by banks in the form asked for by the Hon'ble member.

However data regarding number of loans sanctioned by nationalised bank and the amount outstanding in Orissa State as at the end of December 1970 are given below :—

	No. of units/ A/Cs.	Amount Outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
Small Scale Industries	243	113.70
Agriculture	1095	18.86

Since nationalisation, the nationalised banks have adopted a liberalised credit policy in respect of hitherto neglected sectors like small scale industries and agriculture. The banks consider all applications on merits, provided the schemes are operationally viable. If specific complaints of delay are received, the banks are asked to look into them.

**Amount allocated to Orissa for central Sector Road Schemes**

5162. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allocated to Orissa for Central Sector Road Schemes during the years 1969-70 and 1971-72 and the amount spent during the above period, year-wise ;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has implemented any of the recommendations made at the meeting of the State Public Works Secretaries and Chief Engineers ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(d) what are the Central Sector Road Schemes in Orissa which were implemented in these three years in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND



**TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**

Year	Funds allotted	Expenditure incurred during the year
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1969-70	43.26	42.59
1970-71	114.16	102.87
1971-72	39.74 (Out of "Vote on account" for expenditure during the period April-July 1971)	Expenditure figures for the year will be available only after the close of the finan- cial year

(b) and (c). The meeting of the State Public Works Secretaries and Chief Engineers was held in Delhi from the 5th to 7th June 1970 and the draft summary record of the same has been sent to the State Governments only recently.

(d) Besides continuing "Carry-over" works spilling over from the period preceding Fourth Plan, estimates amounting to Rs. 345.11 lakhs for new works for development of national highways have been sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan so far, which are all in various stages of progress.

**Development of Tourism in Kerala during Fourth Plan Period**

**5163. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :**  
**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have formulated any scheme to promote tourism in the State ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the amount proposed to be given to the State Government during the Fourth Plan period ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have sought any assistance from the Central Government for the purpose ; and

(d) if so, the amount asked for and the amount sanctioned by the Central Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) to (d). A statement showing tourism schemes proposed to be taken up by the Government of Kerala during the Fourth Plan is attached. These will be financed entirely by the State Government.

In the Central Sector, the following schemes have been included :

1. Kovalam beach resort development—proposed outlay Rs. 221.58 lakhs ; Rs. 86.58 lakhs by Department of Tourism and Rs. 135.00 lakhs by Indian Tourism Development Corporation.
2. Youth hostel at Trivandrum—estimated cost about Rs. 3 lakhs.
3. Development of facilities at Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary—allocation yet to be determined.

*Statement*

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. Accommodation at Malampuzha	2.75
2. Development of Bekkal	1.75
3. Development of Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary	7.50
4. Tourist Publicity	2.00
5. Development of Kumarakom	1.00
6. Development of Thirumullavaram	3.75
7. Development of Kevalam and water supply scheme	5.00*
8. Kerala Tourism Corporation	5.00
9. Training of staff	0.50
10. Development of Palaruvi	7.50
11. Development of Ponmudi	5.00
12. Development of Ezhumalai	3.75
13. Development of Kappad	2.50
14. Construction of a floating jetty at Periyar	2.00
Total	50.00

\*The outlay is now increased to Rs. 11.30 lakhs which will be met by readjustment within the Plan outlay.

**Inducement to National Shipping Lines for operating on less Economic routes**

5164. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipper's Council has asked the Shipping Board to induce the National Shipping lines to fill the gap in the shipping services and give preference in the matter of grant of financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund to only those lines which operate on less economic routes ; and

(b) if so, its effect on the sale of Indian commodities abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In December 1970, the All India Shippers' Council had submitted a note of adequacy of Shipping services for

India's overseas trade suggesting *inter alia* that National Shipping Lines may be induced to fill the gap in the shipping services and that preference in grant of financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund be given to those lines which operate on less economic routes. As the question of additional shipping services to developing countries was already under the consideration of a sub-committee of the National Shipping Board, the above proposal has also been referred to the Sub-Committee for examination and report. The Sub-Committee will consider the aspect raised in part (b) of the question also.

**Payment of leave-salary in lieu of earned leave to Government Employees**

5165. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to pay salary to Government employees in lieu of earned leave

has been under consideration of Government for quite a long time; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to the answer given on the 11th December, 1970 to unstarred question No. 4316 asked by Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

(b) The matter is now engaging the attention of the Third Pay Commission who have in their questionnaire invited comments on this item among others.

12.00 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### REPORTED BLOWING UP OF RAILWAY TRACK ON EASTERN RAILWAY BY PAKISTANI SABOTEURS

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported blowing up of Railway track between Majdia and Burnpur in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway by explosive mines placed by Pakistani saboteurs.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Sir, at about 05 55 hrs. on 13.7.1977, when 730 Up—Engine and Brake Van only—passed over the track beyond the Kilometre Post No. 108/6 towards Banpur, the Train Guard heard a loud explosion behind him. The Guard came to Banpur Station and reported the matter to the Assistant Station Master on duty. The Guard then went back to the place of occurrence with the Engine and Brake Van and saw that one length of rail on the Up Main Line, i.e. the western rail, was bent vertically about 10 inches and 2 CST—9 plates and 2 tie bars

were broken, by the explosion. There was a hole in the ground about 3 feet in diameter and about 2 feet deep. The Guard deputed the fireman of the Engine at the place of occurrence to stop any train coming on that line and went back to Banpur and informed the Station Master of all the details. The Station Master informed all concerned including Military authorities at Krishnanagar.

The place of occurrence is at Kilometre Post No. 108/6 in between Majdia and Banpur on the Up Main Line and it lies within one mile from Changkhali Border, that is to say, East Pakistan Border diagonally across the field north east of the place of occurrence.

The Border Security Force came to the place of occurrence and recovered one unexploded anti-tank mine just opposite to the burst rail. The Military representative with force came shortly afterwards and ordered that there should be no movement of Trains until the Export came. The Export came within an hour and took over the unexploded anti-tank mine for investigation.

The Assistant Engineer and the Permanent Way Inspector's staff, etc., went to the place of occurrence at about 10.35 hrs. and repaired the bent rail and replaced the two broken CST-9 plates and two tie bars and declared the track fit for running at 11.35 hours.

The Government Railway Police, Rana-ghat started case No. 4 on the same day under Section 126, Indian Railways Act, read with Section 3 & 5 of Indian Explosive Substances Act. The case is under investigation.

So far no arrests have been made.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, unfortunately, this occurrence took place on the Railways and we have to address this call attention motion to the Minister of Railways. The information we have got appears to be a sad commentary on the state of our border defences in that sensitive region of Indo-Pakistan border where just a few kilometres across Pakistani army is almost smarting for a fight...

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): itching for a fight.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :** The information given to us has several lacunae and it is not very clear from the statement as to what was the actual cause of the explosion. The newspapers reported what really exploded on the track and burst the rail was a dynamite. I don't know whether that is correct. The anti-tank mine that was discovered later was an unexploded one. Has the Railway Minister any information as to the actual cause of the explosion? What did explode? His statement does not also state as to when the civil and police authorities and border security force and army authorities reached the place of accident. Of course, the old station master at Burnpur could do no more than inform the army authorities and district authorities and police authorities at Krishnanagar, district headquarters, which is about 40 to 50 KM from that place. It is not directly connected by rail. The railway connection is rather circuitous. There is a road connection. So, I want to know this: When did the concerned authorities connected with the defence of the railway track actually arrive, one by one? His statement does not make that clear.

The third question is of a general sort. What is the sort of liaison that is maintained by Railway Administration in this zone and by the Defence Authorities, with regard to the guarding of the railway track? The Minister's statement does not give that impression. I find from the *Statesman* of Calcutta of July 14th that after this explosion took place the police officer said that as a preventive measure a platoon of force had been deployed for round-the-clock patrol duty along the railway track between Gede to Majdia. That is becoming wise after the theft has taken place! Why did not the police authorities, army authorities or border security people think of guarding the track beforehand? I don't blame the Minister or the Railway Administration as such. Mr. Hanumanthaiya is a senior Member of the Cabinet. I want to know what actually is being done here. This is a sensitive border and the security and defence arrangements must be tip-top; but it does not appear to be so on the face of it, from this statement.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :** I share the anxiety of the hon. Member. He asked about the timing, I think. The Engineer, the Permanent Way Inspector, all reached the place of occurrence immediately. Within 4

hours and 40 minutes everybody was there. Everybody concerned including the military reached the spot expeditiously and there has been no delay. About the other question regarding the type of material used, this is under investigation. Technical people have to tell us what is the type of material used. The anti-tank mine and other things that he mentioned have been handed over to the military. The most important point is that these tracks must be patrolled. That is what we are proposing. We had certain discussions. I did discuss this with the Minister in Bengal when that Ministry was in office. I had discussions with the Defence Minister also. Besides the security force, there is the police force and railway protection force. In case of patrolling by army, everybody seems to feel ensured of better safety. Therefore, there is now a proposal to post military personnel also to patrol. So, all possible measures are being taken. As the hon. Member and the House know, we shall not be able to exactly foresee the time and place of an accident or saboteur activity, and it is only after the event that we come into the picture. But, if military patrolling is introduced it will greatly help, I understand. I am asking even the RPF personnel to patrol at appropriate places where it is expected that these things will happen.

**SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURY :** Has it been ascertained from the marks on the anti-tank-mine whether it was from the Indian ordnance factories or from the Pakistan ordnance factories, because according to the papers it was stolen from some ordnance factory and the papers do not say whether it was from the Indian or Pakistan ordnance factory? Has that aspect of the matter been gone into?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :** Yes, it has been gone into. As the hon. Member knows, it is such a serious matter to make allegations against our own factory or the Pakistan personnel. It is under investigation. I may require a few days more to know correctly the origin of this anti-tank-mine.

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chatrapur) :** Let him then make a statement.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Bihar) :** Let him not become wiser after the event only.

**SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL (Dabhoi) :** We find from the newspaper reports that the

Majdia district is a strategic point which is about 2½ k.m. from the Pakistan border. As my hon. friend has said, the authorities could have foreseen things and could have managed to provide security on that track for our trains. But we can say that it was the quick sense of the engine-driver which averted great devastation and saved the lives of hundreds of passengers.

But we also read from the newspapers that there is no adequate security arrangement. For, on the next day, that is, the 14th July, we find that a group of Pakistan army-men rushed into the same border territory and started firing indiscriminately. This shows that the border does not have adequate security, which is a point of worry not only to that part of the country but to the whole country. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what adequate measures have been taken for the security of this area?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :** The hon. Member will feel greatly relieved to know that it was not a passenger train but only an engine and a brake van, and, therefore, there was no danger to lives of hundreds of passengers. Regarding the other point that he has raised, I have already answered it earlier in reply to Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's question.

**DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) :** This calling-attention-notice should have been answered by the Home Minister or the Defence Minister, because during the last few days, the Calcutta papers like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindustan Standard* etc. are publishing reports after reports about the attempts of the Pakistani agents to commit acts of sabotage inside West Bengal. This incident on the railway track is just one incident in a series. A few days back, a mine exploded, and one BSI officer was killed. In another instance, a man was carrying some explosive material inside a pumpkin and that exploded, and certain people were killed. I have no time to go into all those reports. But these reports clearly reveal that attempts are being made to blow up our railway lines, our bridges, culverts, installations, houses and everything.

There is a systematic attempt made by Pakistani infiltrators and others. But the

whole thing has been treated rather lightly by the Inspector General of Police, Shri P. K. Basu, according to a report which appears in yesterday's *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. It says that a part of the track was blown up and whether there has been an attempt at sabotage would only be known after enquiries. He said 'From first hand reports, it seems that an attempt to destroy the railway track was amateurish'. He is not an explosive expert; he is an Inspector General of Police risen from a lower rank. He does not know anything about mines or explosives. But he goes on making all kinds of statements to newspaper reporters. This shows what precautionary measures the Government of India are taking when the enemy is at our border.

It is mentioned in the Minister's statement :

"The place of occurrence is at kilometre Post No. 108/6 in between Majdia and Banpur on the Up Main Line and it lies within one mile from Changkhali border, that is to say, the East Pakistan border..."

There is no military, no border security force. Yesterday we had a little brush with Shri Jagjiwan Ram. There was no military sentry, no border security force, no anti-espionage staff working.

Somebody comes, plants a mine or a couple of mines. What happens. A mine explodes. The Station Master informs all concerned. So police comes, then border security force comes, then military comes. It takes three hours. Just imagine the situation. We are living in what world? Shri Hanumanthaiya is not to be blamed for this. The entire Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry should be blamed for this callous attitude towards the security of the borders of India. We come from the area. We are agitated over this. I represent a border area. I have visited those areas. Sometimes there is shelling from across the border. People are killed on this side. Then we send a protest note or start counter-shelling after a few minutes or few hours.

Therefore, this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Our borders should be strongly secured against enemy agents or infiltrators who are doing a lot of mischief over there.

[Dr. Ranan Sen]

Secondly, the railway track should be properly guarded, and that too by the military. What does the RPF know about mines and explosives? They know a little about point 303 rifles. Therefore, intelligence has to be strengthened from the Home department; secondly, military personnel should be strengthened there; thirdly, military intelligence should be tightened up. Fourthly, the railway track and other important installations should be properly guarded.

After making these suggestions, I want to know whether the Railway Minister has sent any strong note to all the heads of the railway department to make arrangements on behalf of the railways also to guard all the railheads and lines all throughout the West Bengal area bordering Bangla Desh. Have actual arrangements been made to guard railway culverts, and railway bridges and lines so that suspicious people are apprehended and brought to book as soon as they are found out?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am thankful to the hon member for his suggestions. Most of them are acceptable. So far as Defence and the Home Ministry are concerned, I am told, they will be able to answer about their part. In this question, I am concerned only with the railways. I have been worried for the last two months because many of these tracks even in Bihar have to be patrolled because of these criminal activities, and I am wholly in agreement with the hon. Member that so far as the border area adjoining Pakistan is concerned, not merely the civil authorities but the military have also to co-ordinate their efforts in order to ensure maintenance of track, safeguarding of bridges and other things. I have already said that it will satisfy the hon. Member to know that military petrolling is contemplated. Probably it will take place soon.

श्री भारतीसह चौहान (धार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि यह जो एक्सप्लॉजेंट हुआ है, उसके बाद केन्द्रीय शासन सुरक्षा का कुछ इन्तजाम करने की बिन्ता कर रहा है। परन्तु यह भली-भाँति मालूम है कि जब पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में आक्रमण किया, तब उसने इसी तरह काश्मीर में भी सीबोटाज किया था

और उस का जो परिणाम देश को भुगतना पड़ा, वह हमारे सामने प्रत्यक्ष है। समय-समय पर पालियामेंट में आसाम, बंगाल और अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की गम्भीर स्थिति पर विचार हुआ है, इस विषय में कई सुझाव किये गये हैं और शासन ने भी वह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह वहाँ पर सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करेगा। मैंने पिछली डीबेट्स को देखा है। उनमें यह भी कहा गया था कि इन बार्डर एरियाज में रोडज की भी कमी है, इस लिए सरकार वहाँ पर पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रही है, क्योंकि रोडज के न होने से वह समय पर पुलिस और मिलिटरी नहीं भेज पाती है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में जो षड्यंत्र किया था, आज की स्थिति से उसी का आभास मिलता है। इसलिए शासन को भारत की पूर्वोत्तर सीमा पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उस में जो भी कमियाँ हों, उन को दूर करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

भारतीय जनसंघ ने चार साल पहले इस बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था कि अगर पूर्वोत्तर भारत की समुचित सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करनी है, तो वहाँ पर एक विशेष प्रशासन स्थापित किया जाये। अब सुना है कि केन्द्रीय शासन उस पर विचार करने जा रहा है। लेकिन होता यह है कि जब कोई मुसीबत आती है, तब सरकार की आँखें खुलती हैं, किन्तु उस से पूर्व वह समस्या की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है और उस का खूब शिथिलता तथा निष्क्रियता का रहता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि वहाँ पर आज जो परिस्थिति है, उसको टैकल करने के लिए केवल प्रशासन को विशेष अधिकार देना या प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, बल्कि इस विषय में वहाँ की जनता का भी सहयोग लेना होगा। उस क्षेत्र में लाबों की ताबाद में शरणाधीन आ रहे हैं। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि उन में हजारों जासूस भी होंगे। अगर प्रशासन यह सोचे कि इन शरणाधीनों को स्क्रीन करके यह पता लगाया जावे कि उन में से जासूस कौन हैं, तो

उसको एक बड़ी भारी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए वहां की जनता से सहयोग लेना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहा है।

उस क्षेत्र में केवल हमारी रेलवे ही नहीं है, और भी कई कनसर्न हैं। सरकार कहां कहां अपनी फौज पहुंचा पायेगी? इसलिए उस को वहां की जनता का सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा और इन षड्यन्त्रों का मुकाबला करने के लिए उसको प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। उदाहरण के लिए अगर कहीं आग लग गई, और गांव में प्रशिक्षित लोग न रहे, तो वे उस पर काबू नहीं पा सकेंगे। तो इस की आप व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं क्या? यह मेरा एक प्रश्न है।

साथ ही यह वही संकेत है क्या शासन ऐसा महसूस कर रहा है? भारत सरकार क्या इस बात को महसूस कर रही है कि 1965 में जिम तरह से पाकिस्तान ने पहले घुसपैठ की जो बाते चालू की थी वही संकेत इस बार भी है? जो यह रेल की दुर्घटना हुई है वह उसी का संकेत है?

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेल दुर्घटना में कौन-कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गए हैं? क्या उन्हें पकड़ा गया है? अगर पकड़ा गया है तो वह कौन व्यक्ति है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस की जांच हो रही है और उसमें विलम्ब लगेगा। बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है युद्ध आप के सिर पर है और आप कह रहे हैं कि उसमें विलम्ब लगेगा। यह तो कोई सख्तमता की बात नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन ऐसा महसूस कर रहा है कि यह जो संकेत है यह युद्ध का संकेत है? यह मेरे तीन प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर मैं चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :** Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned public co-operation. One of the steps we have already taken pertains to that subject. Instructions have been issued to the railways in co-operation with the education authorities to conduct educative propaganda on the subject of safety

on railway tracks in their adjoining villages. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a circular to all the State Governments to educate the villagers in the vicinity of the Railways and make them responsible for safeguarding the tracks with the help of Block Development Officers, Publicity Officers and others. I wholly agree that public co-operation is necessary. I once appealed to the hon. Members of this House to take the initiative in their respective constituencies and mobilise public co-operation.

Regarding the other remarks made by my hon. friend, they are general, pertaining to the safety and defence of the country with which all of us, whether in Government or in the Opposition, are patriotically co-operating. There is no difference on these general observations.

**DR RANEN SEN :** Sir, may I ask the Minister whether definite discussions with the Defence Minister have taken place after this railway accident? He has not answered that question.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :** It is not that the Defence Ministry is sleeping over the matter. They are taking various steps and the Bangla Desh affair, as you know, has made everyone of us sit up, they are doing things.

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** जनता के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र जब तक आप स्थापित नहीं करेंगे तब तक जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं हो सकेगा।

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) :** It is really unfortunate that after our hon. Home Minister and our hon. Defence Minister firmly declared that adequate measures would be taken to avoid such dangers in the border areas, we now see the same incident, in a most important part of the country, a sensitive area, has taken place. I want to ask one or two questions of the hon. Minister. Just after the explosion on the track, the railway accident, the Rajdhani Express was on the track. May I know whether the Minister has thought of any mechanical device which can detect any sort of such explosive things, so that the driver can pull back the train in time and so that no accident or no such type of explosions could take place on the railway tracks?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member has something in his mind. I will discuss it with him privately and get his opinion.

12.35 hrs.

### RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, I beg your leave to raise a matter of privilege that has been caused by the unnecessary interference of the Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly with reference to what transpired in this House on the 13th of this month.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : On a point of order, Sir. We saw in the papers that when this matter was raised in the Tamilnadu Assembly, the Speaker of that Assembly said that there was a *prima facie* case, but he said he would write to you, the Speaker of Lok Sabha. So, is it proper that this should be raised at this moment before you get that communication from him? Otherwise, unnecessary bad blood would be created between the two Houses.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Bad blood has been already created. Mr. Krishna is right. No State Assembly has a right to question the right of an MP to speak in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna, I have not given by consent to this motion so far.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I am aware of it. But I would like to quote one sentence to which serious objection has been taken by the hon. Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly. It pertains to what Mr. Shivappa said here. I quote :

"What was the Tamilnadu Government creating all *galatta* and hullabaloo"

This is the only sentence on which the hon. Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly comes to a conclusion that a *prima facie* case has been established that a breach of the privilege of the Tamilnadu Assembly has taken place. Is there any reference anywhere to the Tamilnadu Assembly in Mr. Shivappa's speech? No. There is only reference to the Tamilnadu Government. Government can never be equated with the legislature. I feel under the Constitution we have got to perform our duties as Members of Parliament without any

hindrance or outside interference, I deem it proper that this House should be seized of this matter. I am not very sensitive about privileges of MPs as well as members of State Legislatures, but I am sure, Sir, you will take it up with the Speaker of the Tamilnadu Assembly and see how far certain conventions can be established whereby a Member of Parliament could reassert his right to say whatever is proper. After all, you are the person to restrain us from going beyond limits. I would leave it at that and I would abide by whatever ruling you may give.

श्री एन० एन० पांडेय (गोरखपुर) : श्रीमन, जहाँ तक प्रश्न है तामिलनाडु विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के निर्णय का, जो यहाँ पर माननीय श्री शिवप्पा साहब ने कालिग अटेंशन मोशन पर दो शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया, मैं नहीं समझता कि उन शब्दों में कोई ऐसी बात थी कि तामिलनाडु असेम्बली के विधान सभा के सदस्यों पर या उस हाउस के ऊपर उसमें कोई ऐस्पेशन कास्ट किया गया हो, मैं आप का ध्यान उन शब्दों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब यह मोशन आएगी तब आप कह लेना ।

श्री एन० एन० पांडेय : मैं तो फैक्ट्स की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह हाउस अपने प्रोसीजर का मास्टर है... (ब्यवधान) ...मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो "गलाटा" शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, तामिल लैक्सिकन डिक्शनरी, वाल्यूम, 2 पृष्ठ 730 के अनुसार इस के अर्थ हैं—रायट, कमीशन, दुसुल्ट, इसरक्शन, इट्राइफ इन अर्थों में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिसमें तामिलनाडु असेम्बली का किसी तरह से कोई अपमान किया गया हो। हुल्ला-गुल्ला भी ऐसा शब्द नहीं है जिस पर आपत्ति की जा सके, फिर भी यदि आपत्तिजनक हो, तो हमारे सदन की प्रक्रिया नियमावली के अनुसार आप को अधिकार है, आप उस को एक्सपंज कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी तामिलनाडु असेम्बली ने—जैसा श्री कृष्णा ने कहा है—केवल शब्दों के



आधार पर प्राइमा-फेसी केस इस्टैब्लिश कर के आप के पास ऐक्शन के लिये भेजा है।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान प्रिविलेज के बारे में पार्लियामेंट आफ इण्डिया की जो ज्वाइन्ट कन्वेंशन हुई थी, उसकी तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया था—ऐसे मामले में एक हाउस का स्पीकर दूसरे हाउस के स्पीकर के पाम किसी सदस्य के विरुद्ध प्राइमा-फेसी केस इस्टैब्लिश होने के बाद कार्यवाही के लिये भेज सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि तामिलनाडु असेम्बली प्राइमा-फेसी केस इस्टैब्लिश करके आप के पास रेफ्रेन्स के लिये भेजती है तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के पास उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन के सिवा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह जाता है। आप को एन्कवायरी करके अपनी कार्यवाही से उन्हें अवगत कराना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना ने कुछ इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप के सामने रख दी है, जिसमें इस सदन पर और इसके माननीय सदस्यों पर एक प्रकार से हमला किया गया है, जिस में इस सदन के सदस्यों का बोलना और निष्पक्षतापूर्वक काम करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :** Sir, Shri Lakkappa and I have also sent a motion about this. I am not going to elaborate anything about that. I will only say that I fully agree with Shri Krishna and I request you to give your consent to raise the question of privilege and to accept it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** About the question which has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Krishna, about certain observations made in the Tamil Nadu Assembly and specially about the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly I would only submit that we in this House have certain privileges and the members of the State Assembly, including the Speaker, also have certain privileges. We are supreme and sovereign but we should also bear in mind that there is State autonomy and they have a right to criticize us, not on parliamentary proceedings. I am not supporting that. But should we stretch it so far?

There is a government in Tamil Nadu. They have already written to the Speaker of the Assembly and to you. They are already seized of the matter. Let us not create tension between the State Government and the Centre. It is very bad. After all, whatever conventions we develop here should be the ideal for State Governments. Let us not be allergic. If we say something here, let us be prepared to have both brickbats and bouquets. What are we allergic about; what are those privileges. I do not know. Immediately somebody outside says something, we haul him up, whether it is the Speaker of an Assembly or someone else. I request hon. Members not to be allergic and touchy about it. After all, there is a State Assembly there and they have a right to criticize us if we criticize them here. Once we criticize them and their actions, naturally, we have to receive both bouquets and brickbats. Hon. Members should be prepared for that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** About these motions sent by Shri S. M. Krishna and Shri Vayalar Ravi, and also mentioned by Shri Pandey and later on by Shri Banerjee, I also like yourselves read in the papers as to what transpired in the Tamil Nadu Assembly and that the Speaker was sending something in writing to me, which I have not so far received. I am not aware as to what exactly is the background of the whole matter, why the Speaker was compelled to hold Shri Shivappa as guilty of some privilege or haul him up for some breach of privilege. The whole background is not known to me. I am just waiting for the letter from the Speaker.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** That is about the Cauvery waters dispute.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Of course, we had a number of disputes. So much happened in the West Bengal Assembly. They mentioned about us and we mentioned about them. In every part of the country we do criticize each other, not the Presiding Officers or the validity of the decisions of the House. We do have a number of precedents.

In this matter, there was some criticism by an hon. Member of this House regarding certain stand taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu. And Tamil Nadu Members, of course, have their own grievances against the Government of Mysore and others. If we also follow the same thing, if they criticise us and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

we do it in our own way, we also commit the same blunder. If we also, do the same, then there is no solution. So, I think, we should observe restraint in this matter and let us wait for the communication from the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly.

Of course, I have been in the know of all the conventions and practices that we have been following. Luckily, my association with the Presiding Officers' Conference goes right from the time of Shri Mavalankar. From 1952 onwards to 1962, I have been attending the Presiding Officers' Conference as the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly and, later on, as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. There is a long history as to how a Member of one House can be hauled up by the other House, what is the procedure to be followed and all that. I think, before writing about it, the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly must have gone through all those long records as to how to react against each other. When I receive the communication, I shall place it before the House.

#### **RE : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA** (Eluru) : Sir, I would request you to extend the time for the discussion of the Demands relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. This is a very important subject.

**MR. SPEAKER** : We have been extending the time arbitrarily by 1 hour, 2 hours and like that, and the result is that we have to take up the lunch hour also. The lunch-hour decision was upto 21st. Now we are taking up the lunch hour right upto the end of the session. Still, we are running short of the time for the business to be transacted and, as the Business Advisory Committee considered it, we are taking up Saturday also. Do you want to take up Sunday also? If you want to get the time extended, the only thing will be that we will run short of it and the business will not be transacted. We will have a Constitution Amendment Bill also and there are so many other items on the agenda. So, I request you to kindly stick to the programme that we have fixed. In the beginning, 4 hours were allotted to this Ministry and, later on, we extended to 6 hours, I think, we should stick

to the schedule. I will try to accommodate as many of you as possible if you just obey my bell.

12.48 hrs.

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

##### **REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)** : On behalf of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi for the period 1st August, 1969 to 31st March, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—675/71*]

##### **NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH)** : I beg to lay on the Table ;

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R., 986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1971 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—676/71*]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R., 987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1971, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—677/71*]

#### **PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)** : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section

(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, 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. LT—678/71]

12.49 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the public Accounts Committee regarding Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday the 19th July after the voting of Demands for Grants (General) for 1971-72 on 21st July, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) General discussion on the Budgets for 1971-72 and voting of the related demands for grants in respect of the States of Gujarat, Mysore and West Bengal.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1971.

12.50 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE : COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE WORKING OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Hon. Members would recall that during the

Debate on Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I had mentioned that I would be appointing a High Power Committee to make a study of the organisation, financing and functioning of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Accordingly, it has been decided to appoint a Committee to study certain features of the structure organisation, financing and functioning of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and make recommendations for changes and improvements which will strengthen and enable the Commission to achieve the objective of rapid expansion of its programme of survey, exploration and production of gas and oil, both on shore and off-shore, so that the potential oil and gas resources of the country are fully explored and exploited within a measurable period of time and the Commission are able to extend their activities to promising on-shore and offshore areas in neighbouring countries if and when suitable opportunities arise and thus the Commission is able to make rapid and continuous additions to establish reserves and to production to meet the growing needs of the country

The composition of the expert team would be as follows :—

1. Shri K. D. Malaviya, M. P. Chairman.
2. Shri M. S. Pathak, Member  
Member, Planning Commission  
and Chairman Engineers  
India Limited. "
3. Dr. G. Ramaswamy,  
Chief of Exploration, Planning  
and Development, Ministry of  
Petroleum and Chemicals. "
4. Shri N. Krishnan,  
Chief Cost Accounts Officer,  
Ministry of Finance. "
5. A Senior and experienced  
Geologist, whose name will  
be announced later.  
Shri S. N. Ghosh, Chief of  
Publicity Division, Petroleum  
Information Service and  
Editor, Oil Commentary  
will be Secretary. "

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

The terms of reference of the Committee include the following—

### *Programme Planning*

1. To review the organisation for, the methods and techniques and the quality of programme planning and of preparation of Project Reports of the ONGC and the adequacy of the methods and techniques followed for reviewing from time to time and for keeping proper and timely watch on implementation of the programmes and projects and suggest improvements in these matters, where necessary ;

### *Organisational matters*

2. To review the structure of the Commission from the level of the Commission down to the Project, including a review of the composition of the Commission and the distribution of functions and responsibilities among the Chairman and the other whole time Members and the need for and role of part-time Members. The distribution of separate functions and responsibilities among the whole-time Members and how they discharge these and the role that they play in the working of the Commission as a whole should aim at securing the maximum contribution of each Member individually and also to the Commission as a whole.

3. To view the existing decision making processes and those for follow-up of decisions obtaining at various levels within the Commission, in administrative, technical, financial and other matters, the role of the Standing Committee of the Commission ; and the need for any technical committees indicating in what fields and in what manner these should function.

4. To review the existing regional set-up, the area of their coverage, their staffing ; functions and responsibilities and relationship with Headquarters ; whether there is need for the creation of more regions and how their working can be made conducive to better planned and coordinated programme implementation within the whole region and how the regional organisation can become more effective as an operational agency ;

5. To review the present personnel policy of the ONGC, with particular reference to recruitment, training and promotions, rotation

of staff between Directorates and Departments, scope provided for needed specialisation in different fields and the development of managerial and technical competence among the Key personnel with the object of building up greater capacity and self-reliance in the Commission for undertaking more difficult operations, particularly in the off-shore, and on an extended scale and ensuring competent handling of the operations, both managerially and technically ;

### *Finance*

6. To review the existing pattern of financing of the ONGC, particularly the ratio between the equity and loans, and to suggest changes that may help to present a fair picture of the financial results of the Commission's operations and facilitate, and remove any disincentives that their may be, the Commission's taking normal risks involved in oil exploration and production. Also to review the costing system and budgetary control existing in the Commission and suggest measures for improvement.

### *Technical matters*

7. To review the know-how, expertise and technical capabilities at present obtaining in the various technical Directorates and Departments of the Commission and assess how far these need to be strengthened to enable the Commission to expand its programme, particularly in difficult on-shore areas and in off-shore. To view also in this connection the extent and manner of coordination existing among the various technical Directorates and Departments and to assess the practical assistance to operations from the Institute of Petroleum Exploration and review further the relationship of the Institute with other allied scientific and technical Institutes in the country, like the I.I.P. (Indian Institute of Petroleum) This review should lead to the identification of the important areas where gaps exist in technology and know-how and to the suggesting of measures by which these gaps can be quickly bridged, whether by training or recourse to outside assistance of experts or consultancy services.

8. To review whether the geological and well-testing data are properly obtained and documented and fully used in every possible way, by re-checking and re-interpreting where necessary, in planning and implementa-

tation of further programme, and whether in this matter there is adequate coordination between the concerned Directorates.

9. To review in broad terms the adequacy, both in terms of quality and quantity, of seismic, drilling, testing, production and other important equipment at present available and in use in the ONGC, and if gaps and shortcomings are revealed to suggest measures for removing these;

10. To review the deployment of drilling rigs and seismic equipment and suggest measures for their better and more effective utilisation;

The Committee is being requested to give their report within a period of three months.

12.55 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th July, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th July, 1971."

*The motion was adopted*

12.56 hrs.

#### WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE—*rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be very brief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bardwan): Of course, with your permission, Sir.

This is a matter of importance, an important piece of legislation which is sought to be introduced.

This Bill seeks to do away with the entire democratic process of legislation. Because, there could be no opportunity of discussion or of debate in respect any Bill or anything that may be passed or law enacted in respect of West Bengal,

So far as the Constitutional provision is concerned, I know, the Minister will refer to Art. 357. But that should be taken recourse to in gravest emergency: not as a regular procedure to be adopted in every case where Presidential rule is promulgated. So far as the Constitution is concerned, there are various provisions in Part IV, dealing with Directive Principles which are never taken recourse to, and this has become something like a monument of Government's in action and apathy because Government has never taken any steps for the purpose of enforcing the Directive principles.

Just because there is a Constitutional provision it is not necessary that Parliament should abdicate its function of enacting law for the purpose of the State over which Presidential rule is promulgated and leave the entire process of legislating for that State to the executive, in the name of the President. It will give rise to tendencies of passing laws without discussion, laws which will be in the nature of 'anti-people' laws. And, we will have no opportunity to discuss that. The only provision made is that there can be amendment of any of the Acts which are passed by the President in exercise of the powers under this statute. But, Sir, that will be only in the case of amendment that may be proposed, but there is no scope for general discussion or for disapproval of the Presidential Act that may be passed.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Another provision is saying that the President whenever he considers it practicable to do so, shall consult the Consultative Committee. This provision itself contains a rider that the President may not even consult the Consultative Committee. Therefore, there is no scope for discussion or debate on any proposal that the President may choose to enforce.

I wish to make this submission. The only plea that has been taken is that Parliament may not find time to legislate for West Bengal. This plea, I submit, should not be taken into consideration because executive legislation or any expediency cannot really be a substitute for proper legislation to be enacted by the elected body to be considered, debated and discussed.

13 hrs.

No executive expedient can be a substitute for following the ordinary norms of parliamentary democracy. If the House and the Government could find time to initiate Bills and retrograde measures like the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill and if many hours of this House could be taken for passing such a legislation, surely, this House can afford time for the purpose of enacting important legislation which Government think it necessary to be promulgated in West Bengal. Therefore, why should this House be completely bypassed for the purpose of initiating legislation for West Bengal?

The other point to which I want to draw the attention of the House is that the President has the power under the Proclamation to issue ordinances under article 213. Therefore, that power is being retained by the President under the Proclamation itself. If there is any necessity, when Parliament is not in session, certainly the President can issue ordinances, which as hon. Members are aware, will remain for six weeks after the House is called. Within that time, Parliament can pass such legislation. Therefore, I would submit that Government should consider withdrawing this Bill and should not arrogate to themselves such blanket, wide and arbitrary powers to pass any legislation without ever coming to Parliament for the purpose of its sanction.

I would also like to point out that this time the Central Government have dissolved the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, according to us in the most partisan manner, because on the last occasion when President's rule was imposed, for four months the legislature was kept alive, but this time we had the unseemly spectacle that even before the Ministry tendered its resignation, the Assembly was dissolved just to prevent the single largest political party in West Bengal from coming to power through the democratic process. After having dissolved the legislative assembly in the most arbitrary manner now the executive government wants to take up the entire legislative processes also without allowing any Bills or proposed legislation to come before any elected body.

Therefore, I submit that this Bill will be a fraud on the constitutional and legislative power that has been conferred on Government, and this House will not be doing its duty in abdicating all its powers and functions if it enacts this law. Therefore, I beg to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The House will recall that the President has declared in his Proclamation on 29th June this year that the powers of the State Legislature of West Bengal shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament, and hence all the powers of that State legislature are now exercisable by Parliament.

Any important issue in relation to West Bengal can be raised in Parliament under the different provisions of the Rules of Procedure. But the schedule of business before the House is so tight that it would not be possible for it to consider in detail urgent legislative measures which may be required to be enacted for the West Bengal State. Therefore, in accordance with article 357, which my hon. friend has himself cited, it has been the usual practice of Parliament to confer on the President the power of the legislature of a State to make laws.

The present Bill follows in all its major aspects the pattern of earlier legislation on this subject adopted by the House for West Bengal when it was under President's rule on the last occasion. It provides as usual for the setting up of a committee consisting of 60 Members, 40 from Lok Sabha and 20 from

Rajya Sabha. This committee is required to be consulted by the President in regard to the legislative proposals. This is so far as the legislative competence aspect is concerned.

As regards the other aspect as to how the legislature was dissolved etc. etc. all these matters can certainly be discussed when we come before the House for approval of the Proclamation, and that would be the time and not this to discuss those things.

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) : May I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : He should have followed the practice of sending an intimation to me earlier. The Minister has replied.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is just a clarification. Previously also all the Bills meant for West Bengal used to be brought before this House. How is the power taken away now from this Parliament ? Now there is President's rule. We are working as the legislature for West Bengal also. Therefore, all the powers vesting in that Assembly should vest in us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is why the Bill. Dr. Ranen Sen will remember that during the last Presidential rule, we enacted some very important and useful pieces of legislation including land reform legislation and the Consultative Committee was consulted at the time.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce the Bill.

13.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—Contd

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Further discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under

the control of the Ministry of Agriculture together with cut motions moved. We will continue upto 3.30 P.M. How much time does the Minister require for reply ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : About half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can spare that time on Monday. He will reply on Monday.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Yes.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पहले ही कह रहे थे कि चूंकि ऐसी-कल्चर से चार विषय सम्बन्धित हैं इस लिये हम पर कम से कम दस घण्टे चाहियें, लेकिन आपने छः घण्टे ही रखे हैं। अब आधा घण्टा बढ़ाने से क्या होगा ? कम से कम चार घण्टे और बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shinde was on his legs. He will try to be brief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Yes.

Yesterday I said that many senior colleagues of ours had participated in the debate which had been very useful and constructive. Shri Genda Singh, Shri Darbara Singh and a number of others really enlightened us on a number of issues. I am thankful to all the members who have spoken.

I would like to say that Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao was very unfair to me, my Ministry and to my Minister. I am not allergic to criticism. In fact I am such a worker and colleague of yours who would like to welcome criticism as it will help us to improve matters. But when personal references were made to Shri F. A. Ahmed, I felt extremely unhappy.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : I have not said anything objectionable. I have great respect for him. But so far as agriculture is concerned, it is a



[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

very difficult subject for him because he is not an agriculturist and does not know the facts. This was what I said.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I have had the good fortune to work with many Food Ministers. I have worked with Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri Jagjiwan Ram. I have been working with Shri F. A. Ahmed since the last one and a half year. May I tell you that I have found in him one of the finest politicians who has the wisdom to understand the issues ? Therefore it is wrong to say that this Ministry has been thrust on him as it would create a wrong impression in the country about the functioning of the Ministry. This is a public issue and therefore I have tried to reply to this point.

Because of his wisdom, what is happening today in the country. I recall the time a few years earlier when I was speaking from this very place. Acharya Kripalani was then a member of this House. I made a statement since I knew something about agriculture I made a claim at that time that our country was likely to become self-sufficient. Acharya Kripalani rose and requested the Chair that he might be allowed to interrupt. He said, "This young man is making irresponsible statements, he should not make them." I do not blame Acharya Kripalani because that was the feeling of a large section of the politicians and the people in the country. Many people thought that this country would never reach the stage of being self-sufficient. But what has happened today ?

All of us should be proud of this that today our country is on the threshold of being self-sufficient. Our food production has almost reached the figure of 106 million tonnes. Our experts are still struggling because the market arrivals are very heavy, and I think this figure of 106 million tonnes is likely to be an under-estimate.

We were so much dependent on other countries for foodgrains. We were begging at the doors of others. So, all of us should be proud of this.

Do you think this is simply, as an hon. Member said in an interruption yesterday, due to good weather conditions ? I submit that it is not due to whether conditions alone. Of course, in a country like India, whether conditions

are tropical, rainfall plays a very important role, but it is not the weather alone, but it is the human role, the incentive given by the Ministry, the work done by the production side, the management of the food economy by the food Department and as has been rightly pointed out by Shri Darbara Singh, the farmers of this country that have really helped us. We should take a balanced view of the picture. The initiative was taken by the Government of India and we got an excellent response from the farmers.

I have made this comment in this country and elsewhere that in wisdom the farmers of our country are second to none. They are people who understand. They may be illiterate, they may be poor, but they understand. Once the technology is known and it is established and properly demonstrated to them, they act so quickly, so well, so intelligently. Therefore, the initiative taken by my Ministry, the co-operation extended by all State Governments, irrespective of political affiliations, and the response of the farmers have gone a long way in really bringing our country to the stage of self-sufficiency. We need no longer beg at the doors of others for foodgrains. As you are aware, Government has made an announcement on the floor of the House number of times that we are going to stop concessional imports by 1971. i.e., within a few months from now. Government want to stick to this commitment which has been made to this country and to this august House.

We should be happy that last year while the prices of industrial products went up by seven to eight per cent, there has been a fall to the tune of four to five per cent in food prices in this country. Ultimately we have responsibility not only to the producers of this country but to the large section of consumers of this country, very poor people whose purchasing power is low. I am coming to the point how we have tried to safeguard the interests of the producers, but the increase in production has helped us in stabilising prices. The fall in the prices of foodgrains as against the rise in other prices during the last year is really another achievement of my Ministry, of which all of us can be proud.

There has been some criticism in regard to the role of the Food Corporation and also some suggestions. We are taking some action on them. An hon. Member made reference



to corruption etc. We shall not hesitate to take the strongest possible action against anybody who is found guilty of indulging in corrupt practices. But we should take a balanced view about the role of the Food Corporation. For the first time, the public sector undertaking in this country is making a valuable contribution to the economy of our country. It was our dream. We have been talking for many years that there should be State trading in foodgrains, and that a public sector undertaking like the Food Corporation of India should have a commanding and strategic role in the Indian foodgrains market. What has happened today? The Food Corporation has really gained a commanding position in the Indian foodgrains market today. See the procurement figures; see the role the Food Corporation is playing today. Today, the stock position is so happy. We have almost 8.7 million tonnes of foodgrains with us in stock. We wanted that by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan we should have a buffer-stock of five million tonnes. We have attained that in 1970-71, three years earlier. Should we not be proud of this?

Then, with regard to wheat procurement, there has been some criticism. Mr. Genda Singh—he is a very responsible politician—said that we should try to educate the staff of the Food Corporation. I entirely agree; there is need. (Interruption) I entirely share the sentiments of Mr. Genda Singh and other hon. Members who expressed the view that the Food Corporation should try to improve. But I would also like you to appreciate the achievements of the Food Corporation during the last two years, and particularly this year. This year, the Food Corporation has procured wheat, during the last two months and a half, to the tune of 4.7 million tonnes. It is such a gigantic task as has never happened in the history of our country, in the history of agricultural economy. For instance, as compared to 1969-70, we have procured up to June, 22 lakh tonnes; in 1970-71, 23 lakh tonnes; and this year 45 lakh tonnes, and the latest figure is 47 lakh tonnes.

The Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed a target of four million tonnes. Formerly, in the good old days, when the Government used to talk about targets, people used to say—they were sceptical—that they were only paper targets and nothing was going to be realised. What has happened to it now?

The target has not only been achieved, but the targets have been surpassed. We procured much more than the targeted figures. Because of that, what was happened in this country? The fear was despite the role of the Food Corporation, we were thinking that we shall have to import, because there is a wide gap between the public distribution and procurement,—public distribution through fair-price shops and ration shops at controlled prices. The requirement was to the tune of nine million tonnes, and procurement used to be at the level of six million tonnes. There was a gap of three million tonnes. Previously, the procurement was stagnant for a few years. And we thought that if the gap remained, we shall not be in a position to stop the import of foodgrains. What has happened this year? This year, public distribution is going down as a result of easy availability of foodgrains. The people do not want to purchase through fair-price shops or ration shops because it is available in at the same price in the open market now. Public distribution is going down and our procurement is increasing. This gap which used to be three million tonnes is no longer there. Therefore, in regard to this, there is no need for any considerable import.

The problem regarding the price is a little difficult, because of the influx of the refugees. They are rice-eating refugees. Some of the countries have been offering us wheat. My appeal to them would be that if they really want to help us in this matter—we are helping on humanitarian grounds, and as has been said on the floor of this House, it is the responsibility of the International community to feed them—they should give us rice and not wheat, because the refugees are rice-eating people.

In wheat, really we have almost doubled our production. The experts are still struggling with the figures; they made an estimate of 21 million tonnes in the beginning, and then they thought it may come to 22 million tonnes. I shall not be surprised if the experts come to the conclusion that this year's wheat production would be 23 million tonnes. In regard to rice, already the breakthrough is there; the signs are there. Formerly, our rice production used to be somewhere about 32 to 39 million tonnes. This year, we have produced 42.5 million tonnes. This indicates that a breakthrough is coming. It is a very happy sign for us, and it is much better for the food economy.

[Shri Annasahib P. Sinde]

I would repeat that the food economy was managed very well by my Ministry and the Government of India; the consumers and the producers have also benefited. The producers have benefited in the sense that had not the Food Corporation come in the market in a commanding way, the prices would have gone down very much; there would have been a depression in the market and millions of farmers would have suffered. As a result of the role played by the Food Corporation, the interests of the consumers and producers have been well protected.

Regarding land reforms and the problem of small farmers, these are very important issues and my senior colleague will deal with them when he replies. Ultimately, the small farmer is not able to take advantage of the green revolution because he has no resources. The bigger land-owners have resources to purchase fertilisers, seeds, tractors etc. Even the banking system was not helping the small farmers. That is why the Government nationalised the banks. Now, two fundamental decisions have been taken. Firstly, a directive has been issued by the Reserve Bank that out of the total credit given through cooperatives, 20 per cent is reserved for small farmers. Secondly, a credit guarantee corporation has started operating under the Finance Ministry and loans upto 1000 given to small farmers would be guaranteed. Banks were not prepared to advance loans to the small farmers because recovery was doubtful. Now the repayments would be guaranteed to the extent of 75 per cent and the small farmers would be able to get credit on a very extensive scale.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** (Cooch-Bihar) : The Ministry has got two schemes—Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers scheme. Why are these two schemes implemented in a selective way? Why not apply them to all districts?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE** : When new schemes are formulated, we should see how they work. The intention is not to keep them confined to a few districts. If they succeed, our intention is to cover the whole country in due course. This is one of the most challenging programmes that Government have taken up. We should implement it sincerely and successfully and then expand it all over the country.

I know you take a lot of interest in it and I will discuss it personally with you.

Coming to the low consumption of fertilisers in our country, Shri Darbara Singh quoted some figures and said Belgium has the highest level of consumption of fertilisers. He said it was 293 kg per hectare. Now it is 300, in terms of pure nitrogen. But in our country it is 9 kg. Now, to make a proper assessment, we should see what was the position ten years ago and five years ago. Five years ago, the consumption was just 4 kg. Now it has more than doubled and come to 9 kg. So, it is increasing very fast, as a result of the number of steps taken by my ministry. We try to see that fertilisers reach all the farmers. Of course, there are some complaints, but may I assure the House that our supply position is very satisfactory and the agricultural production programme need not suffer. There might have been some difficulties about particular types of fertilisers. There is more demand for sulphate of ammonia and calcium ammonium nitrate. We are trying to examine the possibility of importing them. But so far as the general availability of nitrogen is concerned, we have enough stock and we shall be in a position to meet all reasonable requirements of the State Governments.

Mr Genda Singh made some reference to agricultural education and said proper attention is not given to it. He is not present; I am sorry to learn that he is ill. He is a very knowledgeable member who knows the intricate problems of agriculture.

He said that proper attention was not being given. I shall be prepared to welcome any suggestion from any hon. Member belonging to any party for improving the position. But may I tell you that for the first time in this country a very basic and fundamental approach, a new approach, has been adopted regarding agricultural education? There was one basic defect with our educational system. It used to be academic and completely divorced from the realities of life. What we have done in regard to agricultural education is that now we have separated the stream of agricultural education from the general stream of education in our country. We have re-organised our agricultural universities. Now we have advised State Governments that each State must have an agricultural university of its own and almost 15 agricultural universities have come into being.

One hon. Member, Shri Patel, who is not here now, made a reference to delay in organising the Gujarat agricultural University. There is no delay whatever at our end. We are prepared to start the Gujarat Agricultural University. It was for the State Government. Unfortunately, the State Government which was in power there did not take quick decisions. Therefore, the delay had been at that end and not at our end. Yet, it will be my endeavour to see that this is expedited as much as possible.

In regard to agricultural education the point I was making was that we have for the first time taken a policy decision that agricultural universities should attend to agricultural education and it should be linked with research and extension. That means, our education should be connected with problems of life, practicalities and problems in the field. Therefore, Pantnagar Agricultural University, Ludhiana Agricultural University, Jabalpur Agricultural University—I can go on naming universities like that—have become historical names in our country. Why research is making such a valuable contribution in our country, is because the basic approach to these problems has been changed. So, it would not be right to say that attention is not being paid to this matter. But, as I said, I am prepared to welcome any suggestion from any quarter.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA** (Bhatinda) : Agricultural graduates are unemployed.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE** : I have gone into that issue and I agree that this problem has to be attended to. But I find, as compared to unemployment of engineers in general, the unemployment of agricultural graduates is on a limited scale. Because of the development of agriculture, a large number of graduates are finding employment. Even then there is some unemployment. Therefore, we have decided to have 500 agro-service centres in the country where we intend to provide them jobs, credits etc. — jobs not in the sense of employment but self-employment. My ministry has given some thought to the problem and we would continue to attend to this problem in future.

I have not much time as you had warned me in the beginning that I should be very brief. I will make only one observation and resume my seat. I think, it was Shri Mukhtiar Singh who made a very uncharitable reference

to our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is not here, but he made a reference to the way the Prime Minister was making appointments. It was very unfair on his part. For instance, he referred to Shri Iqbal Singh's appointment. I will not refer to all the appointments. What is wrong in making him the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India? As many of his colleagues know, Shri Iqbal Singh was the most senior politician in this country. He participated in the freedom struggle and suffered there. Then, he had been continuously a member of the Lok Sabha from 1952 onwards up to 1970. For instance, last time also one of our valuable colleagues, who was not a Member of Parliament at that time, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, was appointed Chairman of the Food Corporation of India and he managed the Food Corporation, I must say, very well. So, what is wrong in appointing Shri Iqbal Singh as Chairman of the Corporation?

**DR. KAILAS** (Bombay South) : She should be complimented rather for appointing Shri Iqbal Singh.

**THRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE** : Yes, she (the Prime Minister) should be complemented rather. Therefore, either this criticism was uninformed or was politically motivated and I completely disagree with the hon. Member.

With these observations, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

13.30 hrs.

[*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*]

**SHRI R. N. BARMAN** (Bafurghat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ours is an agricultural country and vast multitude of our people are absolutely dependent on agriculture. In a developing nation like ours, a country's development cannot be expected unless there are adequate agricultural developments. Rightly, therefore, Sir, the first planners of our country laid due emphasis on the agricultural development of the country for the first Five Year Plan. But, unfortunately, before reaching to certain standards of agricultural development, before coming to the point of equalisation of agricultural economy with other forces of economic development, the stress on this agricultural development was greatly minimised in the Second and Third Five Year Plans with the result that both our Second and Third Five Year Plans could not make much headway for total national development of the country.

[Shri R. N. Burman]

Because, neither our agricultural development was up to the tune, nor adequate spent up demand was created for other commodities that are manufactured and intended to be manufactured during the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

The net result of this was a big failure. Fortunately enough, our leaders have come to realise that agricultural development has become a must towards an all round development of the country, and, therefore, very rightly after the Third Five Year Plan, huge stress was laid on the agricultural development by taking certain measures which have started yielding result, and today, by and large, we are in a position to reduce drastically the import of foodgrains from other countries. One can imagine, Sir, running from 70 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1966-67, today we are having about 105 million tonnes of foodgrains. This increase of 35 million tonnes of foodgrains in the course of few years has given a great lift towards solving our food crisis.

In this respect, I must congratulate the Government and the ministers concerned for showing rapid signs of development. At the same time, Sir, one must not lose sight of the chronic disability that we are still facing in the field of agricultural development in our country. Without going to much comparison with international standard, I can just cite one or two instances, that is, in North Korea, the paddy yield per acre is about 60 quintals, but in our country, it is only 10 to 11 quintals per acre. This is also not in all cases. Of course, it is true that in certain areas like Punjab, Haryana and some other places, the yield per acre is still higher. But in Bengal, particularly, in North Bengal, to be on a higher site, it is hardly 5 quintals or so per acre, and the reasons are not far to seek. It is the defect of our Agriculture Ministry that adequate improvement could not be forced at to all those backward regions. Due to lack of irrigational facilities, the process of mechanised agriculture and lack of supply of improved manure, fertiliser and techniques, the backward regions of the country, be it North Bengal or any other place, have not been given due importance so far as agriculture is concerned and, as a result thereof, a huge gap between improved agriculture and undeveloped field of agriculture has been rising higher and higher still.

This is also making the poor agricultural labourer poorer and poorer due to apathetic attitude of the administration. While one part of the country is going richer and richer to the agricultural development, the other part of the same country is becoming poorer and poorer. In the circumstances, Sir, should the people of these backward regions not feel with all emotions and sentiments that their cases are not being properly looked into? Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this particular aspect of the matter and try to give so much incentives to the people of those regions so that these poor people could come up to the level of the average to the development in agriculture of the country.

For this matter, the first thing that should be considered is that there must be a uniform legislation for land reforms all over the country which will certainly put all poor labourers under one law. I agree with the Government that this being a State subject, the difficulties are there, but I would certainly request the hon. Minister to settle the matter once for all by drawing the attention of the State Ministers concerned, and it should be settled for the national interest and the national integrity as well.

Secondly, so far as North Bengal is concerned, the two approved schemes of the the Department of Agriculture, known as 'Small Farmers Development Agency' and 'Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourer' have not been uniformly applied in all the districts of North Bengal. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that these North Bengal districts being very poor and the local people groaning under economic pressure, immediately the Government should consider to implement the above two schemes for the benefit of the poor agricultural labourers. The Government should not and must not say that the primary objectives of these two schemes lie with the respective State Governments but this Government should realise that here the people of India are the people of India, not belonging to any State concerned, and under the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India all State Governments must agree to the objectives mentioned therein and if any one does not, it is the responsibility of the Centre to tell them to come to terms and, therefore, I hold this Central Government for not taking adequate steps in the matter.

Secondly, the loan facilities and supply of improved seeds should be made as easier as possible and thirdly the Government should consider the cases of landless labourers. In a study it has been revealed that 28% of the total agricultural labourers and workers in India are absolutely landless. This number runs into several crores of people. Government should consider that these people should be provided with land as early as possible. And lastly, I would appeal to the Minister to consider and start a dialogue with the Ministry of Finance to see that a large number of tobacco growers of North Bengal which gives a considerable amount of money to the Central Exchequer by way of Central Excise tax are being deprived of the Central Tobacco Development Scheme. The Government should remember that tobacco earns revenue from foreign countries to the extent of about Rs. 27 crores a year and if developed properly, foreign exchange earning from tobacco will be doubled very soon. Further, while this development scheme by which tobacco growers are entitled to get loan and also get subsidy, this scheme is applicable to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa. Why the same scheme should not be applicable to the North Bengal tobacco growers?

With these humble suggestions to the hon. Minister for his consideration, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH (Sidhi):** Sir, every country, sooner and later, in its history, faces an occasion of which it can be proud of and it has been given to our country to face our problem of food in a way that at the moment we happen to be in the fortunate position of feeling a bit satisfied.

In the last 24 years of our Independence, our Agriculture Department has had a gradual shift in its policies and from the start in 1928 when the Commodity Committees were formed by the erstwhile rulers of this country, this Department has reached a stage where high class research is gradually filtering down to help the smallest farmer. I, Sir, would like to draw the attention of this Department and this Ministry to the fact that in all the chequered history of this Department, one important aspect which should have been the

very basis of all actions seems to have gone by default. Whether it is growing sugar cane or coffee or wheat or rice, whatever it is, the main fulcrum on which the total productivity rests is not the technique, it is the man behind the technique and the Department has so far been so taken up by the technical aspect of this whole action that the man often is lost.

This long list of items of research that has been given in the brochure brought out by the IARI shows sufficient and substantial amounts allotted for the different crops and different parts of the operation. But even now when we have reached this technically-speaking 'take-off' stage in our agricultural front, hardly any allotment has been made to study the management processes of farmers in different regions of this country.

When I speak of management I do not refer to the narrow economics of any agricultural operation, though, I would say, even those narrow features of economics of different crops have yet to be studied in depth. I want to draw the attention of this Ministry to one fact and it is this. There is need to set about some high level study about the background in which the farmer operates as a manager. A lot of study is necessary in this regard.

What we are facing today is an explosion of knowledge on the agricultural front. This explosion has led to the unavoidable result that it has splintered almost all the field of investigations. Any person who is supposed to be well-versed in his particular field is in such a far-flung area from the centre of management that he is lost if the management was to put a direct question to him. We send experts abroad and they spend 3 years, 5 years etc. for getting of doctorates and when they return, we find, they have spent probably 4 or 5 years of their time in studies of very narrow field. When they are brought back they are put into the advisory groups, of trying to guide the people, to guide the managers of this industry. We have always need to give guidance to the managerial part of this industry too. And in that I am afraid, not much has been done. The small farmer needs greater help. The bigger ones might be better educated. For the last decade or so we are witnessing this situation. Anybody who is educated, anybody who has a son, who has a career in

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

view, a person who wants to keep on his white cloth in his next profession,—none of these far thinking persons thought of going back into agriculture. There has been a definite brain drain from the agriculture industry. That is why the managerial portion of it is something that has to be attended to on a very very important basis.

Regarding high-yielding varieties of crop that they are growing, one feels astonished at the statement in the report. It has been stated that the area of high-yielding project in 1970-71 has gone up by 2.5 per cent. But the same report says, the application of nitrogen has gone up only by 2 per cent. There has been a decided setback in our nitrogen takeoff by 0.5%. I received a letter from a constituent of mine. He said, after 5 years of constant application of nitrogen and phosphorous and potash ash in his 10 acre field he has been forced to give up using fertiliser completely and totally.

What I mean to say is that in the absence of studies in depth of the managerial portion of our present agricultural operations, we are gradually coming to an occasion when we do not know how much the farmers save when they go into the high-yielding programme. It is good, and so far, the approach has been, that we have always looked at farming from the national point of view. That was exactly what I had tried to draw the attention of the Ministry to by quoting the Commodity committee background to this whole operation. We look at this problem from the national viewpoint. We were lacking in foodgrains and we had a break-through which was fortunately brought in from Mexico by the efforts of Dr. Borlaugh and thanks to the cultivation of the high-yielding variety, we are today in this fortunate position when we can say that we do not have to import foodgrains. But this is the national aspect of it. The farmers' aspect is slightly different.

A ten-acre farmer who is educated and who works probably as one of the leaders of his community writes and says that after five years of use, he is going to give up using fertilisers. That is not a fortunate position. I plead that it is about time that we stop and take stock of what happens and all the more necessary this has to be done because we are entering a field wherein our present pro-

grammes are going to make large inputs available to the small farmer. I warn the Ministry through this House that unless these findings are perfected, it is a very dangerous position if the small farmer were to be given unlimited credit and input facilities and if he falls short of making a profit; a big farmers has the staying power of living through that, but the small farmer will not survive.

Finally, I would say that a little foresight is called for at the moment as regards mechanisation. For the first ten years of our Independence, we were against mechanisation. We were always told that we come from a country where our Father of the Nation had preached *charkha*. We are at the moment in a very different position. We have been importing combine-harvesters which are the biggest machines available for agricultural operations, and that is exactly where I want to draw the attention of the Ministry that when we did import combines, we imported the largest varieties known in the market. There are combines in Japan which are smaller ones, which are suitable for our country, and it is those Japanese combines fitted to the hand-tractors that should have been imported, and not these 12 and 20 feet-cut ones.

Speaking on agricultural education, I would say that it is about time that when we talk of teaching our farmers, we do not look at it with the viewpoint that our farmers remain rustic. Our education in our agricultural universities is tending to turn out farmers with good technical background. But living in a village, they do not naturally need technology; they need the art of village life, and if that has to be inculcated in our next generation of farmers, I would plead that some effort should be made to bring liberal arts and some finer arts, just as in Holland folk centres are doing for their farmers, in our agricultural universities also. Especially, I would plead that the science of *gramswara j* must be taught in our agricultural universities as a background.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should now conclude.

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : I represent a party of 15.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already exceeded the time.



**SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :** I shall mention only three sentences. The first sentence is that I would plead that all our national parks should be handed over to the Department of Tourism and taken away from the Forest Department so that they become tourist attractions. The second sentence is this. I would like that in irrigation, there must be carried out an aerial hydrological study of our country. It would save us from going into the costly process of test drilling and would give exact indications where water can be found in regions which are not amenable canal irrigation. Finally, I say that it is about time that we in this country think of providing the profession of farming a little stabilisation time. We have been talking about unlimited fragmentation and this stabilisation is needed for people who want to fall in love with their soil and so can look forward to its continuous use. In conclusion, I would like the Community Development Department to think of giving more freedom to the panchayati raj Institutions. We got freedom from the British, but it rests in Delhi. I would plead that the freedom goes to the villages.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA** (Domaria-ganj): The programmes indicated by this Ministry undoubtedly reflect the determination and sincerity of Government to move forward as fast as possible towards our objectives of social justice, rural development and realisation of our socialist goals. The first two or three pages of the report circulated to us clearly give briefly the comprehensive aspect of the activities of this Ministry. It covers a very large area; although by name, it is the Ministry of Agriculture, I consider that a very large segment, perhaps the major schemes of our socio-economic activities are covered by this Ministry. Therefore, it is all the more to be realised that the responsibility of this Ministry is very very great.

It is not the farmer I have in view, but the citizen of our country living in the rural areas where the programmes of irrigation, removal of unemployment, development of intensive agriculture, proliferation of industries processed from raw materials taken from agriculture, state farming, which is a different aspect of the entire activities, than fundamental and applied research which are being carried out by this Ministry and the handling of the programme of increasing our own natural wealth through forest development and

all that are undertaken. So it is all a very big programme. Personally, I would define socialism today as rural development in all its aspects and transformation of our social system. If we look at the rural development programmes, we have before us the activities of this Ministry. I must say that the Ministry has very elaborately and purposefully included in its activities those programmes which in their totality go to discharge the urgent obligations of Government. This is as far as the spread of the activities of the Agriculture Ministry is concerned, and the Reports do indicate that there is a sincere and determined effort to move ahead.

But I also feel that the programme of industrialisation and the Ministry of Agriculture are inter-connected in such a way that in their totality they can produce a concrete picture of the socialist society that we want to build. So far, I am sorry to say, our pattern of mixed economy has been emphasizing the aspect of consumer goods industry in such a way that they are not moving towards development of agriculture. In fact, many of our basic industries have to be geared to the objectives of agricultural development.

In the last decade or two we neglected the tractor industry. It was very unfortunate that we neglected the manufacture of tractors and allied machinery which go to improve the rural conditions of our country so far as irrigation, road-building, storage of foodgrains, insecticides etc., are concerned. The basic industries, within the pattern of our mixed economy, were geared more towards a philosophy which has been brought from the West of the American capitalist system, where luxury goods were included more in the mixed economy pattern of consumer goods industry. This should not have been done, and I hope now that aspect will be taken care of by the Government, that we shall proliferate our consumer goods industry in the mixed economy pattern in such a way that our emphasis is towards the utilisation of the raw materials produced in the rural areas, which go quickly to improve the conditions of our rural people.

The other and more important aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that this sort of servicing will not do. Whatever programmes you may lay down with all the sincerity and determi-

[Shri K. D. Malviya]

nation at your command, you are afraid and hesitant of tackling the means which is going to achieve this end. I have been saying this from various platforms, and I take this opportunity to repeat it again, with all the sincerity at my command, that you should introduce a large army of committed people in the entire Government service, right from Delhi down to the village. I do not exclude political appointments at the topmost level. I suggest that for the time being there should be a machinery set up which will select the best available talent in the country of committed people. The thick wall which exists today between the bureaucracy and the politically committed people who are devoted and committed to a programme of socialism through the programmes enumerated by the Government, should vanish. Otherwise you cannot do it.

In the pattern of democracy so many things come up, but sometimes some political party has to come forward to assert that if we want to go ahead so far as implementation of the programme is concerned, these committed people have to come forward and do it.

14. hrs.

The Economic Panel which was appointed by the ruling political party at Bombay, recommended that a large land army be created which after careful training, should help the bureaucracy in the implementation of the programmes of rural development or land reforms, or whatever it is. Now, that idea must be seriously studied by the Ministry of Agriculture at the top level. Some sort of co-ordination has to be thought of between the Central Government and the State Government and, if necessary—I think it is necessary—to introduce necessary changes in your Constitution to give new facilities, new opportunities, to meet that challenge which comes from our rural world. This challenge cannot be met, whatever programmes, whatever names you may like to give those programmes. I have seen that the programmes are now going down. Even so far as the selection of the districts is concerned, I can challenge that it has been wrongly done. But I would not like to deal with it further because you are having a system, and that system is entirely out-

dated. New wine now cannot be contained in the old bottles; a new bottle has to be found out for these new aspirations. The four elections have brought about a qualitative change in the aspirations of our people and if you want to satisfy those aspirations, you should move forward in a big way, say goodbye to the old pattern of your functioning, the functioning at the State level, the Central level, the panchayat level and the regional level which is all confused, muddled. The corruption that has come is only a symptom of a very big disease that is basically there. And that big disease is our disinclination or our disability or inability to take care of those basic things. These are two things. I am not going to spell out anything about the merits. I say these programmes have been very carefully thought out; they lead towards a socialist society and no other socialist society perhaps could have found out a better programme for our country, although the methodology and the speed will have to be quite different and to be carried out by some other socialist-oriented political parties.

But unless you bring about a change in the outlook by changing your Constitution and by changing your outlook and mentality, it will be difficult for you. And then, after these changes that have come in the minds of the people, and the qualitative change that has gone very rapidly forward, if we are not going to solve the problem through Parliament and this Government, the people will find out a way to solve it. It may be on the streets or anywhere else, but the problem will be solved, and the country will move forward.

That is all that I can say.

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का जो अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके वास्ते मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। खेती बाढ़ी की समस्या एक हमारे देश की प्रधान समस्या है और इस समस्या पर सारे देश का पालन पोषण निभर करता है। इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधार लाना ही मंत्री महोदय का मुख्य कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। सामूहिक रूप से अगर खेती बाढ़ी से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का हल खोजने का प्रयत्न किया गया और नागरिकों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया और



सब को साथ लेकर चला गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में मुधार लाया जा सकता है और अधिक से अधिक लाभ भी उठाया जा सकता है।

किसानों को आजकल बीज, खाद गद्दी तौर पर गांवों में मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था मंत्री महोदय को करनी चाहिए। आज इनका गद्दी वितरण नहीं हो रहा है। सरपंच तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विस्तेदार या गांवों में इन चीजों को बांटने वाले जो दूसरे लोग होते हैं, वही ज्यादातर इन चीजों को ले जाते हैं और जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनको नहीं मिल पाती है। अगर इन छोटे छोटे किसानों को कभी बीज-खाद मिल भी जाना है तो उनके पास उनकी कीमत चुकाने के बाद दुबारा रकम बीज की अदा करने के लिए नोटिंग आ जाते हैं। यह झूठ बात नहीं है। प्रत्यक्ष रूप में वितनी ही जगह इस तरह की समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है। इस थोर अपना ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

कृषि के जो यत्न तंत्र तथा ट्रैक्टर आदि किसानों को दिये जाते हैं, वे भी बड़े किसानों को ही दिये जाते हैं। एक एक किसान पांच पांच ट्रैक्टर खरीद लेता है और उनकी वह व्यवस्था करता फिरता है। ट्रैक्टर देने वाली जो कंपनी वगैरह है उनके साथ उनकी कमिशन वगैरह बढ़ी हुई है, उसके साथ उन्होंने तालमेल बँटा रखा है और उनको वहाँ से फौरन ट्रैक्टर मिल जाते हैं। जैसे ही ट्रैक्टर आते हैं, उनको एलाट हो जाते हैं। कोई नया किसान या छोटा किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदने का साहस करता भी है तो उसको सलाह भी ठीक नहीं दी जाती है। ऐसा मेरा स्वयं का भी अनुभव है। मुझे कोई मार्ग इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं दिखाया गया है जिससे मैं इसका उपयोग कर सकूँ।

पिछले दस बारह सालों से कृषि सहकारी समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं। सामूहिक पैदावार करने के लिए उनको जमीन एलाट की गई है। इन जमीनों में आज तक भी काश्तकारों को, इन समितियों को कुआँ आदि बनाने की मंजूरी नहीं

दी जा रही है। जब वे इसकी मांग करती हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि ये जमीनों कुछ ही दिनों के लिए और टेम्पोरेरीली आपको दी गई हैं। इस बाबतें तुम इस में कुआँ वगैरह नहीं बना सकते हो। कृषि सहकारी समिति की जो भूमि होती है उस में बड़ी मुश्किल में एक फसल पैदा होती है। ये उस में कुआँ नहीं बना सकते हैं। कोई मजदूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा आप से खाम निवेदन है कि सामूहिक रूप से जिन को जमीन दी गई है वह भूमि उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप में एलाट कर दी जाए, उस में काम करने वाले लोगों को एलाट कर दी जाए। ऐसा अगर किया गया तो वे लोकली कर्जा वगैरह लेकर कुआँ इत्यादि बना सकते हैं और वो दो फसल पैदा कर सकते हैं। इससे उनका भी लाभ होगा और पैदावार बढ़ने से देश का भी लाभ होगा।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनको कम व्याज पर रकम दिया जाए ताकि वे छोटी छोटी जानों में भी अधिक उपज पैदा कर सकें।

जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनके पास एक बीघा या दो बीघा भूमि ही होती है। ऐसे किसान भी हैं जिनके पास कोई भूमि नहीं है। सरकार के पास लाखों एकड़ भूमि फार्मर्स के नाम से पड़ी हुई है और वह फार्मर्स डिपार्टमेंट के पास है। यह भूमि जंगलाल के अधीन पड़ी है। पहाड़ वगैरह जो हैं उनको आप जंगलाल के लिए सुरक्षित रख लीजिये और बाकी भूमि जो लाखों एकड़ है वह भूमिहीनों को और छोटे छोटे किसानों को दे दीजिये। पहाड़ों वगैरह पर जो जंगलाल है उनको अगर आप सुरक्षित रख लेंगे तो लकड़ी वगैरह की कमी की जो बात की जाती है, वह नहीं होगी।

दस ग्यारह जुलाई को मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का दौरा करने गया था। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक है। वहाँ पर 29-30 जून को बरसात की वजह से बाढ़ आ गई थी। मांसी नदी का पानी बढ़ गया था और छाप्रवारा और जोधपुरिया बांध टूट गए थे। इसकी वजह से वहाँ सभी गांवों

(श्री राम कंवर) :

मे बाढ़ का पानी आ गया था। वह पानी फैल गया है। चार छ, फुट बहा पानी इकट्ठा हो गया है। लोग बहा बहुत बुरी हालत में है। सरकार की तरफ से उनके लिए अभी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। मिर्फ चार पाच चादरे ही उनको दी गई है। मैं तिबेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सेटर की तरफ से और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी सहायता प्रदान करने का तुरन्त प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार में भी आप इसके लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध कराये और उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाये।

श्री मनीराम गोदरा (हिमालय) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में बताया है कि कृषि मन्त्रालय ने पिछले सालों में जो काम किया है, वह ऐतिहासिक है। फूड कार्पोरेशन ने जिस तरह से अनाज खरीदा, उसको व्हेयरहाउस में रखा और तेजी से देश की मांगों को पूरा किया, वह एक ऐतिहासिक काम है, इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ। हाइब्रिड बीज के जारिये काटन, क्लीट, राइस और जूट वगैरह की पैदावार में जो तरक्की हुई है, उसको देखते हुए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस महकमे में ऐतिहासिक काम किया है। आज से पाच सात साल पहले हमारे देश में कोई मोच भी नहीं सकता था कि किसान की पैदावार इतनी बढ़ेगी, हमारी रिसर्च, अनुसन्धान, में इतनी तरक्की होगी और यहाँ पर एक रेबोल्यूशन आयेगा। इस लिए मैं मिर्फ ग, बल्कि सारा देश, मानता है कि हमारे एग्रीकल्चर में तरक्की हुई है।

लेकिन इस के बावजूद यह बात हमारे सामने आती है कि हम हर साल जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, उस में से कितना अफ़्ताचार में चला जाता है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि सब कुछ अच्छा है, तो मैं श्री शिन्दे में अर्ज करूँगा कि सब कुछ अच्छा नहीं है। इन प्रश्नों में भी कई मेम्बरों ने फूड कार्पोरेशन के बारे में कई जगह की शिकायतें सरकार के सामने रखी हैं और अफ़्ताचार की मिसालें पेश की हैं कि जब किसान बाँड़ी में जाता

है, तो उसको क्या दिया जाता है और सरकार से क्या लिया जाता है।

श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे : हरियाणा में फूड कार्पोरेशन आपरेट नहीं करता है ?

श्री मनीराम गोदरा : मैं हरियाणा की नहीं, सारे देश की बात कर रहा हूँ। यहाँ पर यू०पी० और दूसरी स्टेट्स का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस एजेन्सी ने, जिस के हाथ में अरबों रुपये हैं, ऐतिहासिक काम किया है, लेकिन यह मोचना चाहिए कि उस में जो गड़बड़ है हमारे दिमाग में उसको दूर करने का विचार या भावना है या नहीं।

फूड कार्पोरेशन के बाद आप सीड्स कार्पोरेशन को ले। उस में फायदा हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस से फायदा नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन उस में जो गड़बड़ घोटाला है, हमें उसको भी देखना चाहिए। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सीड्स कार्पोरेशन के पास जो सीड फार्म है, उन से वह देश को पूरे सीड्स नहीं दे सकता है। क्यों ? सब स्टेट्स में सीड्स कार्पोरेशन या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने सीड फार्म के लिए जो जमीनें ली हैं, उनको अगर आप देखें, तो आप पायेंगे कि वे निक्कमी और घटिया जमीनें हैं। पंजाब में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 1957, 1958 और 1959 के दौरान सीड फार्म के लिए जितनी जमीनें ली, वे सब बजर जमीनें थीं, जहाँ पानी नहीं लगता था, जो सेम से खत्म हो चुकी थीं।

उन जमीनों पर सीड फार्म बनाये गये और उन पर करोड़ों रुपये लगाये गये। उस के बाद सीड कार्पोरेशन में रिपोर्ट आई कि चूँकि गवर्नमेंट ये सीड फार्म चला कर सब लोगों की फ़ाउंडेशन सीड की जरूरियात को पूरा नहीं कर सकती, इस लिए हम प्राइमिव फार्मर्स से कन्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर, सीड लेते हैं। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि कन्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर, या कार्पोरेशन के अफ़िशल्स के सुपरविजन में चलने वाले सीड फार्मर्स से ऐसे सीड्स सीड्स कार्पोरेशन में आये, जो फ़ाउंडेशन सीड के काबिल नहीं थे।

इसलिए आप ने देखा होगा कि इस साल सीड फार्म से किसानों को बाजरे का जो सीड सप्लाई किया गया, वह पैदा नहीं हुआ। इस तरह की शिकायत दिल्ली के आस-पास हरियाणा और राजस्थान में भी हुई होगी। जब किसानों की शिकायतें सरकारों के पास पहुंची,...

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :** लास्ट यीजर या इस साल ?

**श्री मनी राम गोबरा :** मैं इस साल की बात कह रहा हूँ।

बाजरे की बुवाई के वक्त वे बीज खेत में डाले गये, लेकिन वे पैदा नहीं हुए। इस मिलसिले में कही यह एक्मक्यूज दिया गया कि किसानों ने बीज ज्यादा गहरे बोये, कही कहा गया कि बीज ज्यादा ऊँचे बोये गये और कही यह कहा गया कि किसानों ने ज्यादा खाद डाल दी। मुझे अपने जिले के बारे में पता है कि वहाँ पर सीड्स कापॉरेशन ने कन्ट्रैक्ट बेगिन पर जो बीज बोया वह बिल्कुल घटिया था और फाउंडेशन सीड के लिए उम को फिटनेस का मार्टीफिकेट नहीं दिया गया। लेकिन एक सरकारी अफसर ने - वह बड़ा सरकारी अफसर था - ट्रिप्लेक्टर की घर में बिठाकर जबर्दस्ती मार्टीफिकेट ले लिया और वह बीज सीड्स कापॉरेशन में आ कर किसानों के खेतों में बोने के लिए पहुँच गया।

हम सीड्स कापॉरेशन को इस लिए करोड़ों रुपये देते हैं कि वह फाउंडेशन सीड देकर देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने में मदद करे। वह प्राप्तिव फार्मज कहे जाने वाले लोगों से कन्ट्रैक्ट बेगिन पर बीज ले कर उस के बैगज को सर्टिफाई कर के बेचता है। भोला किसान उम बीज को तीस, चालीस और पचास रुपये किलो के हिमाब से खरीदता है और उस को खेत में डालता है, लेकिन वह बीज पैदा नहीं होता है। सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

श्री शिन्दे ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर कम है। मैंने सहसूस किया है कि

उम की सप्लाई की कमी नहीं है। जिस तरह अनाज और दूसरी चीजों का होडिन्ग किया जाता है, उसी तरह फर्टिलाइजर का भी होडिन्ग किया जाता है। जिस वक्त किसान को खाद की जरूरत होती है, उम वक्त ज्यादातर मार्केटिंग को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज उम का ब्लैक करती हैं। व्यापारी किसानों के नाम से खरीद कर स्टॉक कर लेते हैं और जरूरत के वक्त मनमाने दामों पर बेचते हैं। इस लिए आज हमारे देश में किसान को अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक, वक्त पर और खुले रूप में फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इसकी तरफ तबज्जुह देनी चाहिए।

मैंने पढ़ा है कि एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवैल आर्गनाइजेशन ने 3000, 3500 बोर किये। उस साठे तीन हजार बोर के अन्दर कोई पन्द्रह सोलह सौ कामयाब हुए हैं। वह जो पन्द्रह सोलह सौ बोर कामयाब हुए उन को थोर करने के बाद बन्द कर दिया। अगर उन को यूटिलाइज करने तो वह संभव है कि एक बोर पर 7 सौ, 8 सौ एकड़ जमीन की मिचार्ड हो सकती है। 700-800 एकड़ की मिचार्ड 1500 मल्टीप्लाई करें तो बहुत फायदा हो सकता है और बहुत आमदनी किसानों को हो सकती है।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

\*SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support these Demands for Grants I am supporting these Demands not because during the last 22 years this Government has given sufficient care and attention to Agriculture. I want to say that if the care and attention bestowed on other fields had been shown to agriculture during the last 22 years we could have achieved better results.

In the matter of foodgrains and cash crops, even though the prices have not increased the cost of production has increased three or four times. Even though the prices of tractors and other agricultural implements have increased three or four times, even

[Shri R. Bala Krishna Pillai]

though the wages of workers have also increased three or four times, as far as the agriculturists are concerned the Government has not cared to give them the required facilities. Even the subsidy given on fertilisers has been taken away during the last few years. Almost every year there is damage due to floods. Crops are damaged due to other reasons also. These things put the agriculturists in very great difficulties. Even though promises have been made by this Government that as far as the farmers are concerned they would be given all facilities to improve production. I am pained to say that so far nothing has been done in that direction.

It is true time and again it has been declared from many forums that crop insurance scheme would be introduced in this country—many Ministers who were in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture have said this—this has not been introduced effectively in any area. During the last fifteen years there has not been even one year when crops have not been damaged by floods in Kerala. This year there have been very heavy floods and thousands of acres of land have been submerged causing heavy damage to crops. After all this the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs. 50,000 for flood relief in Kerala. I am pained to mention this. If this is the position, how can the farmers expect better incentives for increasing food production?

Sir, only if the educated unemployed people are attracted to enter the field of agriculture we can hope to solve the problem of unemployment in this country. But today it is not being done. Only those people who are unfit to do any other job, who are traditionally engaged in agriculture, are doing cultivation. If we are not able to change this trend this country will face a crisis in the field of agriculture.

Has the Government taken any step to ensure a fixed and fair price for the agricultural products in this country? Has the Government got any clear idea about the prices of agricultural products? Has the Government taken any measure to link the prices of agricultural products with the cost of production?

Much has been said about the Green Revolution. It is said that the Green Revolution

has come in this country. I do not dispute it. But as a result of Green Revolution a huge amount of production is expected and the peasants expect the prices to be in production to the cost of production. But I am pained to mention here that the Government has not given any attention to check the decline in the prices as far as the agriculturists are concerned. We must not forget the fact that if production increases and the price given to the peasants decrease when the cost of production goes up a time will come when agriculture will not be profitable in this country.

Sir, I represent a State which produces the maximum quantity of cash crops. What is the position obtaining in that State? During the last few years the prices of cash crops are going down. The pepper produced in our State is now pushed out of the world market because of tough competition from Indonesia. The heavy export duty imposed on pepper along with the excise duty that is already there has shattered pepper production in Kerala. As far as the pepper cultivators are concerned no other country is imposing excise duty on them. In the matter of export duty also, on such products as pepper, I think India can be singled out. The duty that has been imposed on pepper has made it impossible for us to face the competition from Indonesia and increase our exports.

My complaint is that the Ministry of Agriculture is not paying enough attention in the matter of export of cash crops from Kerala. My appeal is that either they should pay more attention or they should transfer the item of cash crops to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Similar is the case with tea, coffee, cashew and ginger. In Kerala, which produces the maximum amount of cash crops, during the last fifteen years the prices have not increased even by a rupee whereas, on the other hand, the prices have declined. This is the truth which I want to place before this House.

Tea plantations have reached a stage of closure. In a few years Kerala will be faced with a situation where lakhs of acres of tea plantations will be closed down. For rubber the price has been fixed at Rs. 325, but there is no arrangement to procure rubber at that price. The rubber growers do not get more than Rs. 420. The Ministry of Agriculture is not

taking up the responsibility of ensuring the cultivators the price that is fixed by Government. The Foreign Trade Ministry does not purchase as much rubber as possible from the rubber growers so that their interest might be protected. Sir, this situation should not be allowed to continue. Today our cash crops are losing the world market. If new markets are not explored and the agriculturists are not assured a fixed price we will definitely be facing a grave crisis in the matter of our exports.

Out of the total exports of marine products from India 35 per cent is from Kerala. This item is also, unfortunately, looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture. But the Ministry of Agriculture is not paying sufficient attention to this. When other countries are importing trawlers and boats from foreign countries for deep-sea fishing, in our country import is completely banned and no arrangement is made for deep-sea fishing. A legislation is to come before this House very shortly for the setting up of a Marine Development Authority. As my State is exporting 35 per cent of the marine products we requested that the headquarters of the Marine Development Corporation should be at Cochin. The Government did not agree to this request and I understand that it is going to be established in Delhi. This should not be allowed. I once again stress that the headquarters of the Marine Development Corporation should be at Cochin.

Sir, I will conclude after saying one more sentence. In this country there is a trend in all the States to import officers from the Administrative Service into the technical departments as heads of the departments. I understand that this is against the instructions given by the Centre. We have no objection to officers of the Administrative Service being put in charge of administrative work. I have only to say that technical experts should be put in charge of technical departments as the head of the department. The State Governments should be instructed to put technical people in charge of technical departments and they should be confirmed in those posts.

My final appeal is that more attention should be paid to the field of agriculture. I would request that in Kerala, where not even a single new project has been sanctioned for

the last so many years, at least the incomplete projects like Kallara and Pamba should be completed early. I also appeal that the Southern Food Zone should be restored to us.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands.

श्री जे० एन० मंडल (गोड्डा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ। सारे देश में सरकार ने कृषि को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है। जो काम अब से बहुत पहले होना चाहिये था, वह अब हो रहा है। सरकार द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और मिर्चाई सारे देश में 15 जगहों पर हो चुकी है। इसके अलावा मिर्चाई, बिजली, खाद, मिट्टी संरक्षण अनुसंधान, उन्नत कृषि के लिये अच्छे-अच्छे बीजों की सुविधाओं के बढ़ाने से इस काम में बहुत सहायता मिली है। लेकिन इस समय मैं बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में आज मिर्चाई की जो व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत कम है। सारे देश में 25 प्रतिशत भाग में मिर्चाई का प्रबन्ध है, लेकिन बिहार में केवल 12 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में ही मिर्चाई की व्यवस्था है। मैं अपने जिले की ही बात आपके सामने रखता हूँ—सन्थाल परगना क्षेत्र में इस समय मिर्चाई की कुछ भी व्यवस्था नहीं है, करीब 5 प्रतिशत है। इस क्षेत्र में 90 प्रतिशत किसान लोग हैं जो केवल खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। वहाँ मिर्चाई के लिये कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, जैसे अजय गुमानी, बासलाई तथा पहाड़ी इलाक़ों की छोटी-छोटी नदियाँ अनका है। सुगायान स्कीम (मिर्चाई) आज वहाँ सब का काम समाप्त होन पर भी काम नहीं लग पाया है जहाँ पर कि सुगायान स्कीम से 10,000 एकड़ ज़मीन की मिर्चाई आदीवासी क्षेत्र में होगी। वहाँ पर एक पहाड़ीया जाति है, जिन की संख्या दो लाख के लगभग है जो पहाड़ के ऊपर रहते हैं। उनके यहाँ पहाड़ों पर "साथे का घाम" करीब सात-आठ लाख मन होता था लेकिन अब करीब एक लाख मन होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस घास के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाय, इससे सुधार किया जाय, इससे वहाँ के पहाड़ियों की हालत सुधरेगी।

[भी के० एन० मंडल]

इस जिले में भूमि बंधक ऋण की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जब कि सारे देश में यह व्यवस्था लागू हो चुकी है। वहाँ पर जमीनों की बिक्री नहीं होती है, जिस के कारण जमीन पर ऋण नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह से इस जिले की हालत बहुत दयनीय हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लिये विशेष ध्यान दे। सरकार शीघ्र ही ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिससे वहाँ के लोगों तथा किसानों को भूमि-बंधक ऋण मिल सके। वहाँ पर पहाड़ी अंचल में छोटी-छोटी नदियाँ हैं, उन पर 10 फिट का बांध बांधने से, कुओं की व्यवस्था और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने से, वहाँ जमीन ऊँची-नीची रहने के कारण लिफ्ट इरिगेशन करने से वहाँ पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है। आज तो वहाँ पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ही नहीं है, सारे क्षेत्र में केवल 5 प्रतिशत सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध है। इसलिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लिये, खास कर सयाल परगने के लिये विशेष ध्यान देगी। इन संबंध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार द्वारा एक ऐसी समिति की नियुक्ति की जाये जिससे कि वहाँ के लोगों को समयानुसार अधिक से अधिक फायदा हो सके। इस जिले का क्षेत्रफल 14,003 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर है तथा इसकी जनसंख्या करीब-करीब 30 लाख से अधिक है और इसके गांवों की संख्या 12,174 है। इस क्षेत्र में 45 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं, 2 लाख पहाड़िया हैं, सारे लोग महुआ और दूसरे मोटे अनाज खाकर गुजारा करते हैं। इसलिये सिंचाई व्यवस्था पर शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री सारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह मान्यता है कि कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय में अब उन्नति हो रही है, लेकिन पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के काल में इस विभाग की पूरी तरह से उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अब उस उपेक्षा को दोहराया नहीं जायेगा। एक बात मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ—यद्यपि

कटु है, लेकिन सत्य है—उत्तर प्रदेश की जितनी उपेक्षा भारत सरकार की तरफ से है, उतनी ही उपेक्षा उत्तर प्रदेश की उत्तरप्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के प्रति है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति का अन्त हो।

हमारा प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा है, उसकी जनसंख्या बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी है। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जो सहायता या अनुदान भारत सरकार राज्यों को देती है, उसका मूल आधार जनसंख्या हो। ऐसा न होने से हमारे ऊपर बड़ा अन्याय हो जाता है। उदाहरण के लिये बाढ़, सूखा, सिंचाई और अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के जिलों को जो अनुदान दिया जाता है, वह साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये प्रति जिले के हिसाब से दिया जाता है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 ऐसे जिले हैं जिनकी आबादी 30 से 45 लाख तक है। अब तनिक मोचिये—जिन जिलों की आबादी 4 या साढ़े चार लाख है, उस को भी साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये देते हैं और जिनकी जनसंख्या 45 लाख है, उसको भी साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं—इससे क्या लाभ होगा। मैंने सुना है कि उसमें छोटा सा सुधार किया गया है, लेकिन उस सुधार से भी हमे पूरी सहायता नहीं मिल पाई है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें मौलिक रूप से परिवर्तन हो।

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय बहुत जबरदस्त बाढ़ आई हुई है। वो हजार गांव जलमग्न हो गये हैं, 400 गांवों में मकानात बिलकुल गिर गए हैं। छितीनी बांध के टूटने से, गंगा, बाघरा, गण्डक और राप्ती नदियों की जबरदस्त बाढ़ का क्या परिणाम हो रहा है गांव के गांव नष्ट होते चले जा रहे हैं। अभी बुआई नहीं हुई थी, कि बाढ़ आ गई। इस लिये इस तरफ ध्यान देने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। अब इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—जिन प्रश्नों को मैं अब आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करूँगा, उनका विस्तार नहीं करूँगा, केवल प्वाइन्ट्स ही आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ—

1. किसानों की भलाई के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल

कर कोई ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करे, जिससे कि निश्चित रूप से फसलों का बीमा हो। इससे किसानों को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

2. हमारे देश में ट्रैक्टर बहुत बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी मरम्मत के काम में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। मेरा मुझाव है कि प्रत्येक जिले में राज्य के स्तर पर ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत के लिये सरकार द्वारा कारखाने खोले जाएं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक ब्लॉक-स्तर पर खेती के औजारों को ठीक दामों पर देखने के लिये केन्द्र खोले जायें, जिनसे किसानों को सही दामों पर वे औजार मिल सकें।

3. चीनी मिलों का प्रश्न एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बन गया है। -वर्म्बई में हमने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था कि हम उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, इस लिये भारत सरकार के लिये यह एक सैद्धान्तिक प्रश्न बन गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। मैं इस सैद्धान्तिक प्रश्न से अलग हट कर यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि समय की यह मांग है कि भारत सरकार इसमें आगे बढ़े और जो राज्य सरकारें स्वयं राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से हिचकिचाती हैं या उनको संकोच होता है, तो केन्द्र सरकार इन काम में आगे बढ़े। जो राज्य सरकारें राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती हैं उनको केन्द्र सरकार पूरी आर्थिक सहायता दे।

4. बिजली, पानी, फाटिलाइजर और बीज—ये खेती के मूल हैं लेकिन ये बहुत महंगे हो गये हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको सस्ता किया जाय। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक फैक्टरी है, उस का नाम लेना उचित नहीं है, उसके लिये ढाई करोड़ रुपया कम करके बिजली का भुगतान होता है और वह हमारे छोटे गरीब किसानों से लिया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था का अन्त होना चाहिये।

5. फूड कारपोरेशन और बीज कारपोरेशन—इनके बारे में बहुत सुनता हूँ, बड़े आवश्यक महकमे हैं, इनका काम बहुत ही

अच्छा है। लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फूड कारपोरेशन ने जो गल्ला वसूल किया है, वह पश्चिमी आंचल में किया है, पूर्वी आंचल में बहुत बाद में पहुँचे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी आंचल का भविष्य में ख्याल रखा जाय। उनके पास कर्मचारियों की कमी है, उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों से उन्होंने काम लिया है, इसका अनुभव मुझे अच्छा नहीं रहा है, इस लिये मैं इस की भी चेतावनी देता हूँ।

6. उत्तर प्रदेश बड़ा विशाल प्रदेश है, नदियों से घिरा हुआ है। आप ने वहाँ पर पत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की है, इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन हम पूर्वी आंचल के रहने वाले हैं और बिहार से सटे हुए हैं, वहाँ पर भी एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की आवश्यकता है। भूमि की दिक्कत नहीं है। देवरिया जिले में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो सकती है। वहाँ पर प्रतापपुर में एक शूगर फैक्टरी है, उसके समीप 500 पी० गवर्नमेंट की 5-6 सौ एकड़ जमीन है और उसी के समीप बभनीली में 27 सौ एकड़ का फार्म है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस पर आप विचार करें कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रवाचल में जूट और पटंगन की खेती के लिए बड़ा ही उपयुक्त स्थान है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहाँ की 80 फीसदी जनता गाँवों से रहती है और खेती पर अपना गुजारा करती है। 25 साल यहाँ पर आजादी को आये हो गये, किसानों को भी बहुत उम्मीदें थी लेकिन आज भी किसान उम्मी गुर्बत की हालत में अपना गुजारा कर रहा है जैसे कि वह पहले था बल्कि हालात और भी बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। किसी समय हिन्दुस्तान में कहा जाता था—उत्तम खेती मध्यम व्यापार, निकट चाकरी भीख निदान—लेकिन आज मामला उल्टा है। आज कहा जा सकता है—

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

उत्तम वधापात्र और मध्यम चाकरी और खेती के लिए तो कहा जा सकता है, खेती धिक्कार। आज खेती करने वाले उसी हालत में हैं, उसके बच्चे आज भी नंगे पैर हैं, गरम रेत पर चलते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। आज भी हमारे किसान बुजुर्गों के बदन पर कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा। आज भी हमारी किसान महिलाएँ आधी नगी फिर्ती हैं। आज भी वे उसी तरह नंगे पैर खेत में रोटी लेकर जाती हैं और आज भी उनके बच्चों की तालीम का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। किसान इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। वह सारे देश को अनाज पैदा करके बेता है और उसी किसान के बच्चे देश की हिरासत करते हैं, फौज में भर्ती होते हैं। जब हमारे देश पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तो जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा लगा। उग वक्त हम भी समझ कि शायद दश जाग उठा है लेकिन उसके बाद फिर वही देखने में आया कि हमारा देश के नेता और हुकूमत करने वाली पार्टी एक तरह से किसान विरोधी नीतियों पर ही चल रही हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि यहाँ पर किसान के बेटे जोकि रूढ़िवादी पार्टी में टिकट पर चुनाव जीत कर आते हैं, किसान के नाम पर और किसान के बाटो से यहाँ आते हैं, ज्यादातर उनके मुँह पर भी कुफल लग जाता है। वे समझते हैं कि शायद कोई सजा मिलेगी अगर हम किसान और देहात के हक में यहाँ पर कोई बात करेंगे।

हमारे देश की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। दस साल के बाद सन् 1981 में हमका खुराक के लिए 160 मिलियन टन की जरूरत होगी। पिछले 25 सालों में बहुत हिम्मत करके हमने अपनी अनाज की पैदावार 50 मिलियन टन से बढ़ाकर 95 मिलियन टन की है।... (व्यवधान) ...बजौर साहब, 105 मिलियन टन की पैदावार तो कागजी है। आपको शायद मालूम होगा कि आजादी की 25 साल हो गए, आप तो बहुत दिनों से पार्लमेंट में बैठे हैं, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने मालूम करने की कोशिश नहीं की, कोई सर्वे नहीं कराया, डाटा कलेक्ट नहीं किया कि कितनी कितनी जमीन किसानों के पास है। इन्हें मालूम नहीं कि एक एकड़ की पैदावार क्या

है। 25 साल में इन्होंने 25 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन को पानी दिया है। यह हमारी तरक्की का हिसाब है। हिन्दुस्तान में 400 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन खेती के नीचे है। 25 साल में इन्होंने 25 मिलियन एकड़ की इरीगेट किया है और अगर वे पचास परसेंट जमीन को भी इरीगेट करना चाहें तो इस हिसाब से 175 साल और चाहिए तब कहीं इस देश की आधी जमीन सैराब हो पायेगी। (व्यवधान)। तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि 25 साल में 25 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर एक बीड़ा भी रंग रंग कर सैर कर सकता था। इसके अलावा दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछले 25 सालों में जो लेविल्ड जमीनें थी उन पर इरीगेशन का प्रोग्राम बना और जो पर्टाईल जमीनें थी उनके लिये प्लैन बना इसलिए आगे और दिक्कत होगी। आगे का प्रोग्राम इतना आसान नहीं होगा। खेती में उपज करने का करीब करीब सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट आ गया है। आगे इतनी जल्दी आप इरीगेशन प्रोग्राम नहीं बना सकते हैं (व्यवधान)। तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन्होंने जो अपना निशाना बनाया है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है अगर ये इसी हिसाब से चलते हैं। इन्होंने जिम हिसाब से खाद का इस्तेमाल किया है उससे कभी भी 160 मिलियन टन तक की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती है। एक ही तरीका है जिससे खेती की उपज बढ़ सकती है और वह है इन्सर्टिव प्राइस।

हरियाणा में इसी तरीके से विशाल हरियाणा पार्टी की सरकार ने काम चलाया जिससे एक साल में 21 लाख टन से 42 लाख टन की पैदावार हो गई और कोई पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करना पड़ा। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसान को उचित दाम दें। आज गरीब हरिजन और ट्राइबल लोग भेड़ बकरी पालते हैं, उनके लिए किसी चीज का इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनमें किसी के बदन पर आपको गरम कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा। उनकी ऊन को सस्ते दामों पर लूट लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको कपड़ा भी नसीब नहीं होता है। उसी ऊन से मिलने में जो कपड़ा बनता है वह हजार रुपये गज तक के भाव



बिकता है। रुई की कीमत पर कन्ट्रोल है और शक्कर और गुड़ बनाने पर कन्ट्रोल है। गन्ना मिलों के आस पास 15-20 मील के एरिया में किसान अपने गन्ने को खुद इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता है लेकिन मिल में उसके गन्ने को मात रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर लिया जाता है। तम्बाकू का टैक्स गलत तरीके से लगता है। इसी वजह से अगर आप पिछले सालों का अन्दाजा लगायें तो जिस जमीन पर गन्ने या तम्बाकू की पैदावार की आती है वह घटती जा रही है। गन्ने की पैदावार भी घटती जा रही है। रुई की काश्त भी घटती जा रही है। तो इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग की बात डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में आती है कि उसको एनकरेजमेंट दिया जायेगा लेकिन उसको नहीं किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जमीन को छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बाटा जा रहा है।

तो मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि मंडियो में किगान की जो लूट होती है उसको बन्द किया जाये, इरीगेशन का पूरा बन्दोबस्त किया जाये और किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का पूरा भाव दिलाया जाये। आज मंडियो में फूड कारपोरेशन और दूसरे अफसरों की लूट चल रही है और अनाज को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। इस चीज को बन्द किया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी जाइये, अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वाला किसान चाहे कि अपने गन्ने से गुड़ और शक्कर बना ले तो उस पर कन्ट्रोल है लेकिन फिर मेरी समस्या में नहीं आता कि चीनी कैसे फ्री कर दी गई है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँगा कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने का तरीका आप इस्तेमाल करें वरना आप हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की कमी को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर मेरे सुझाव को मानें और उसी तरीके से चले तो पांच साल में हिन्दुस्तान में खेती की पैदावार 160 मिलियन टन हो सकती है। अगर ऐसा न हो तो मैं सजा का हकदार रहूँगा। अभी आप सिर्फ 9 किलोग्राम एक हेक्टेयर में खाद का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जब कि दूसरे मुल्कों में तीन सौ और चार सौ किलोग्राम की औसत आती है। खेती

के लिए सस्ती बिजली और पानी का इन्तजाम जरूरी है।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करील बाग) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरित क्रान्ति के बारे में बड़ी चर्चाएँ चली, मगर जो लोग वास्तव में हरित क्रान्ति लाये वे आज भी सूख रहे हैं, इस में शक नहीं। आज देहात के अन्दर 50 फीसदी जो जनता रहती है, जिस के पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, और बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के वहाँ काम करती हैं, उस को उस का मुआवजा अगर वास्तव में देखें तो इतना मिलता है कि जिस में मुश्किल से ही पेट भर सके। मैं सदन को वह बान बताऊँगा जो दो, तीन महीने पहले मैंने एक आदमी को देखा था जिसके दो बच्चे थे और बीबी थी और जब उसने अपनी करुण गाथा सुनायी कि वह 25 र० महीने पर एक जमींदार के यहाँ नौकर था। जब उस के कुछ रिश्तेदार आ गये तो उसने अपने मालिक में कहा कि मुझे अपने रिश्तेदारों के खाने के लिए चाहिये तो उसके मालिक ने उस की कमर में डोकर मार कर कहा कि तुम्हें खिलाय या तुम्हारे रिश्तेदारों को खिलायें? निकल जाओ यहाँ से।

कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि जमीन के टुकड़े छोटे से बड़े कर दो। एक तो पहले ही बड़े बड़े टुकड़े लोगों के पास है, और अगर इस से भी बड़े टुकड़े कर दिये गये तो मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि यह हरित क्रान्ति कहा जायगी और कहाँ लाकर के हुवायेगी? मेरा सुझाव है कि एक परिवार के पास 5 एकड़ जमीन जरूर होनी चाहिए। ये जो मुफ्त की कमाई खाने वाले हैं, जिन के पास एक, एक हजार एकड़ जमीन है, जो अपने हाथ से काम नहीं करते हैं अगर इन को 5 एकड़ जमीन दी जाय तब वह अपने हाथ से काम करेंगे और जानेंगे कि भूख क्या होती है। भाषण यहाँ सभी दे सकते हैं, तकरीरें यहाँ बड़ी अच्छी होती हैं, मगर अमलियत क्या है इसके कोई नहीं जानता। आज हरित क्रान्ति भूखे रहने वालों के ऊपर है। प्रत्येक गांव के अन्दर 50 प्रतिशत जनता ऐसी है जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है और एक, दो र० रोज पर काम करती है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि

[श्री टी० सोहनलाल]

सरकार ने उन के बारे में भी कभी सोचा है कि नहीं।

यहां कहा जाता है कि अनाज के मूल्य इस लिए नहीं गिराते क्योंकि यह पैदा नहीं होगा। कम से कम उन के लिए तो कम होने चाहिये जो पैदा करते हैं। आज दो रुपये रोज कमाने वाला भी 40 रु० मन का गेहूँ खाता है और 1,000 रु० रोज कमाने वाला भी उसी भाव का गेहूँ खाता है। यह कहाँ का समाजवाद है? इस मूल्य का फायदा उस को है जो कुछ काम नहीं करता और जो मीज उड़ाता है। गरीबों को फायदा नहीं हुआ।

अब मैं कुछ बातें सफेद क्रान्ति की बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र दिल्ली का करोल बाग है, जिस में हरित क्रान्ति नहीं, बल्कि सफेद क्रान्ति होती है। ओर वह है दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम, जिम को 1959 के अन्दर चालू किया गया और यह सोच कर चालू किया गया कि दिल्ली की जनता बढ़ती जा रही है, उस को भी दूध मिलना चाहिए। मगर साढ़े ग्यारह साल के अन्दर उस दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम ने 5 करोड़ रु० का घाटा दिया है। जब कि बटर आयल, और मिल्क पाउडर बाहर से कुछ कम दाम पर मिलता है, और कुछ अनुदान के तौर पर मिलता है गरीबों के लिए ताकि उन को सस्ती दूध की बोलल मिले। मगर वह गरीबों को सस्ते दाम पर नहीं मिल पाता, और जो बड़े बड़े अफसर उस में बैठे हुए हैं वे गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। इस के बारे में लिखा भी गया, माननीय शिंदे साहब कहते हैं कि हम हर बात की मुनबाई करते हैं, मगर जिस आदमी ने वहाँ की गड़बड़ के बारे में बताया उसी को उस मिल्क स्कीम से निकाल दिया गया इसलिए कि उस ने बड़े बड़े अफसरों की पोल खोली थी।

लेखा जोखा समिति ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर यह बताया है कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के अन्दर बड़ी गड़बड़ हो रही है। इस वक्त भी 14 टन मक्खन सड़ रहा है, मगर बेचा नहीं गया

और 100 कनस्टर टीन भी के भी सड़ रहे हैं। वहाँ जो मीटर हैं उन की कोई गिनती करने वाला नहीं कि कितनी खराब हैं और कितनी अच्छी हैं।

इसी तरह से पुर्जों की बात है। पुर्जे आये नहीं और बताया यह गया कि पुर्जे आ गये हैं और खोरी चले गये हैं। पटेल नगर थाने के अन्दर रिपोर्ट करायी गयी मगर आज तक पुलिस को एक पुर्जे का भी पता नहीं चला कि खोरी गये तो किस के पास है। और जब शिकायत की गयी तथा पूरी जानकारी दी गयी तथा किस अफसर ने यह शिकायत की उसने वह भी लिखा कि इसमें से अगर एक चीज भी गलत निकल जाय तो मुझे गोली से उड़ा दिया जाय। आज उसी अफसर को इन बड़े-बड़े अफसरों ने जो मिलकर गबन करते हैं, नौकरी से निकाल दिया है और वह आदमी धक्के खा रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह की गड़बड़ियों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाता है कि नहीं। होना यह चाहिये कि जो आदमी सच्ची बात बताये उसकी जांच करानी चाहिये और अगर वह गलत बात कहता है तो उसको सजा देनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर उसकी बात सही है तो उसको कुछ न कुछ प्रोत्साहन जरूर मिलना चाहिये। मगर यहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। यहाँ पर कुछ अफसर जो चापलूस हैं और मंत्रियों के चारों तरफ चलते हैं वे ही उस का फायदा उठा लेते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can write these things in more detail and hand it over to the Minister. I am making this suggestion because he is making important points.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय नहीं है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। पर मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि जब समाजवाद की बातों को कहते हैं तो यह देखना पड़ेगा कि कहां-कहां गड़बड़ है और जो आदमी गड़बड़ करते हैं उनको उचित सजा दी जाये। मैंने इस बारे में काफी पत्र लिखे हैं। वह साहब यहाँ पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर वाकई में उन्होंने ऐसा किया है तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इसकी जांच करायी जाय। और

अगर गलत निकलता है तो मैं भी सजा पाने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन अगर वे बाने गही है तो उन अधिकारियों को जो इस गडबडी के लिये जिम्मेदार है उनको आप कानून के मुताबिक सजा दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

**श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (खडवा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर भारतवर्ष की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हम देखें तो यह कहने में कोई अनिश्चयता नहीं होगी कि कृषि उसका मेरुदण्ड है। किसी भी देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिरता उस देश की भूमि की उत्पादक शक्ति पर अवलम्बित रहा करती है। यदि भूमि की उत्पादक शक्ति में ह्रास आरम्भ हो जाता है तो उस देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता में भी कुछ हेरफेर आरम्भ हो जाता है। कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक व्यवस्था भारतवर्ष के लिए नहीं है। यह एक संस्कृति भी है। कृषि का अंग्रेजी शब्द एग्रिकल्चर है। एग्रिकल्चर में भी यह ध्वनि निगलनी है कि कृषि केवल एक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ही नहीं है बल्कि एक जीवन दर्शन और जीवन प्रणाली भी है। वह प्रचार और प्रसार में कौमो दूर रहती है। जो आन्दोलनों के उपागम है या जो आन्दोलन करने में विश्वास रखते हैं उनको पता ही होगा कि जितने भी आन्दोलन इस देश में होने हैं वे समाज के नाम से, धर्म के नाम से, सम्प्रदाय के नाम से या राजनीति के नाम से होते हैं। उन आन्दोलनों में कोई भी समाज शामिल हो लेकिन कृषि समाज उसमें शामिल नहीं होता है। उन आन्दोलनों के साथ कृषि समाज की मरानुभूति भी नहीं रहती है। इसलिए सब बातों को यदि हम लक्ष्य करके देखें तो उस देश के लिए आवश्यक यह होगा कि हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए और जीवन प्रणाली की रक्षा के लिए कृषि पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

यह सही है कि अपनी भूमि के लिए हमने शस्य, इयामला मातरम् शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है और इसका गान भी हम गाते हैं। लेकिन

उसके साथ साथ यह भी सही है कि भिक्षा देहि, भिक्षा देहि का पात्र लेकर हम विदेशों में भी घूमते थे। यह खुशी की बात है कि अब यह अवसर नखरीक आता दिखाई देता है कि हम निकट भविष्य में ही अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होने जा रहे हैं। उसके लिए कृषि मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि 1801 से लेकर 1901 तक हमारे देश में 31 अकाल पड़े और उनमें चार करोड़ लोग माल कवलित हुए। आज खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय ने मी मी रुपये मन के भाव में गेहूँ खरीद कर भी एक भी आदमी को माल कवलित नहीं होने दिया है। कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी कोई आदमी माल कवलित हुआ है। 1945-46 में बंगाल में जो अकाल पड़ा था उस में डेढ़ मिलियन लोग माल कवलित हुए थे। लेकिन उस के बाद से उस मंत्रालय ने हम से उस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं से बचाया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तथ्य कभी भी इस विषय पर ध्यान देने है तो मानवीय चानुर्य और कर्मणा शक्ति पर ध्यान ज्यादा नहीं देते, हम भौतिक पूँजी पर ज्यादा अवलम्बन करते हैं। मानवीय पूँजी की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। जापान को आप देखें। 1916 में जापान की अर्थ व्यवस्था स्थिर भिन्न हो गई थी। लेकिन वहाँ पर साठ लाख कार्शिकागो ने कृषि शिक्षा के बल पर इतना अनाज पैदा कर दिखाया है कि आज दस करोड़ आदमियों का वे पाठन-पोषण कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर तीन राष्ट्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय हैं जिन में कृषि विभाग खुले हुए हैं और कृषि शिक्षा पढ़ाई जाती है। उन में से छः हजार प्रतिवर्ष निकलते हैं। इसके अलावा वहाँ पर 1960 तक सीनियर कृषि हाई स्कूल स्तर पर 830 सीनियर हाई स्कूल थे जिन में से उनमें 830 हजार विद्यार्थी 1960 तक कृषि की शिक्षा प्राप्त करके बाहर निकले थे और जिनमें तीन-चौथीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी। आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में सोलह कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं। लेकिन आप देश की आबादी

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

को देखें। 55 करोड़ हमारे देश की आबादी है। जापान का क्षेत्रफल राजस्थान से कुछ ही बड़ा है। आज वहाँ विद्यालयों में कृषि पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो सही है कि हम गतिशील हैं लेकिन हमारी गति में तीव्रता आनी चाहिए। मानव पूँजी की तरफ हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा जाना चाहिए। पूँजी को सकुचित अर्थों में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। उस से केवल भौतिकवाद ही नहीं, उस में मानवता भी आती है। जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ हमने बनाई हैं उन में हमारा लक्ष्य केवल यह नहीं था कि हम अधिक अन्न पैदा करें, हमारा लक्ष्य यह भी था कि बेहतर आदमी पैदा हो। हम चाहते थे कि भारत में रहने वाले प्रत्येक नागरिक का मानवीय विकास भी हो। आज हम केवल भौतिक पूँजी की तरफ ही न दौड़ें। शिक्षा की तरफ भी हम दौड़ें। प्रथम योजना में हमने देखा है कि हमने मानव पूँजी की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जितना देना चाहिए था। प्रथम योजना और बाद की दो योजनाओं में हमने कृषि को भी वह स्थान नहीं दिया था जो देना चाहिए था। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमने चौथी योजना में कृषि का उच्चतम स्थान दिया है। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यदि हम देश की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, यदि देश का हम कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कृषि की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। अगर हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और समय रहते ऐसा नहीं किया तो आने वाला इतिहासकार हम को कोसेगा कि हमने सुन्दर मौका अपने हाथ से खो दिया।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri A C Das absent—

श्री आशुबल्लभ बोडे (नागपुर) जो गैर हाजिर हैं उनका बचा हुआ वक्त हमें दे दीजिये।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If there are no more speakers from the party to which the time is allotted But they have a long list Shri Tayyabji

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Andhra Pradesh is an agricul-

tural State Not a single Member from that State has spoken Specially on a subject like this, at least, the Members should be called State-wise Not a single Member from Andhra Pradesh has spoken

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I agree. But the difficulty is that the list of names of Members from your party is not given State-wise. if they do that, it will help me.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA  
You can direct them

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is right But it is difficult for me Shri Tayyabji

श्री तैयब हुसैन खां (गुडगाव) हमारे देहातो में जो ररल इंडेंटिफनैस है, उसको सब से पहले आपको खत्म करना चाहिए। जो कर्ज काश्तकारों पर है और खास तौर पर छोटे काश्तकारों पर है, या जिन के पाग जमीन नहीं है या बहुत कम जमीन है, वे बहुत ज्यादा इन कर्जों के नीचे दबे हुए हैं और उनको बहुत ज्यादा सूद इस कर्जों पर अदा करना पड़ता है। खाम तौर पर मैं अपने जिले गुडगाव की बात आपको बतलाता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि वहाँ बहुत तरक्की हुई है, वहाँ इंडस्ट्री भी है लेकिन वहाँ साहूकार के पंजे के नीचे जो आम आदमी है, जो छोटा काश्तकार है और खास तौर से जो बेजमीन लोग हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा दबे हुए हैं। शायद हिन्दुस्तान में सूद की शरह इतनी ज्यादा कहीं नहीं होगी जितनी वहाँ है। हमारे यहाँ पर सौ रुपये पर साल का साठ रुपये सूद किया जाता है। सूद तक वे भ्रदा नहीं कर पाते हैं, असल अदा करने की बात तो दूर रही। इस मामले में सब से पहले उनको राहत पहुँचाई जानी चाहिए। अगर उनको इस कर्ज से छुटकारा मिल गया तो वे आगे अपना काम चला सकेंगे। आज होता यह है कि जो कमाई वे लोग करते हैं वह सूद की अदायगी से ही चली जाती है। जो पैसा उस के पास आता है वह उस में चला जाता है और आगे जो उसका धन्य है वह बन्द हो जाता है। कर्ज दिलाने का कोओप्रेटिव्स के जरिये आपको

खास प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। प्रि-पाटिशन डेज में कुछ ऐसा कानून था—

औ के० एन० तिवारी (बंतिया) आपके लोग हमारे यहाँ आ कर फिर यही धंधा करते हैं।

श्री तैयब हुसैन खाँ चरगा तले अन्धेरा है। दिल्ली जोकि हिन्दुस्तान का कैपिटल है, उसकी सरहद पर यह हो रहा है और दतना सूद लिया जा रहा है। आम काश्तकार और खास तौर से बेजमीन लोग आज भी मुगीवत और परेशानी की हालत में हैं। अगर मूय में उन का छुटकारा न हुआ, तो वे किस तरह से तरक्की करेंगे? मैं वजीर माश्रब की तवज्जह खास तौर से इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिए बड़ी-शरह-सूद होनी चाहिए, जो बोआपरेटिब्ज और रिजर्व बैंक ने रखी है। ऐसा करने पर ही इन लोगों को कुछ रिलीफ मिलेगा।

जहाँ तक काश्तकार की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, उस में मरलाई और टिमार्ग की बात आ जाती है। अनाज पर तो यह उमूल एकदम लागू हो जाता है। काश्तकार जरूरत की वजह से अनाज को बेच देना चाहते हैं। इस माल कहा गया कि चूँकि गोडाउन्ज नहीं है, इस लिए हम नहीं खरीदते हैं, या कम दामों पर खरीदेंगे। अगर काश्तकार अपने अनाज को एक दफा मंडी में ले आये, तो उसको वापिस ले जाना उस के लिए मुमकिन नहीं होता है। वह उसको बेच कर ही जाता है। खास तौर से छोटा किसान ही इस की लपेट में आता है, क्योंकि उस की जरूरत इस के बिना पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। उस को कम दाम पर अपना अनाज बेचना पड़ता है।

इस लिए हमारी स्कीमों से छोटे काश्तकारों को फायदा नहीं पहुँच सका है। न वह कर्ज ले सकता है, न उस के पास ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए पैसा है और न वह ट्र्यूबेल लगा सकता है। अभी तक बड़े काश्तकारों को ही फायदा हुआ है। इस लिए जो छोटे काश्तकार या गावों में रहने

वाले बेजमीन मजदूर हैं, उन की तरफ खास तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

आज मिर्क काश्तकारी से ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है। जमीन पर बोझ बहुत बढ़ गया है। और जमीन कोई खरब तो है नहीं कि उसको खींच कर बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस लिए गावों के मजदूर अपने बच्चों को लेकर मजदूरी के लिए बाहर निकलते हैं। बाहर उनकी जो हालत होनी है, उससे सभी वाकिफ हैं। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि छोटे काश्तकारों और बेजमीन मजदूरों के लिए गावों में ही छोटे-छोटे घरे और दस्तकारियाँ खोली जायें, ताकि वे वही अपना गुजारा कर सकें।

बजट में माजिनल फार्मर्ज के लिए सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह रकम बहुत थोड़ी है। यह एक नैशनल लेवल का प्राबलम है, इस लिए इसके लिए ज्यादा एलाटमेंट होना चाहिए। यह सबजेक्ट नान-का-ट्रावर्शल है। जब हम कहते हैं कि अम्मी फीगदी जनना देहात में रहनी है, तो फिर यह देखने की बात है कि हम उसके लिए क्या एलाटमेंट करते हैं। जब हमारे अम्मी फीसदी लोग देहात में रहते हैं और जमीन पर मुनह्रास्मर हैं, तो इस तरफ ख़ास तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

ट्रैक्टरों की बहुत ब्लैक चल रही है। जिन सूबों में ट्रैक्टरों की माग नहीं है, उनको भी उतने ही ट्रैक्टर दे दिये जाते हैं और जिन सूबों में ट्रैक्टरों की माग है, उनको भी उतने ही दिये जाते हैं। इस तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

जैसा कि कल भी कहा गया है, चूँकि अब मारीइन थोरेम कम्पनीज नैशनलाइज हो गई है इसलिए क्राप इनशोरेंस करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

फाजिल्का और अबोहर के एरिया में काटन होता है। वह बहुत बड़ा एरिया है और इस वक्त अंडर डिस्पूट है। चूँकि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट





[Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma]

the Third Plan, it is Rs 241 lakhs and Rs 455 lakhs in the Fourth, Maharashtra Rs 261 lakhs in the Third Plan and Rs 370 lakhs in the Fourth, For Kerala the corresponding figures are Rs 327 lakhs and Rs 839 lakhs, Mysore nil in the Third Plan and Rs 308 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. Other states are making giant strides, there is a vast potential for marine fisheries in Andhra. It has got a big coastal area covering Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Masulipatnam and so on. In spite of this, nothing is being done to promote that industry in a big way.

Only the other day, we were talking about tobacco export. It is a big item of export in Andhra. It is the biggest producer of tobacco in India. The Agriculture Department turned down the request for development of that industry. Why should they do it?

Then there is a project for a buffalo breeding centre in Kurnool district, the Vanavasi farm. They were satisfied and they said it is feasible. But still it is pending with the Government. So I request that this should be looked into and expedited. This project should be accepted and implemented expeditiously.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri B N Bhargava Five minutes

SHRI B N BHARGAVA (Ajmer): I have not spoken in this Lok Sabha so far. I cannot complete my speech in five minutes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I cannot go beyond the limit prescribed.

SHRI B N BHARGAVA It will not be possible for me to make my speech in five minutes. So I sit down.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Then he may speak on some other occasion. Shri Nagaswar Dwivedy

SHRI R S PANDE (Rajnandgaon): Before the debate concludes, I want to ask a question regarding fishing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will conclude on Monday.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में आजादी के बाद जिस तरह से प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये थी, उस तरह से नहीं दी गई, परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे देश को विदेशों से बहुत सा गल्ला मंगा कर खिलाना पड़ा और ऐसी स्थिति आई कि आजादी के बाद हमारा देश जो 10 अरब रुपये का इंग्लैंड का महाजन बना हुआ था, वह अरबों रुपये का कर्जदार बन गया। इस का एक मात्र कारण—एक तो यह कि आजादी के बाद लोगों के खाने-पीने में, रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार हुआ और कुछ इस तरह के सूखे और अकाल देश में पड़े, जिन की छाया आजादी के पहले ही देश पर पड़ चुकी थी। सन् 1944 में बंगाल में अकाल पड़ा और कहते हैं कि वहाँ 27 लाख आदमी मरे थे। उस स्थिति के बाद देश को सम्भालने के लिये अन्न के मामले में जिस तरह से खेती पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था, उस तरह से नहीं दिया गया और यही कारण है कि पिछले सालों में हमारे देश को इस तरह की परिस्थितियों से गुजरना पड़ा। फिर भी मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूँगा—चाहे बाद में उस तरफ ध्यान गया, लेकिन अब धीरे-धीरे खाद्य की स्थिति सुधरी है और इस बात का सन्तोष है कि अब हम को बाहर से गल्ला नहीं मगवाना पड़ेगा।

हमारा देश दुनिया का सब से पहला देश है जो कृषि प्रधान देश है, यहाँ पर लाखों वर्ष से खेती होती चली आ रही थी, लेकिन पिछले बहुत दिनों से, खास तौर से अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय से ही, खेती और सिंचाई के साधनों की बड़ी उपेक्षा हुई, जिसके कारण हमारी यह दुर्दशा हुई और हम अन्न के मामले में दूसरों का मुँह देखने लगे। बहरालाल अब सरकार का ध्यान गया है और अब अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध करने में, सिंचाई के साधन देने में, अच्छे किस्म के औजार का प्रयोग करने में सरकार सहयोग दे रही है। लोगों का ध्यान अब इन चीजों की तरफ जाते



लगा है, लेकिन इन सब बातों के होने हुए भी अन्य क्षेत्रों में जिन तरह की सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं, उस तरह की सुविधाएँ आज भी किसानों को नहीं मिल रही हैं। जिस का परिणाम मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि खेती के काम के लिये, चाहे पड़े-लिखे लोग हों या गैर-पड़े-लिखे लोग हों, जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। पड़े-लिखे लोग खेती को छोड़ कर शहर की तरफ नौकरों के लिये भागे जा रहे हैं। इतना ही होता तो भी कुछ समय में आ जाता, लेकिन जो गैर-पड़े लिखे लोग हैं वे भी खेती में काम करना पसन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो नौजवान हैं वे शहरों में जाकर शिक्षा चलाना पसन्द करते हैं, लेकिन खेती में काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। पड़े लिखे लोग चपरासीगिरी पसन्द करेंगे, प्रादमरी की अव्यापकी पसन्द करेंगे, लेकिन खेती में काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि खेती पर आज या तो बूढ़े जो नौकरों से ज्यादा हाथ मार रहे हैं कमजोर लोग लग रहे हैं, बिड़वा औरते, जिनके पास कोई महारा नहीं है वे लोग ही खेती में काम करने के लिये रह गये हैं। आज जिस चीज पर सारे देश का दारोमदार है, उस की इस तरह में उपेक्षा हो यह विचारणीय विषय है। जब हम खेती पर दृष्टान्त निर्भर करते हैं तो उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, जिससे लोगों की प्रवृत्ति खेती की तरफ जाय, पड़े लिखे लोग खेती में रुचि लें—इस तरह की स्थिति सरकार को पैदा करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है, लेकिन कीमत बहुत कम मिलती है। सूखी लकड़ी की कीमत ज्यादा है लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत बहुत कम है। इससे किसानों में निरन्तर उत्पन्न होता है। इससे संबंधित पचायत विभाग है लेकिन उसके मामले में बड़ी उपेक्षा हो रही है। जिस विकेन्द्रीयकरण की भावना को लेकर हमने पचायतों का निर्माण किया था लेकिन धीरे धीरे हम देखते हैं कि पचायत सेक्रेटरी और पचायत इन्स्पेक्टर के हाथ की वह चीज हो गई है और इसलिए पचायतों का महत्व घटता जा रहा है।

अगर वास्तव में हम लोकतन्त्र को कायम करना है तो पचायतों को मजबूत करना होगा और इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

15.31 hrs

# COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## FOURTH REPORT

श्री रामावतार शर्मा (पटना) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयक तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में, जो 14 जुलाई, 1971 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

'That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th July 1971

*The motion was adopted*

15.31 hrs

## RESOLUTIONS RE COGNITION TO PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH VIETNAM, ETC—Contd

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER We shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 2nd July 1971. Two hours were allotted, 10 minutes were taken. One hour and 50 minutes are left. Mr. Gopalan has not finished his speech.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) I had only just begun that day. I will not take more than 10 minutes or so.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Sir, I was speaking about the recent revelations made by the American papers about the conduct of the Vietnam war and it has put American imperialism in the dock, as the worst criminal before the peoples of the world, and never before has international prestige of the United States imperialism sunk so low. The publications of the secret documents have put a slap on the face of those who compare American imperialism and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on a par as far as the question of the national liberation struggle is concerned.

I do not know what is the ICC doing. But the documents have clearly put the responsibility on American imperialism for conducting not only the war in Vietnam but also subsequently its escalation to the other two Indo-China States, Laos and Cambodia. It is stated in the document that in 1954 the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, fought hard but unsuccessfully at the Geneva conference on Indo-China agreement to prevent the re-scheduling of elections in Vietnam because he thought that these elections 'might eventually mean the unification of Vietnam under Ho Chi-Minh.' But the subsequent events have shown that American imperialism has sabotaged the whole thing, the Geneva agreement, and this American imperialism is responsible for what has happened, and it is they that are responsible for having entered and perpetuated the war against Vietnam.

I have no time to go into the details of these reports that have lately come and also to refer to the United States document, because the documents have shown that it has carried out a whole spectrum of the under-cover activities, "an elaborate programme of covert military operations against the State of North Vietnam," begun under the Code name of Oppression Plan 34 A. These activities included U-2 flights over Laos, raids of North Vietnam and the naval bombardment along the North Vietnamese coast-line. Also the Pentagon outlined many steps because they wanted to provoke North Vietnam by military action which could have provided them an opportunity and a cover for sustaining their attacks. From then onwards up to the presidential election, The Pentagon and the White House were already thinking in terms of sustained bombing of North Vietnam at a time when Johnson in

his administration was hypocritically camouflaging himself as a candidate of peace and restraint. They wanted to keep the American public in the dark about the under-cover activities against North Vietnam and use the August 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident to get a Congress resolution passed empowering the President to act in any manner he deemed fit to conduct the war. From then onwards, there was steady escalation according to the wishes of the Pentagon specialists. Even the bombing pause in 1966 and later according to McNamara was meant only to prepare world opinion for further entries of troops and widening the war.

These are some of the points from the Pentagon papers prepared as an official study of how the US went to the war in Indo-China, consisting of 3000 pages of analysis and 7000 pages of supporting documents. It is revealed in these papers that the general consensus for air attacks against North Vietnam was arrived at by Johnson administrator on September 7, 1961. But due to the elections, the public was kept in the dark. These tactical considerations were summed up by the Assistant Secretary of Defence in a memorandum to Robert McNamara and these are some of the words in that memorandum.

"Special considerations during the next two months. The relevant audiences U.S. actions are the Communists (who must feel strong pressures), the South Vietnamese (whose morale must be buoyed up), our allies (who must trust us as 'underwriters') and the US public (which must support our risk taking with the US lives and prestige). During the next two months, because of the lack of 'rebuttal time' before elections to justify particular actions which may be distorted to the US public, we must act with special care—signalling to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that initiatives are being taken, to the Government of South Vietnam that we are behaving energetically despite the restraints of our political season and to the US public that we are behaving with good purpose and restraint."

These documents make it very clear that the escalation of war into Laos and Cambodia is a part of American policy of carrying on its colonial war in Indo-China.

In this House, we have raised many times the question of the role of American imperialism in creating tensions, in starting local wars, in suppressing the national liberation movements and in enforcing the neocolonial rule. We could find a common language with some of the people sitting on the treasury benches. But perhaps because of its further dependence on American aid, we could not convince the Government about the righteous cause. But now when imperialism has been thoroughly exposed, when the actions of US imperialism are being condemned by various people and the countries in the world, what is the difficulty in our taking a position in the front ranks of people fighting against imperialism? What is the confusion about it? Is there any doubt as to who is the aggressor, who is responsible for genocide in Vietnam, whose armies are protecting the puppet regimes of South Korea and South Vietnam and who is in the way of unification of these States? But I am sorry to say that even after his visit to USA, our Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid compliments to American imperialists and expressed satisfaction on his visit. Why can't we join the States of Africa, Latin America and Asia in condemning in unequivocal terms the aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia? How long will we continue to cover our failure to take a stand against imperialism on the plea that we are members of the ICC? What is the ICC doing there? It has allowed the escalation of war into Laos and Cambodia. Our foreign policy is on test today. Our position of neutrality and nonalignment could be judged on the basis of our attitude towards aggression. I know even some of my friends sitting on the treasury benches feel like me and they raised the same questions in the AICC session held at Patna. My hon. friend Shri B. R. Bhagat, moving an amendment to the foreign policy resolution had said:

"that the futility and inadvisability of trying to settle issues through armed intervention had been amply demonstrated in relation to American imperialism in Vietnam. During the past seven years, American opinion itself was strongly divided on the American role in South East Asia."

Moving an amendment Shri K. R. Ganesh said:

"that the source of trouble in South East Asia basically was armed American presence."

But my friend, Sardar Swaran Singh, who has got the capacity to explain everything in every situation in a way which can be interpreted in different ways by different people and who was responsible for the resolution on foreign affairs did not accept these amendments. But he agreed to mention the escalation of the war in Indo China, such as its extension to Cambodia, but would refuse to lay the responsibility for this on American imperialism. How long the government intends to play the trick of hoodwinking the public opinion? At least now when we know the real role and attitude of American imperialism towards not only Indo-China but also Bangladesh we should strongly condemn their stand.

I now come to the third point raised in my resolution. It was two years ago that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam was formed. It was formed on the soil of South Vietnam. It has provided that it enjoys full confidence of the people of South Vietnam and is capable of fighting and defeating a powerful imperialist power like USA and its puppets. This government has been recognised by so many countries. Do we not feel confident even after 24 years of independence to call a thief a thief? Why are we lagging behind even the African countries, whose economies are much backward than ours? More than 50 countries have entertained relations with PRG, including 27 countries which have officially recognised PRG, and five others have agreed to the establishment of information bureau of PRG. In India there is not even a mission of PRG. Last year when Madame Binh, the Foreign Minister of PRG and the leader of the heroic people of South Vietnam visited our country, the Government was showing a lot of vacillation.

Coming to the question of full recognition to the government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and German Democratic Republic, the government is playing the same role of surrender to imperialist pressure. In the report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1969-70 the government stated that:

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

"...the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has expressed its desire to establish closer relations with the Government of India in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. Their request is being examined to see how best it should be met, including possible upgrading of level of representation between the two countries."

Now more than one year is over and the Ministry of External Affairs found it proper not to make any mention of this question in its report for 1970-71. I would like to know the reason behind it, because one year is over. Is it not the American pressure which is cowering in the way? Otherwise, how is it when a request has been made by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Government a year back was considering the possible upgrading of the mission, nothing has been done so far? What has happened in the meanwhile? Why is it that government has not been able to decide it even after one year?

Similarly, about the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, in the Report of External Affairs Ministry 1969-70 the Government had mentioned :—

"with continuing tense relations between the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, the situation in Korea remained unhappy. The Government of India's policy is to look forward to a peaceful unification of Korea by maintaining friendly relations both with the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea."

I want to know who stands in the way of unification of Korea. Why can the Government of India not demand the withdrawal of the American army from South Korea? Why can we not give full recognition to the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea in our country?

I want to point out that a reactionary regime was overthrown some time back in Chile and a new progressive government came into existence. It has not only established trade relations with the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea but has declared with pride

that the new government will establish diplomatic relations also with Korea. So, what is the difficulty in giving full recognition to the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea except—I can understand—that it would be to the dislike of the American imperialists as well as the Japanese imperialists?

The next question I wanted to point out is the German Democratic Republic. In the report of 1969-70 the cat is out of the bag. It is stated in the report that the Federal Republic of Germany has "requested friendly governments to withhold international recognition of the German Democratic Republic." Is that the reason why we have not recognised it? No doubt, we have raised the status of the Trade Commission to Consul General, but why are we not having ambassadorial relations with the Democratic Republic of Germany? The German Democratic Republic is also helping very much as far as developing our economy is concerned. As far as the existence of two Germanies is concerned, it is a reality and nobody in the world can ignore that reality. GDR has been recognised by 30 countries in the world. Why are we not coming forth in giving full status to the diplomatic mission of the German Democratic Republic?

The demand for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic is being ever more strongly raised in many countries. It is an important political factor as far as anti-imperialist struggle is concerned. In the long run we will also have to recognise it. So, why delay? Why do we want to be the last in recognising and in accepting this reality? If there is no West German and American pressure obstructing it, what else is there?

All these policies combined together are leading to our isolation from the main current of national liberation movements and the countries struggling against imperialism and for salvation. We are continuously losing our prestige. After the thorough exposure of US imperialism and its game, it is high time that we take a firm stand against it and join the people of the world in supporting the cause of freedom, peace and progress. From that point of view I demand from the Government to take a firm stand in support of the national liberation movements going on today in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Government should actively support the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of US imperialism and strongly call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam and the whole area of Indo-China for respecting the sacred right of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples to liberty and territorial integrity, national independence and unity. We should forthwith give recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. We must immediately give full recognition to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and German Democratic Republic, and be in line with the countries of the world fighting against imperialism.

I do not want to speak more. I have only to point out to the Minister, that the West Bengal Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution some months ago requesting the Government of India to recognise the above-mentioned countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : Twice.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : They have passed resolutions twice.

I hope, my Resolution will get the maximum support of the House because it represents the aspirations and demands of the people of this country. I hope, the Government, considering the position today in the country and the international situation today, will certainly inform the House that these countries will be recognised and full diplomatic relations will be established and also, as far as Vietnam and the position of US imperialism is concerned, that it is US imperialism that is responsible for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved : "This House is of the opinion that the Government should take firm line of supporting the National Liberation movements and condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States, give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and full recognition to the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Korean People's Democratic Republic and German Democratic Republic."

Now, there are some amendments to the Resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan. Amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 5 standing in the name of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri K. M. Madhukar and Dr. Ranen Sen are ruled out of order. They are beyond the scope of the Resolution.

There are some other amendments which may be moved, if the hon. Members want to move them.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

after "full", insert "immediate" (3)

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

after "States," insert—

"demand the withdrawal of American Army and their satellite forces forthwith" (6)

"That in the resolution,—

after "give" insert—

"full diplomatic" (7)

"That in the resolution,—

omit "full recognition" (8)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved these amendments to strengthen the Resolution because I fully endorse the main idea contained in the Resolution.

The idea is that throughout the world, the National Liberation movement must find support from India. We are wedded to the policy of anti-imperialism. This has been our tradition. Secondly, from this House, it is our duty to demand the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, from Indo-China and from many other places. It must be noted in this House that there are about 3500 military bases of American imperialism all over the world. Outside USA, they maintain about 3500 military basis. Therefore, one of the tasks of this House would be

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

to demand withdrawal of American army and their satellite forces from Indo-China.

I say, full diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic should be given by the Government of India here and now. It is known, today, that American imperialism stands exposed as a main bulwark of reaction. Its only task has been to help counter revolutionay forces, suppress the National Liberation movement, set up quisling Government in South Korea, Saigon, Cambodia, Laos, etc. or help in its efforts to suppress the National Liberation movement in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And the latest example is Bangla Desh.

Sir, countless atrocities are being committed by the American imperialism throughout the world and, particularly, in Vietnam. Those sordid tales are known to our Foreign Minister. Those sordid tales are known to the American public. Now, even the newspapers like *New York Times* are coming out with those sordid stories exposing the real nature of the American imperialism. Homes and hearths, villages and towns, have been razed to the ground. Men, women and children have been killed in a very cold-blooded manner.

This has been done by the American imperialism in Vietnam. In spite of that, Vietnam could not be suppressed by the American imperialism. I remember, 3 or 4 or 5 years back, Mr. Krishna Menon made a speech from that side, when he was a Member of the Congress Party—I remember his speech—and he said that the American imperialism could not suppress Vietnam in 900 years. Vietnam cannot be suppressed in 900 years by any imperialism, American or any other. Vietnam has been a source of inspiration to all freedom fighters throughout the world. I may quote the speech made by Mr. AHM Kamaruzzaman, a Minister of Bangla Desh Government in front of the cadres of the Mukti Foul, somewhere in Bangla Desh.

He said :

"Written in blood before our eyes today is the epic of small Vietnam. She is not

insignificant any more. Commanding infinite power, she had inflicted the worst possible crisis on American Imperialism armed with the most modern weapons and equipment."

"The victory of Vietnam is certain It will be no exception for us either."

The fight in Vietnam is a fight not for establishing Communism. Their leaders can never be said to be supporters of Communism. So far as our country is concerned, India is committed to the position of supporting the National Liberation Movements. Therefore, there is no ground for our Government not to give recognition to these two Vietnam States. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam is a democratic country controlling 4/5 of the territory. I quote *Washington Post*. They say that they control 4/5 of the territory. They have 44 provinces, 6 cities and 1500 villages under the Government. This is under total occupation of this Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Our foreign policy is based on panchsheel. We are supposed to follow panchsheel. There is a book, *Vietnamese studies* in which their Government have stated about their policy. I quote what they say :

"To pursue a foreign policy of peace, non-alignment, with any camp or bloc, and non-participation in any military alliance. To establish diplomatic relations with all States regardless of their political systems and on the principles of equality..." etc. etc.

Now, Sir, why can't we recognise this Government and give it full diplomatic recognition ?

Even the US Government gave it practically *defacto* recognition. They meet the representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is commonly known as North Vietnam. It is a socialist country, a democratic country ; they are trying to build up their own State against the onslaughts from the American Imperialism. I have no time and I don't want to go into the details. We have discussed this several times in this House

for the last 10 years. We have discussed the role of American imperialism in North Vietnam. It is a gallant tribute to Soviet Government that they are supporting Governments of North Vietnam and South Vietnam, against American imperialism. This country has been recognised by 32 countries. Their leader Ho-Chi Minh visited India and was widely acclaimed by the people of India. He was invited by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

16 hrs.

Among the countries recognising the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are capitalistic countries, and countries which are not within the orbit of the socialist system, Sweden, Norway and other countries. Our next door neighbour Ceylon has not been afraid of recognising this Government. But we are afraid to recognise the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Now, I come to the question of the German Democratic Republic. It is a country or a State built up on the ashes of German fascism. It is a State wedded to the principles of democracy, peace and socialism, and it has pledged openly and publicly never to allow fascism to grow on the soil of Germany. We were anti-fascist in those days when during the Spanish civil war, the Indian National Congress supported the Republican Spain against Franco's fascism, and supported the Czechoslovak Government against the Munich betrayal by Chamberlain, Daladier and others and condemned Hitler's invasion of Europe. It is the same Indian National Congress which is now in Government here. The German Democratic Republic is one of the first-rate industrial countries in the world, having trade and good relations with any number of countries all over the world. This country is probably the only advanced country that has supported during 1965 when India was attacked by Pakistan. Even today, it is one of these countries which has supported us during this crisis in our country.

Dr. Karan Singh visited the German Democratic Republic, and a joint statement was issued to which the signatories were our Minister Dr. Karan Singh and the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic. I shall read out just one or two sentences from that joint statement :

"Both the Governments also agreed that conditions should be created to guarantee the safe return of the refugees in the near future. This could only be done after a solution to basic political problems was found with the agreement of the people of East Bengal and in consultation with their elected representatives."

The statement declared that the refugee problem had taken very serious proportions and so on. Ultimately it says that both the Government have a common viewpoint in regard to the Bangla Desh crisis. Here is a country which has stood by us during the time of crisis. Therefore, I say that this country should immediately be recognised

There is the bugbear of the Holstein doctrine that if we recognise the German Democratic Republic then there will be difficulty from the side of the Federal Republic of Germany which is known as West Germany. The Holstein doctrine is dead and gone. We need not be afraid of it. There are countries in the world which have recognised both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Why do we not have courage and stand on our own feet? Why should we be brow-beaten by other countries? Let us take our stand on the correct position.

Then, I come to the Democratic Republic of Korea. This is another democratic and socialist State enjoying the confidence of both Koreans. South and North Korea unitedly held an election under the auspices of the UN long years back and the Government had been formed. Later on, American imperialism betrayed the Korean people and established hegemony in South Korea, imported its troops and then a quisling puppet government was formed.

These are the countries which should be recognised by the Government of India. Today India has a position in the world. We enjoy prestige and we have the support of people all over India, of all shades of opinion. Shri Gopalan was saying that in the West Bengal Assembly last year when the UF Government was in power, Prof. Ila Mitra of the CPI moved a resolution which was unanimously accepted by all, including the Congress Opposition. This time another resolution was moved by Shrimati Gita Mukerjee of the CPI



[Dr. Ranen Sen]

on the floor of the House. It was accepted by the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and all sections of the House.

Such is the position in India. Here and now let us stand up. Let us not allow ourselves to be browbeaten by the American imperialists. After all, what can they do? They may stop the PL 480 aid. But they are not giving it gratis. We have to pay for it in dollars. They have proved to be the enemies of India

Before I entered the House, I came across a very important international news. I shall relate it and then sit down. Mr. Kissinger who is the Adviser to President Nixon, who was here the other day, visited Peking, met Chou En-lai and through him, Chou En-lai invited President Nixon and Nixon is going to China. My first fear is that Bangla Desh will be stabbed in the back. My second fear is that Vietnam may be stabbed both by America and China. Therefore, the Government of India should at this juncture be bold and play a glorious role and give recognition to these Governments. I support the Resolution.

\*SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan calling upon the Government to accord recognition to the Governments of East Germany, North Vietnam and North Korea and also to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The Consulates-General of East Germany are functioning in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay North Vietnam has its Consulate in New Delhi. The Consulate of North Korea is in New Delhi.

Sir, all of us have read the biographical sketches of Kim Il-Sung, the President of North Korea, appearing in the Indian newspapers frequently. When the Revolutionary leader of South Vietnam, Madame Binh visited our country, she was received and welcomed by the Ministry of External Affairs as a State Guest. During last August, we raised the status of Consulates on reciprocal basis with East Germany. I would like to

give some statistics regarding the volume of trade between India and East Germany. In the period, January-October, 1969, the value of our imports from East Germany was to the tune of 1752 lakhs of rupees. In the corresponding period of the year 1970 it went upto Rs. 1844 lakhs. During the period, January to October, 1969, the value of our exports to East Germany was to the tune of Rs. 1636 lakhs. In the corresponding period in 1970, it rose upto Rs. 1956 lakhs. These figures clearly show, Sir, that our trade with East Germany is steadily increasing and our relations with them are becoming closer. As a matter of fact, even West Germany is moving fast in the direction of recognising East Germany.

Sir, we are all well aware that due to the blatant American interference, we have today two Germanys, East and West, two Vietnams, South and North and two Koreas, South and North. Even now, American arms and ammunition and the entire war machine are being supplied to Pakistan which is today engaged in the pillage and carnage of the freedom loving people of Bangla Desh. Our country has always lent its unstinted support to all the freedom movements throughout the world. It is true that we are not in a position today to help these movements with military hardware. But, certainly, Sir, we can help them by extending our moral support by way of recognising these countries.

We are greatly interested in improving and sustaining our trade relations with these countries. If we can raise the status of the trade representatives of these countries, I do not know what then stands in our way in according full recognition to these countries and in what way our country's interests would be affected by this recognition. The three essential pre-requisites for according recognition to a country are : there should be a well defined territory, there should be a Government representing the will of the people of that territory and there should be peaceful law and order situation obtaining there. The whole world knows that these countries certainly fulfil these requirements. We should, therefore, Sir, accord recognition to these countries.

Supporting the resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan, I conclude.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.



श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति के प्रश्न पर आज मैं अपने विचार यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ तथा माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० गोपालब जी से, जो इस सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य है, जो संकल्प सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, उसकी भावना से सहमत होते हुए ही अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा हूँ।

भारत लोकतान्त्रिक मर्यादाओं को अधुण रखने के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में संघर्षरत है। जब भी मानव-मूल्यों के ऊपर या जनतान्त्रिक मूल्यों पर कुठागघात हुआ है, चाहे वे अमरीका के द्वारा हुआ हो, चाहे चीन के द्वारा हुआ हो, चाहे रूस के द्वारा हुआ हो, भारत सरकार की यह चिर-परिचित नीति रही है और भारतीय जनता की यह चिर-परिचित भावना रही है कि उसने उनके खिलाफ आवाज बलन्द की है। इसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर जब 1956 में हंगरी पर रूस का हस्तक्षेप हुआ और वहां जनतान्त्रिक मूल्यों का ह्दाम होने लगा, तो हमने उसका विरोध किया।

उसी तरह से जब 1968 में हमने देखा कि चैंकोस्लोवेकिया के अन्दर जनतान्त्रिक भावना का सृजन हो रहा था और जब रशियन टैंकों ने उन की भावनाओं पर नुबारापात करना शुरू किया, उस समय भी भारत सरकार और देश के 55 करोड़ जन-मानस ने उस का विरोध किया। इस प्रकार, सभापति महोदय, आज उत्तर वियतनाम या दक्षिण वियतनाम या हिन्द चीन में अमरीका द्वारा जहाँ भी बमबारी की गई, हमने उसका विरोध किया है। भारतीय जन-मानस ने अमरीकियों के इस कार्य की निन्दा की है और भारत सरकार ने भी उत्तर वियतनाम पर बमबारी की निन्दा की है।

अब जहाँ तक उन के साथ हमारे दौत्य सम्बन्ध की बात है, उसके बारे में विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने इजराइल के साथ भी दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किये हैं, जब कि इजराइल भी एक राष्ट्र है—यह सैटिल्ड फैंक्ट

है। आपने वहाँ पर केवल वाणिज्य दूतावास रखा हुआ है। ईस्ट-जर्मनी में भी आप वाणिज्य दूतावास रखा है, उसके साथ भी दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की यह नीति होनी चाहिये कि जहाँ तक हो सके जो सैटिल्ड फैंक्ट्स हैं, जो वास्तव में नवोदित राष्ट्र हैं, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता का स्वरूप ग्रहण कर लिया है, उनको मान्यता देने में किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हम उत्तर वियतनाम पर बमबारी की निन्दा करते हैं, दक्षिण कोरिया, दक्षिण वियतनाम, लाओस, कम्बोडिया पर अमरीकन हस्तक्षेप की निन्दा करते हैं। माघ ही माघ अभी पूर्वी बंगाल में, जिस को हम बंगला देश कहते हैं, वहाँ पर मानव मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिये, लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये मान करोड़ जनता शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में संघर्ष-रत है। आज सब में बड़ी आवश्यकता भारत के सामने इस बात की है कि हम बंगला देश को मान्यता दें। इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, सदन में भी काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है। सदन के बाहर भी 55 करोड़ जन-मानस आज उद्वेलित हो रहा है। आज 55 करोड़ जनमानस के अन्दर एक ही भावना है, क्षोभ की भावना व्याप्त है कि भारत सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दे रही है, भारत सरकार इस में क्यों देरी कर रही है? जहाँ तक विश्व में छोटी-मोटी घटनाएँ घटती हैं, उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की अस्पष्ट नीति रही है। 1962 में स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने, जो उस समय भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे, इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि हम स्वप्न लोक में विचर रहे थे। वास्तव में धरातल पर खड़े होकर, यथार्थवादी नीति का अवलम्बन करके हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना है स्वर्गीय नेहरू ने उस समय जो चेतावनी दी थी; उसी के फलस्वरूप 1965 में जब पकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया तो अपनी राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा के लिये, अपने राष्ट्र की एकात्मता को बचाने के लिये, पाकिस्तान को जो अमरीकी टैंक दिये थे वे, जिनके बल पर अय्यूब खाँ चाहता

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

था कि हम दिल्ली पहुंच जायेंगे, उसके मनसूबों को हमारे जवानों ने चकनाचूर कर दिया। उसी स्थिति को दृष्टि में रख कर मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार और उस का परराष्ट्र विभाग एक यथार्थवादी नीति का अवलम्बन करके बंगला देश पर हो रहे नरसंहार और वहाँ पर अमरीकन हस्तक्षेप और अमरीका द्वारा याह्या खाँ को जो शस्त्रास्त्र पहुंचाये जा रहे हैं, उस सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितना जल्दी हो, उतनी जल्दी हम बंगला देश को मान्यता दे। मान्यता देने में, सभापति महोदय, अगर हम थोड़ी सी देर करेंगे तो हो सकता है कि भारत को फिर से दूसरी तरफ जाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़े। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार जल्द से जल्द बंगला देश की मान्यता देकर मान करोड़ जनता जो आज आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार के लिये संघर्षरत है, उसकी भावना का हम आदर करें।

इतनी ही नहीं विदेश विभाग और माननीय मंत्री महोदय, जो एक बहुत बड़े वरिष्ठ मंत्री है, मैं उन से आशा करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जब वह वक्तव्य देंगे तो इस विषय पर भी विशेष ध्यान देंगे। इसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर सभापति महोदय, सरकार पर दबाव डालने के लिये भारतीय जनसंघ ने पहली अगस्त से सत्याग्रह करने का निर्णय किया है कि बंगला देश को मान्यता दी जाय।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने मानव मूल्यों की बहुत अधिक चर्चा की और जो मूल विषय था उस पर उन्होंने धूल डालने की कोशिश की और दूसरी व्यर्थ की चीजों को उभारा।

जैसा डा० रनेन सेन ने अभी कहा और बाहुर भी अखबारों में इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि किसिगर साहब अभी चाइना छिपकर गये थे और निक्सन भी वहाँ थमले वर्ष जाने वाले हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वियतनाम में अमरीकन

हथियार वहाँ की जनता को कुछल रहे हैं और वहाँ की जनता अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होकर लड़ रही है। पिछले दिनों जब मैडम-बिन हिन्दुस्तान आई थी, मुझे उन्हें अपने निवास स्थान पर बुलाने का अवसर मिला। काफी संसद सदस्य और मिनिस्टर उस समय वहाँ शामिल थे। उन से जब चर्चा हुई तो मुझे पता लगा कि वहाँ पर जो रेवोल्यूशनरी गवर्नमेंट है, वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो कर इतनी बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी ताकत का मुकाबला कर रही है।

इतिफाक से मैं अभी बड़ापेस्ट गया था। वहाँ मदाम-बिन एक बैक्वेट में फिर मिल गईं। मैंने उन से पूछा कि चाइना की जो पिंपोंग पालिसी है, क्या आप से पूछ कर चाइना सरकार उसको चला रही है। इसका उत्तर वह क्या देती, लेकिन उनकी वेदना पूर्ण मुस्कराहट से और उनकी आंखों में जो दृढ़ता थी, उस से यह विश्वास होता था कि उन्हें किसी पर भरोसा नहीं है, अगर भरोसा है तो उनको अपने नौजवान लड़ाकू वियतनामी लोगों पर भरोसा है।

सभापति महोदय, आप खुद की क्रान्तिकारी रहे हैं और क्रान्तिकारी जहाँ भी अपने देश की स्वाधीनता के लिए लड़ते हैं, उनको मान्यता देना, उन को रक्त देना, उनकी मदद करना हमारे देश की नीति रही है। इसलिए हमें उन्हें मान्यता देनी चाहिए—इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हम उन्हें मान्यता देते हैं तो कल निक्सन के जाने के बाद चाइना अगर उनको साथ न दे तो भी हिन्दुस्तान के मान्यता देने पर उनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ेगा। इससे जापान की नीति भी बदलेगी और पूर्वी एशिया के दूसरे देशों की नीति भी बदलेगी। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान को अपने हाथ में बागडोर लेनी चाहिए क्योंकि जो बड़ी क्रान्ति का दम भरते थे, चीन के लोग थे मकाओं थे मुलंगोंज के साथ और साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार करते हैं, इस तरह से आज जितने प्रति-क्रियावादी हैं, चीन उनके साथ सहयोग करता है निक्सन के साथ मिलकर चीन ने जो पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं उससे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बड़ा भारी खतरा पैदा कर दिया। ऐसी

दशा में पूर्वी एशिया के जो राज्य हैं उनकी हमें मदद करनी चाहिए जो कि आज अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद से लड़ रहे हैं और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद आज उनके सामने लड़खड़ा रहा है। इसलिए हमें उनको मान्यता देनी चाहिए और उनकी पूरी पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए।

उत्तरी वियतनाम है, उसको हमने जो कांफुलेट का दर्जा दिया है उस दर्जे को ऊँचा कर के पूरे राजदूत का दर्जा देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक जी० डी० आर० का मवाल है, अभी डा० रानेनसेन ने कहा कि बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर भारतीय जनता की जो मशा है उसके साथ उन का पूरा पूरा सहयोग रहा है तो हमें उनको मान्यता देनी चाहिए। इससे पहले हमारे व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध और मित्रता के सम्बन्ध उनसे काफी हैं। और आज पश्चिम जर्मनी है जिसकी सरकार सेन्टों और नाटो की एक मेम्बर है, वे तो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देंगे ही, चाहे ईरान के जरिए दें या और किसी के जरिये से दें। उन के साथ तो आज हमने इतनी अधिक मित्रता बढ़ाई है। जी० डी० आर० उसके साथ तो आज से नहीं बरसों से, जो हमारे राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण है वे काफी मिलते हैं। मबना स्याई है। इसी तरह से कोरिया का प्रश्न है। उसने अपने देश की काफी प्रगति की है और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद का मुकाबला किया है। उनसे भी हमारे अच्छे सामान्य दौत्य सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए। आज की राजनीतिक स्थिति का यह तकाजा है कि जितने भी समाजवादी देश हैं जिनके सामने आज अमरीका और चाइना का चैलेंज है उनका हम साथ दें। हमारा देश भी समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहा है इसलिए हम सभी को मिलकर उनका मुकाबला डट कर करना चाहिए जोकि समाजवादी देशों में फूट डालना चाहते हैं जो भारत और समाजवादी देशों के अच्छे सम्बन्धों के बीच में फूट डालना चाहते हैं तथा भारत से मानोपोलिस्ट्स के जरिये से जनता का शोषण करते हैं, और समाजवाद का विरोध स्वार्थवश करते हैं तथा यह कोशिश करते हैं कि अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों पर किसी

तरह की आंच न आने पाये उनसे सनकें रहना चाहिए। मैं आपके जरिये से सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये तीनों जो क्रान्तिकारी राष्ट्र वियतनाम, जी० डी० आर०, कोरिया हैं उनको हमें फौरन मान्यता देनी चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, I had requested you to give me a couple of minutes because I wanted to elicit one or two replies from the minister when he finally replies, particularly in view of this rather sensational development, news of which has come a short while ago and which has been referred to by some hon. members. I think this debate would be quite meaningless if the Government of India's reaction to this latest development is not spelt out by the minister, because it has a vital and direct bearing on the subject we are discussing.

I want to know whether the Government of India does not attach the highest significance to the fact of this top secret move by the US Government, which has been revealed only now, to come to some sort of direct dialogue and understanding with China, which has been revealed through Mr. Kissinger's secret visit last week to Peking. At a time when we were told that he was recuperating his health at some hill station near Islamabad, it seems—the dates also tally—he was making a secret flight to Peking to meet Chou En-lai. It has now been officially disclosed that President Nixon has said that he is now prepared to undertake what he describes as a journey of peace, a visit to Peking sometime before next May. I want to know from the minister what in his view is the implication of this for the Vietnam question and the question of our doing something to expedite the process towards and early ending of the war by at least now extending our recognition to the two Vietnams. This is my main question, because it is quite obvious from this news that it is a confession of defeat, it is a confession of total collapse, utter collapse of United States' misadventure in Vietnam, in Laos, in Cambodia etc. They have realised the writing on the wall, that they have got to pull out from Vietnam today, tomorrow or six months hence. But somehow they must save their face. So, they are out on a face-saving mission. With the help of China—that is now they calculate; whether they will succeed or not, I do not know—

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

with the help of China, perhaps by using Chinese influence on Vietnam, they can get hold of some sort of formula which will enable the Americans to get out of Vietnam without telling the whole world, admitting before the whole world, that they have suffered the most ignominious defeat.

There are other aspects which I cannot go into because I have no time. But I would like to know whether the hon. Minister shares at least our sense of satisfaction and pleasure that the superiority of the Vietnamese peoples' struggle has been decisively established now, thanks to the combination of the brilliant feats on arms on the battle field and brilliant moves at the conference table. At Paris one after the other many proposals were put forward to which the Americans had got no answer. Madame Binh, who was Sardar Swaran Singh's personal guest here not so long ago, who has been the leader of her country's delegation managed the negotiations so well, agreeing with every positive proposal that the Americans cannot now go back on them, proposals like ceasefire, release of American prisoners of war and free elections in the whole of Vietnam; they are even prepared to have a composite government which will include the earlier Ministers except two or three discredited ministers who have functioned as puppets of the Americans. These proposals are so effective that we have already seen, according to newspapers, a split in South Vietnam with the Prime Minister at the President at Loggerheads, and Mr. Ky saying that he is prepared to accept the proposals. In other words, the settlement of the war has come within sight; it is within our grasp, the end of this bloody and dreadful war which has ravaged that part of the world for so many years.

Are we still to content ourselves by just standing on the sidelines as passive onlookers, or should we try to hasten the process today by doing something positive, by India coming forward to give recognition to two Vietnams, who have defeated the mightiest imperialism in the world. Now that the imperialist power is desperately seeking a formula, some way in which it can save its prestige and pull its troops out, it is a historic moment, a historic turning point in what had been happening there for the last few years. I would like to know whether we are going to wait for the

situation when the last American soldier gets out of Vietnam and then one day Shri Swaran Singh will come here and say very proudly "now we have decided to recognise the two Vietnamese, or perhaps when Shri Piloo Mody boards a plane to Peking in the footsteps of President Nixon? After that perhaps, the Indian Government will be prepared to make a decision on recognition, or what? We want to know it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Shri Mody has already gone.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you are still here.

So, kindly show some enterprise, some courage and initiative. Here I am not going into Bangladesh and other relevant aspects because I have no time. Even on the question of the seating of China in the United Nations, now that the General Assembly of the United Nations is due to meet, perhaps Mr. Nixon has got that aspect also in view. We have always consistently supported the case for seating China in the United Nations. Now the Americans also have got to get out of the theory of two Chinas because I am sure the Peking regime would not agree to the policy that the two Chinas should be seated there. So, this sort of deal will be negotiated perhaps, I do not know, it may succeed or fail. But as far as Vietnam is concerned, now we know that the Americans can no longer conceal their position, their defeat has become inevitable and they have to pull out and they are seeking desperately for a face-saving formula, this is the time when India should come forward and put her moral and diplomatic strength and show courage and initiative by extending recognition to the two governments thus hastening the end of the war and thereby get some credit in the eyes of the international community.

श्री एम० राममोहण रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, भारत वर्ष की जो मुसीबतें हैं वे इस लिए हैं कि हम हमेशा दूसरों के मामले में दखल करते रहते हैं। बियतनाम को मान्यता देने से हमारा क्या फायदा होने वाला है इसको हम नहीं सोचते। क्योंकि नार्थ बियतनाम ने एक बरत भी बंगला देश के वास्ते एक शब्द नहीं

कहा। तो फिर हम वियतनाम के बारे में क्यों परेशान हों? अमरीका और चाइना दोनों एक रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं, दोनों पाकिस्तान को मदद दे रहे हैं। तो दोनों जब दोस्त है फिर हम इसमें क्यों घुसें। आज अमरीका और चाइना के दुनिया में दो ही दुश्मन हैं, एक रूस और दूसरा भारत। इस बास्ते इन दोनों, अमरीका और चाइना, के भूत से हम को होशियार रहना चाहिए।

"The motivations of the two powers may not be entirely identical. But they are not two dissimilar either. Each regards the Soviet Union as its principal rival."

तो यह उन की पौलिसी है।

"America has largely met Peking's two major demands—withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet from the South China Sea and of US troops from Formosa."

और अमरीका की टेबिल टेनिस टीम चाइना में गयी हुई है, अमरीका के प्रोफेसर्स और न्यूज-मैन वहां चाइना जा रहे हैं। तो ये दोनों दोस्त हैं। वह जो चाहे उन को करने देना चाहिए। और जबरदस्ती हम लोगों को नहीं घुसना चाहिए।

हमारी फौरन पौलिसी बदकिस्मती से दूसरों के मामले में दखल देने की है। तिब्बत के मामले में जाकर हम ने लामा साहब को अपने यहां बुला लिया। दूसरी जगह अमरीका को गाली देकर अपने से नाराज कर लिया। पहले के फौरन मिनिस्टर इसीलिए बदनाम हो गये हैं। हमारे जो वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री हैं वह किसी को नाराज नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए दूसरों के मामले में दखल देने से पहले अपना सामला सुधारना चाहिए। जो सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता देती है उस को हमें भी मान लेना चाहिए।

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** Sir, during this short-period hon. Members have raised several questions and I will try to deal with as many of them as possible within the short time at my disposal. I have no intention of making a long speech. I will try to touch upon some important aspects of the debate.

I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that the news that has come today—a reference to it has been made by several hon. Members—is a very important item of news. I would, therefore, like to give some reaction about this event because the situation will definitely change as a result of this event.

The news that Dr. Henry Kissinger, while on a visit to Pakistan, paid a secret visit to China has come both from Peking and also from the United States of America. We do not have details of what transpired at Henry Kissinger's meeting with the Chinese Prime Minister. It has, however, been announced that arrangements have been made for the American President to pay a visit to China. We have noted President Nixon's acknowledgment that there could be no stable peace in the world without the participation of the People's Republic of China and its 750 million people. It seems USA is on the verge of a re-discovery of China and its importance to the world.

We have always welcomed the normalisation of relations between all countries and peoples and, in particular, the great powers. We will, therefore, welcome any steps towards normalisation of relations between USA and the People's Republic of China as would be a step leading towards reduction of tensions. We also hope that such a normalisation would help in bringing about a speedy peaceful and political settlement of the problems of Indo-China, that is, the problems of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. At the same time, we hope that the normalisation of relations between USA and China is not conceived within the framework of power politics or *real-politik*. This provides fresh evidence, if evidence was necessary, of the correctness of India's consistent efforts, irrespective of changing circumstances to support entry into the UN of the People's Republic of China.

I would not like to say anything more at this stage because we should watch carefully the developments and then we can assess in the light of the new situation as to what are the implications of it in this region and on peace in the world.

Some parties may have jitters and many parties which had been urging that the only safety for India is to seek the help of a country like USA to meet our situation might feel

[Shri Swaran Singh]

disappointed. But we have consistently pursued a policy which in the light of these developments is quite obviously the best policy, the wisest policy, from the point of view of our own national interest.

What are the implications of this development on the Vietnam situation? Some observations have been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I would not like to enter into a debate on that aspect at the moment. But whatever may be the motive, the development is significant and, I think, this will pave the way for a satisfactory settlement of the difficult and complicated problem of Indo-China.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Why don't you help it?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** So far as our own stand is concerned, we have consistently taken the view that the problem of Vietnam is the central problem and a solution of the problems of Vietnam will provide a key to the solution of the problems of Cambodia and Laos. With regard to the solution of the Vietnam problem, we have consistently taken the view, as late as in the last General Assembly session, when we clearly enunciated our stand with regard to the possible lines on which a solution of the Vietnam problem is possible. This was a complete withdrawal all troops and, in this process, the United States should make the start. We have also said that a stage should be fixed for complete withdrawal of troops and, thereafter, we have said that the solution should be such as is acceptable to the people of Vietnam without any interference from any quarter whatsoever. This continues to be our stand and I would also like to say that the latest proposal,—the 7-point proposal,—made by Madam Bin in Paris is according to our view the best proposal that has been put forward so far. We feel that these proposals can be the basis of a satisfactory negotiated settlement which might bring to an end the war-like situation in Vietnam and might form the basis for a negotiated settlement. We do regard that these proposals are an advance on all previous proposals and it is hoped that in this background, the war-like situation in Vietnam would speedily come to an end.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Actual war is going on. Why do say, 'war-like'?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I thought, when war is going on, the activities or the situation would be war-like. That is why I am saying that and war-like is not less than war. I do not know why he should object to the use of that expression.

Therefore, Sir, we have to view the situation in this background, as to whether this has come about because militarily the victory which South Vietnam or the Americans sought, they have not been able to achieve, or whatever else may be the reason, these developments according to our assessment, are positive developments, and we should, therefore, do everything possible to help in the speedy ending of war in that area and for facilitating in a satisfactory manner the progress of the talks in Paris.

In view of this, any other historical discussion about the Vietnam situation, its origin, etc. would, at the present moment, appear to be unreal.

I have mentioned this before and I would like to repeat this, namely, that both in Laos and in Cambodia, it is the extension of the situation that has gripped Vietnam—particularly the situation in South Vietnam. On the other side, although they gave different emphasis, ultimately, the whole thing is traced to the situation in Vietnam.

Therefore, we have always taken the view that a settlement of Vietnam is very essential before we can think of satisfactory settlement either in Laos or in Cambodia and it is in this background that I would like to say that our attitude in this respect has been consistent and I would like to say that these developments are in line with our own thinking and we hope that as a result of these developments the Paris talk will now make satisfactory progress.

There has been some talk of a press conference and whether the solution can be found in the Paris talk itself or whether a separate conference is to be held. I think, it is yet too premature to make any comment on that. But, we had always welcomed the holding of a conference in which the problem relating to Indo-China may be satisfactorily solved.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** Please come to the Resolution.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Having said that, now we are left with this question of these Governments. On that also, I would like to state our position very precisely, instead of taking long over it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Include Bangla Desh also as an amendment.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** So far as the question of recognising the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam is concerned, this can be considered only in the overall context of a peaceful political settlement of the Viet Nam question. Government have *de facto* relations which both North and South Viet Nams through consulates-general at present. Government hope that as soon as peacefully negotiated political settlement of the Viet Nam question is arrived at, Government will be in a position to accord full recognition to a duly elected representative Government in South Viet Nam ..

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** After the Americans have departed.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Our relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are developing satisfactorily. The question of giving full recognition to that government continues to be under Government's consideration and action in this regard will be taken at the appropriate time. Government have also *de facto* relations with both North as well as South Korea through consulates-general.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** South Korea has an American puppet government. North Korea has an independent socialist government. They are not the same.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** In the international field, we have to deal with both socialist governments and capitalistic governments.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** It is not capitalist, but a puppet government.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Recognition does not depend upon the internal set-up in any country.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Are we going to be always like a political pendulum ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** The question of granting full diplomatic recognition to the two Koreas cannot be considered at the present moment and this can be considered only in the overall context of a peaceful political settlement of the Korean question when it takes place. We are dealing with both South and North Korea in a *de facto* manner. Both of them have consulates-general here and we have also consulates-general in the two Koreas.

As far as the German Democratic Republic is concerned, I would like to acknowledge with appreciation the stand that the German Democratic Republic have taken in 1965 and also on the question of Bangla Desh, and I would like to share the satisfaction that has been expressed by several hon. Members about the outcome of Dr. Karan Singh's visit to the German Democratic Republic, and the joint communique that has been issued is a good communique and it is on the same lines as we want this question of Bangla Desh to be satisfactorily resolved.

Our relations with the German Democratic Republic have been developing in a very satisfactory manner. The House would no doubt be aware that for the first time we established an office of the State Trading Corporation in the German Democratic Republic in the year 1967. Then, we established a trade mission in October, 1969. Then, we established a consulate-general in September 1970. I think it is a satisfactory development of relations between us and the German Democratic Republic both in the commercial field as well as in the political field, because we have a consulate-general here.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Since Government are treating both Koreas at the same level, why should they not treat both Germanys also at the same level ? Why this discrimination between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I recognise the force of the argument but this is what I have inherited from history and I cannot undo the whole of it in one stroke. Therefore, I have tried to strengthen these relations. We established first an office of the STC, then we have established a trade mission, and only last September, we have established a consulate-general which as hon. Members know amounts to *de facto* recognition. We have also noted



[Shri Swaran Singh]

with satisfaction the negotiations and talk that are taking place between the Federal Republic of Germany and GDR. I have already made statements welcoming the Moscow Treaty and the general detente that has emerged as a result of that treaty between East Europe and West Europe. Things are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. We have supported the admission of GDR to the various UN organs on the principle of universality of UN membership. We have supported their admission to Unesco when the question came under consideration. We will do so when this question comes up for their admission into other organs of the UN because we have always supported the principle of universality so far as UN organisations are concerned.

This process of development is in the right direction and I would appeal to the hon. member not to hasten the pace. We are seized of the problem and we are proceeding in that direction in recognising the realities of the situation, and we will continue to pursue this line.

**SHRI S M BANERJEE :** Has he fixed a timelimit ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** In considering all these questions, Government have to bear in mind first and foremost the national interest of India, the interest of peace as well as the possibility of reunification of the divided countries. It seems, however, that reunification of divided Germany, Korea and Vietnam is not an immediate possibility. Government have therefore stated that on the principle of universality of membership of the UN, they would be willing to support not only the entry of GDR but also North Korea, South Korea, North Vietnam and South Vietnam to various UN organisations. This at the present moment is the policy. In view of this policy, I would request the hon. Mover not to press his Resolution to a vote because it is only a question of time.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** When he will change the policy ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Depending on the change in the position, we will do the needful. I would therefore request him not to press his Resolution.

**DR. RANAN SEN :** Shall we live to see the day when there will be recognition ?

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** My Resolution is very clear. His reply is that with the process of time, there will be Resolution. The first part of my Resolution seeks to condemn unequivocally American aggression in the Indo-China States. He has said nothing about it. There is no condemnation forthcoming. About Vietnam, though he said something about it, he has not replied to the point I had made. I explained what has happened there, who is responsible for it. The Pentagon papers disclose revealing things about it. I quoted from them. At least he should have referred to them. The role of American imperialism as the aggressor and provocator is there for all to see. He has said nothing on that. He only said the problem is there and Vietnam is the main problem.

As far as Laos and Cambodia, what is the Government doing as a member of the ICC ? Is it only speaking as he has done ? The answer to the second part is very unsatisfactory. As for the first portion, in view of our attitude to recognition of Bangla Desh, I can understand it. If the India Government even today, in spite of the discussion in Parliament and outside and the universal demand in the country for recognition and help to Bangla Desh, they are hesitating and do not even condemn American imperialism after breaking the promise to us not to send any arms to Pakistan by opening shipping arms to Pakistan, if there is no condemnation of that, I cannot expect that as far as the Indo-China problem is concerned, even after the disclosures in the Pentagon papers, they will do it.

As far as the second part of the Resolution is concerned, the hon. Minister has stated that GDR can be recognised if a peaceful settlement is reached. If a peaceful settlement is reached, what is the necessity of recognition ? After a peaceful settlement, you may or may not recognise them. The question is not of a peaceful settlement, but of your role.

As far as Viet Nam is concerned, unlike other countries India has got a role to play because she is in the International Control Commission. After understanding the role of American imperialism, what action is the



Government of India taking ? Nothing has been said about that except using pious words.

What is the difficulty about recognition ? The difficulty is that we will be offending American imperialism and German imperialism. We want aid from them and without their aid we will not be able to develop. That is the only reason. There is no other reason. I quoted from the Reports of the External Affairs Ministry of 1969-70 and 1970-71 in which it has been specifically stated that recognition was being considered. What is the difference between that and the present reply that it is a process ? How many years will the process continue and when will be the termination of the process ? I pointed out that 27 countries have extended recognition to GDR and asked what the difficulty was in the way of Government in following them. But in the reply not one word has been said explaining the difficulty before the Government of India. The only difficulty is that the foreign policy of the Government of India depends not on their own independent action, but on the wishes of American imperialism. That difficulty cannot be admitted openly.

Even if I press my Resolution to a vote, I know it will be defeated because you have got a majority, but I also know that the difficulty in recognition will remain as long as the present foreign policy of the Government continues, as long as the present economic policy of the Government continues, as long as the present Government continues.

17. hrs.

One thing is clear that so far as recognising these countries is concerned, it is only in words that the Government of India shows its sympathy. In action, they are not going to recognise it, and so, I do not want that to happen. In 1969-70, they had taken a stand. As far as the report in 1969-70 is concerned, there is a stand taken. More than one year has passed. I want to know if there is any difference now, and know whether the same position, same process, is continuing, or, taking into account the international situation, will the hon. Minister say that they will think over the matter and within a short time take a decision as far as this question is concerned ? Let me know what reply he has got to this question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, with your permission, let me take just one minute to reply to him. For obvious reasons, I did not elaborate this point about our stand on Vietnam. I made a clear statement in the last United Nations General Assembly session. We clearly enunciated our stand on this, and if the hon. Member is interested he can go through that. He asks what is our difficulty. There is no question of our difficulty. It is unfair when he says that it is our difficulty in not recognising it. After having assessed the situation, we do not feel that we should go ahead in the manner which suggests, because, the very fact that he has mentioned it, namely, our chairmanship of the International Control Commission, that also puts a certain curb on the action that we have to take—an attitude of impartiality. Therefore, he cannot cite that as a point for the recognition which he is asking us to give.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put all the amendments—3, 6, 7 and 8—to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, are you withdrawing your resolution ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not withdrawing. Now, I shall put the resolution of Mr. Gopalan to the vote. The question is :

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should take firm line of supporting the National Liberation movements and condemn in unequivocal terms the American aggression in three Indo-Chinese States, give recognition to provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, and full recognition to the Governments of Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Korean People's Democratic Republic and German Democratic Republic."

*The motion was negatived.*

17.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION OF JOINT  
SITTING FOR PASSING CONSTITUTION  
AMENDMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the resolution of Mr. Shashi Bhushan

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि—

"This House is of opinion that the Constitution be so amended as to provide explicitly for the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament for passing a Bill to amend the Constitution when such a Bill, having been passed by the Lok Sabha, is rejected by the Rajya Sabha "

यह प्रस्ताव मैंने इस सदन के सामने खाम तौर से इस लिए रखा है कि पिछले दिनों इसी सदन में एक प्रस्ताव आया था कि राजाओं के प्रीवी-पर्सन और ग्रिवलेजिज को समाप्त किया जाय। इस सदन ने उस प्रस्ताव को तीन चौथाई बहुमत में पाम किया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश राज्य सभा में वह प्रस्ताव एक मत से पाम नहीं हो सका। एक पार्टी की गलती से स्ट्रेचर पर एक सदस्य को लाया गया, जो मिमक-मिमक मग रहा था, फिर 'पी प्रीवी पर्स' और ग्रिवलेजिज की रक्षा के लिए उन को राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया। बाद में वह सदस्य तो स्वर्गवासी हो गये लेकिन देश में इस बात की जरूरत महसूस की गई कि उस पार्टी को खत्म किया जाय और देश की जमता ने उस को इतिहास के धूरे में जन सब को दबा दिया।

सभापति महोदय, इस घटना के बाद इस बात की जरूरत देश में महसूस की गई कि अगर कभी लोक सभा में आप कोई विधेयक पेश करे और राज्य सभा में वह पास न हो सके तो दोनों सभायें मिल कर फैसला करें। इसी दृष्टि से आज यह प्रस्ताव आप के सामने रखा गया है। संविधान के आर्टिकल 108 के अन्तर्गत दोनों सभाओं की बैठक का आयोजन है, लेकिन उस में अगर कोई धन-विधेयक हो, तो उस के लिए दोनों सदन सभायें नहीं बैठ सकती हैं। इस लिए

आज समय आ गया है कि दोनों सभाओं को बैठाने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया जाय, जैसा कि मैंने इस समय आप के सामने रखा है कि ऐसी स्थिति में दोनों मिलकर फैसला करे।

17.05 hrs

[DR SARDISH ROY in the Chair]

आखिर यह धन विधेयक क्या होता है। देश में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधियों से बढ़ कर तो विधेयक नहीं होता। इन को संविधान में परिवर्तन से क्यों अलग रखा गया है—मैं इस की डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन आज जो खबरे हम सब ने पढ़ी है कि हमारे देश के केन्द्रीय मंत्री मडल ने लगभग यह फैसला लिया है कि वह ऐसा विधेयक इस सदन में पेश करने वाले है जिसमें आज संविधान के अन्दर सम्पत्ति पर जो विशेषाधिकार है, उस को समाप्त किया जाय। उस दृष्टि से भी इस प्रस्ताव की अधिक आवश्यकता है कि अगर लोक सभा उसे पास कर दे, अब तो राज्य सभा भी उसे अवश्य पास करेगी, लेकिन कभी ऐसा हो कि न पाम करे तो दोनों सदन मिल कर फैसला करे। दोनों सदन देश के प्रतिनिधि है और उनको मिल कर इसे पाम करने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की इसलिए भी आवश्यकता है कि निकट भविष्य में हम लोग देश में समाजवादी रास्ता अख्तियार करने के लिए अपने न्यायाधीशों के हाथ भी मजबूत करे। उन को ऐसा कानून पास कर के दें ताकि वे बैंकों के मालिकों, राजा महाराजाओं के पक्ष में फैसला न करें, देश की जनता के हित में फैसला करे। इस प्रस्ताव को पास करके हमें उनके हाथ में सही कानून देने का रास्ता बनाना है जिस से जनता की जो बड़ती हुई आशाएँ हैं, उन को पूरा कर सकें। हमारे गरीब देश के लिए समाजवाद के जकावा कोई दूसरा पारा नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से भी इस प्रस्ताव का पास करना जिस में दोनों सदन मिल कर फैसला करें, और भी ज्यादा जरूरी हो जाता है।

समापति महोदय, कल हो सकता है कि आप और सदन यह समझे कि देश में जो शिक्षा है, उस का पूरे तौर पर राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षा का स्तर जिस प्रकार से गिर रहा है उसको उठाने में हम शिक्षा को समाजवादी शिक्षा के रूप में बदलना चाहते हैं उस को राज्यों के हाथ से लेकर उस का समाजवादी-करण करें, इस दृष्टि से भी हमें इस प्रस्ताव को पास करना होगा। वह विशेषाधिकार दोनों सदनों के हाथ में हो, इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव की ओर अधिक आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार से शहरी सम्पत्ति पर नियन्त्रण करने का हमारी पार्टी का फैसला है और देश की डिमाण्ड भी है। एक तरफ करोड़पतियों की बड़ी बड़ी ऊंची अट्टालिकायें बनती जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ श्रौण्डियाँ बनती जा रही हैं, इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिए हमें संविधान में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। उस समय भी जरूरी है कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास करें ताकि दोनों सदन बैठ कर कांतिकारी फैसला ले सकें... (व्यवधान)... मेरी रीजनिंग कुछ कड़वी लगती है लेकिन आइन्दा आने वाले समय में उसकी मिठास पता लगेगी। किसी भी रोगी को पहले दवा कड़वी लगती है और हमारे माननीय सदस्य पीलू मोदी भी उन्होंने राजनैतिक रोगियों में से हैं, इस बात को सभी जानते हैं।

इन सब प्रश्नों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने पेश करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that the Constitution be so amended as to provide explicitly for the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament for passing a Bill to amend the Constitution when such a Bill, having been passed by the Lok Sabha, is rejected by the Rajya Sabha."

Now there is an amendment given notice of by Shri Daga. Is he moving it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

That in the Resolution :

add at the end :

"or when any amendment made therein by the Rajya Sabha is not accepted by the Lok Sabha" (2)

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum) : Mr Chairman, there is a saying that an old judge once told a young judge "give your conclusions ; you may be right ; but never give your reasons ; it may be the other way". Therefore, I am not suggesting anything when I support this Bill which says that what we do here in this procedure of Parliament, which already exists in regard to every legislation from which only constitutional amendments and money Bills are exempt, should be extended to constitutional amendments also so that the Upper Chamber does not exist as a legal chamber. There is nothing new in this principle. I do not talk of arguments, nor do I think that constitutional amendments of this character should rest upon such arguments. In fact, a hard case make a bad law. Therefore, I do not take this argument. I think it would be a good thing that the government should suggest that the two Houses should meet in a joint session when a Bill considered by this House is rejected by the other House, a principle which has been acknowledged. With regard to money Bills the position is different, although the Supreme Court has watered it down so much that it is doubtful whether it has the same power as before. But at any rate, there is no reason at all that when Rajya Sabha reject a Bill that should not go to the joint session.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : Sir, I support this resolution. As the mover has said, this is a time when rapid social and economic changes are taking place. When the government is pleased to transform the society as early as possible, when there are so many social and economic changes which are hanging on, we do not want any constitutional deadlock to be created every now and then which will hold up such social transformation.

Even under existing article 180 the President is empowered to call a joint sitting of the two Houses, but this power is given only to the President. If he feels it is necessary, it could be done. In the past it was done only once in 1961 at the time of the Dowry

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

Prohibition Bill, when the President did exercise his right to convene the joint sitting of the House. But now more occasions would be arising and it is necessary that there should be an explicit provision which automatically provides for a solution by laying down a procedure for resolving the deadlock. Therefore, the amendment suggested in the Resolution is necessary.

The Constitution is now being amended on a number of issues. This is one of the procedural issues. So, there should be a constitutional amendment to article 108 whereby no deadlock would remain unresolved for a long time.

This country is pledged to a peaceful and constitutional change. The Constitution is, therefore, expected to be a dynamic force and vehicle for this peaceful transformation of society. Maybe that the two Houses might not agree either on some of the amendments to the Bill that might come on the Bill. If the amendments are not agreeable to the two Houses, a deadlock is likely to be created. If the Rajya Sabha rejects any Bill passed by the Lok Sabha, a deadlock is created. If the Rajya Sabha takes more than six months after the receipt of the Bill from the Lok Sabha, again a deadlock is created.

In all these eventualities social transformation should not be held up, whether it is the question of banning communal parties or of drastic economic measures like the Mover has suggested, namely, ceiling on urban property and ceiling or any other economic and social measure, or it may be the reorganisation of the whole country administratively and otherwise. So many reforms would be coming. Though by themselves reforms are gradual, sometimes they require sudden steps also. The Constitution should be in a position to reflect the aspirations and desires of the people through their elected representatives. Therefore, the Resolution suggests that a joint sitting should be explicitly provided for in the articles of the Constitution themselves.

This Resolution does not seek to be little the value or importance or lower the status of Rajya Sabha. What is sought is that if the Rajya Sabha does not agree with either the amendments or the principle of the Bill,

the two Houses should meet together and the joint majority, whatever is decided, should be taken as the final verdict of the people's representatives. Therefore, it is not intended to lower the status of the Rajya Sabha. It would be in tune with the democratic principles underlying the Constitution that we should have an explicit provision in the Constitution.

Therefore, I support the Resolution and I hope that the Government will take cognisance of it and will accept not only the principle but will even prepare the necessary amendment to the Constitution as early as possible.

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव जो आज सदन के सामने मेरे मित्र शशि भूषण जी लाये हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी जो चुनाव देश में हुए उसमें कुछ प्रगतिशील विरोधी दलों और कांग्रेस के कुछ भाइयों ने एलान किया था जनता के सामने कि हम इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं। और यहां पर समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करनी है तो मैं समझता हूँ वह तभी कायम हो सकती है जबकि हम चीजों को नेशनलाइज करें। राष्ट्रीयकरण ही नहीं बल्कि और बातों में भी अगर कोई चीज जनता के हित में रुकावट बनकर खड़ी हो जाती है तो जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम उसको दूर करें। आज 23-24 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश की अवस्था क्या है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एक तरफ जो करोड़पति थे वे अरबपति हुए, जो लखपति थे वे करोड़पति हुए, जो एक कारखाने का मालिक था वह 14-15 कारखानों का मालिक हो गया और दूसरी तरफ जिसकी सौ रुपए की आबखानी थी मंहुवाई ने उसकी कमर तोड़ दी, सौ रुपए की कीमत चालीस रुपए ही रह गई। बेकारों की संख्या जो पहले लाखों में थी वह अब करोड़ों की हो गई है जोकि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं। जो मामूली भकान में रहता था वह झोंपड़ी में रहने लगा, जो झोंपड़ी में रहता था वह सबक पर रहने लगा और फुटपाथ पर सेटने वाला मरबट की तरफ जाने लगा है। इस देश

में आज हमारे सामने ये दो तस्वीरें हैं। एक तरफ 40, 50 लाख परिवार ऐसे हैं देश में जिस को बुनिया की तमाम ऐंछे इमार्त मुहैया करने के लिए कोई तकलीफ नहीं करनी पड़ती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 27 करोड़ ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी आमदनी साढ़े सात आना रोज है, आज कल के जमाने में 60 पैसे रोज है। और इस अवस्था को देखते हुए हम चाहते हैं कि जब भी कोई परिवर्तन करने की बात आती है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक दीवार बनकर खड़ी हो जाती है।

मैं जुडिशियरी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ तो दिल में आता था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट न रहे तो अच्छा है। आप ने देखा कि हम लोगों ने प्रिवी पण्डेज को खत्म किया। चाहे 6 करोड़ रु० हो या 4 करोड़ रु० हो, एक सिद्धान्त की बात थी, और उसके अनुसार राजा महाराजाओं ने अपनी तिजोरियों को भर रखा था और हमको 6 करोड़ रु० सालाना देना पड़ता है। उसको जब खत्म करने की बात आयी, इस सदन ने बिल पास किया तो राज्य सभा में वह नहीं पास हो सका। केवल एक वोट से गिर गया, और उसके फलस्वरूप यह हुआ कि प्रेसीडेंट के आदेशानुसार दुबारा उन चीजों को लाने की कोशिश की गयी तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक दीवार बन कर खड़ी हो गयी और उसने उसे रद्द कर दिया। इससे जाहिर होता है कि कोई भी प्रगतिशील चीज करने की कोशिश करते हैं, चाहे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, चाहे प्रिवीपस का मामला हो, चाहे जनरल इन्स्पेक्शन का मामला हो या और भी कोई बात हो, सीलिंग और अर्बन इन्कम हो या सीलिंग और लैंड लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें रुकावटें सामने पेश आती हैं। इसी तरह से शूगर फैक्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं कर सके, बल्कि टेक और किया गया यू० पी० में। वहाँ 12 कारखानों को टेक ओवर किया गया जो कि जंक थे लेकिन आप ने देखा कि राम कोला मिल के मालिक और एक आध और मिल मालिकों ने हाई कोर्ट में रिट कर दी और प्रोसीडिंग को स्टै करने की कोशिश की।

मैं हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि आज अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश में समाजवाद आये तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि संविधान अगर बीच में दीवार बन कर खड़ा हो जाता है, या उसकी कुछ धारायें या सुप्रीम कोर्ट दीवार बन कर खड़ी हो जाती है तो उस को गिराना चाहिये। यह जनता ने मैनडेट दिया है। आप ने देखा कि इस फैसले के बाद वे दकियानूसी ताकतें जो बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का, अबालीशन आफ प्रिवी पण्डेज का विरोध कर रही थीं, इस सदन में वह नेतागण जिन्होंने घंटों उन का विरोध किया, वे सदन के बाहर चले गये और जिन्होंने समर्थन किया वे सदन में मौजूद हैं। इस से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि गरीबी, भुखमरी की दीड़ खत्म हो और चाहती है कि एक ऐसी मंजिल पर पहुँचें जहाँ समाजवाद की झलक आये। वह चाहती है एक नई रोशनी, एक नया सबेरा। और इस के लिये अगर संविधान को, या उसकी धाराओं को बदलना पड़े तो हम को बदलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो कांस्टीट्यूशन में धारा 108 के मुताबिक जोइंट सेशन का प्रोवीजन है—*Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases*. लेकिन आप ने देखा डाउरी बिल के लिये जोइंट सेशन बुलाया गया। मैं भी उस सदन का मेम्बर था। लेकिन जैसा माननीय कृष्णा मेनन ने कहा वह प्रोवीजन मनी बिल के लिये जैसा है उसी तरह का कांस्टीट्यूशनल सशोधन करने के लिये भी हम लोग चाहते हैं कि उसको लाया जाय। कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदलने के लिये भी लाया जाय।

आज अखबार में पढ़ा है कि संविधान में संशोधन लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कांस्टीट्यूशन का अमेंडमेंट अगर किया जाय तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कानून मंत्री से कि वह क्या कहेंगे? क्या 368 के अनुसार कांस्टीट्यूशन का अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं? प्रोसीजर में कुछ चेंज लाना चाहते हैं? आप ने देखा दो-तिहाई

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

बहुमत भी आज रूलिंग पार्टी का है, और मुझे मालूम है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन का संशोधन अगर इसलिये किया जायेगा कि जहाँ पर प्रोपर्टी का क्लाज है या दूसरे क्लाजेज हैं जिसके मातहत लोगों की जमींदारी बन सकती है, मोनोपली बन सकती है, उन धाराओं में परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश करेगी तो हम लोग बिना किसी शर्त के समर्थन करेंगे। क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में एक नया सवेरा आये। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना है, हमें यह साफ तौर पर कहना है कि आखिर सरकार क्या करना चाहती है, क्या बाकई में उन धाराओं को बदलना चाहती है जो धारायें रुकावट बन गयी थीं ?

मुझे अफसोस है कि यह पार्लियामेंट का सेशन जो तीन महीने का था उसमें हम लोग आशा करते थे कि प्रिवी पर्सन को खत्म करने का बिल लाया जायगा और पास किया जायगा। लेकिन अभी तक वह बिल नहीं आया। इसलिये शक होता है कि उन राजा, महाराजाओं का दबाव दुबारा तो नहीं बढ रहा है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजा, महाराजाओं का दबाव न बढे, बल्कि सरकार यहां घोषणा करे कि हम उस बिल को लाना चाहते हैं।

आज इस देश में हिज हाईनेस का जमाना बला गया, और उस जमाने के जाने का समय है ही। राजमाता की सब चीजें खत्म हो गयी। माननीय पीलू साहब को एतराज है कि सम्पत्ति बली जायगी। मुझे मालूम है उनके पास एक सम्पत्ति नहीं, शारीरिक सम्पत्ति है, आर्थिक सम्पत्ति है, एवं दूसरी सम्पत्ति है। लेकिन हम बुद्धि को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे। हम बुद्धि के दुश्मन नहीं, न शरीर के दुश्मन हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि शरीर बढे और बुद्धि बढे। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यहां पर साफ-साफ ऐलान करें कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

मैं माननीय शशि भूषण को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ

कि सदन इस को पास करेगा। मेरे मित्र जो दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं, सामनीय भूषेन गुप्त जी, वह मान-अफिशियल बिल इस तरह का ला चुके हैं। वह चाहते थे कि इस तरह से जोइंट सेशन का क्लाज हो ताकि राज्य सभा बीच में रुकावट न बन सके। इसमें एक खतरा हो सकता है कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर यह समझेंगे कि उन के हकूक को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। क्योंकि राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों के विभाग में यह बात है कि वह भी कुछ हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह मेम्बर हैं दूसरे सदन के, और उनको अस्तित्वात्त वही हैं जो हमें है। लेकिन आज यह सोचना चाहिये कि चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों के फैसले को राज्य सभा रिजेक्ट कर दे तो राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्य सेन्ट्रल हाल में बैठ कर क्यों न फैसला कर लें। इसी तरह से कानून को, संविधान को बदला जायेगा। इसी तरह से कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली का सेशन अगर बुलाना होगा तो बुलायेंगे। और वह अगर नहीं ऐसा करते तो जोइंट सेशन आप को बुलाना पड़ेगा ताकि इस सदन में जो फैसला हुआ उसको राज्य सभा रिजेक्ट कर दे तो संविधान में जोइंट सेशन को बुलाने का हक होना चाहिये। और इस पर किसी की शिकायत नहीं होगी।

मैं माननीय पीलू मोदी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरी बातों को सुना, और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरी बातों को याद रखेंगे और शरीर को घटाने की तथा बुद्धि को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :  
I support this resolution. I agree with the resolution that such a resolution is necessary to protect the legislation enacted by this House.

We are passing through a revolutionary period. The last general elections have given a mandate to us as well as to our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi that we the people of India need progress, we need change and we want that poverty must go. We want that there should be more employment opportu-

nities and all people must enjoy social equality and measures must be taken in this direction.

But unfortunately we find that whatever legislation is passed by the State legislature or by the Parliament is being struck down by the High Court or the Supreme Court on the ground that it is against the Fundamental Rights chapter of the Constitution or against such and such a provision of the Constitution. After all, what does the Constitution mean? Is the Constitution meant to stand in the way of progress? Is the Constitution meant to prevent the progress of society? Is the Constitution meant to block socialist changes in society? I think that is not the purpose of the Constitution. But unfortunately such an interpretation has been given, after Mr. Subba Rao, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who resigned—rather I would quote the words of Shri M.C. Setalavad—misused the power of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before contesting for the Presidency of the Union. My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody may disagree with me, but, it is not my opinion but it is the opinion of Shri M.C. Setalavad who is a lawyer of this country and who has made this observation.

Step by step, this is being proved also. For instance, the privy purses Bill has been struck down. We find that even the Rajya Sabha has defeated this Bill. I do not want to blame my colleagues in the Rajya Sabha, but I feel that the way in which the Bill has been defeated in the Rajya Sabha shows that it has placed a large obstacle against our wishes.

We the Members of this House have been elected by the voters of the country, by every individual adult in this country who has taken part in the revolution. Therefore this House must respect the feelings of the people and see that social and political changes are brought about in the country.

The Supreme Court has struck down many a legislation on the ground of discrimination. What does discrimination mean? The bank nationalisation Bill was intended to stop the discrimination between the poor and the rich. But the Supreme Court has struck it down on the ground of discrimination between two managements. They could see only the managements of the banks, but they are unable to see the discrimination that has been

practised for long between the millions of the poor people and the few rich ones. That being the position, it would be no wonder if the legislations passed by the States are also struck down by the courts. For instance, in Kerala, we have passed the land legislation and it has been struck down and the legislation for the nationalisation of private forests, and everything is going to be struck down by the courts. Whenever they strike down some legislation, they will always say that it is against the fundamental rights or there is some discrimination.

But we must remember that in this country there is a revolution taking place. Every individual and every voter is taking part in this revolution, because everyone wants to change the society. Everyone wants that the entire structure should go and there should be a socialist society ushered in. There may not be much bloodshed in this revolution. But the people want that there should be a change, and they want that this Government should give the lead and they have given such a majority even to amend the Constitution.

Even without a bloody revolution changes can be effected. When there is a military coup or there is a violent revolution by some political party, there comes about a change in the entire set-up. What happened in the Soviet Union? We know that communism came in and the entire Czar set-up had to go; the entire judiciary was changed, the entire administrative system was changed, and the entire old Constitution has gone, and there came a new regime, the communist regime. Again, what happened in Cuba? What happened in China? Even in Pakistan, what happened after the military coup? When a revolution takes place, the entire set-up is changed; the entire society is changed; and the entire administration is changed and the entire Constitution is changed. We in India have taken to the path of revolution through the ballot-box. The people of the country want to have change and we want that revolutionary change to be brought about through the legislature, and we want that the Supreme Court or the High Court should not come in the way of progress, and we must see that any kind of block by them should be removed. From this point of view, the resolution that has been placed before the House is a very important one.



[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

I do not want to criticise what happened in the Rajya Sabha. But there is a feeling amongst the people of the country that any kind of progressive Bill which may be got through in the Lok Sabha may not be got through in the Rajya Sabha. So, we must assure the people of the country who have elected us to this House that we are here to see that their interests are safeguarded.

Therefore, I support this resolution. I feel that this resolution is necessary, because as my hon. friend Shri Shashi Bhushan has said, this House must protect its own rights. Of course, the Law Minister may say something and he may say that he will introduce a new Constitution amendment Bill amending the right to property and so on. When the amendment has to come, the Supreme Court is there. The position taken up by the Supreme Court is that obtaining after the Golak Nath case judgment of Chief Justice Subba Rao. That position has not changed so far. Unfortunately, they are still holding that view, the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

So we have to take a bold step. We must see the changes that have taken place in the country. In order to fulfil the aspirations of the people, this House must take the necessary legislative steps to bring about the necessary constitutional changes in conformity with the aspirations of the people. That being so, this Resolution should be supported by all. I hope even Shri Piloo Mody will support it.

Whatever legislation we enact, the right to property comes in the way. Even in the Privy Purse case, it has been regarded as property. I do not want to criticise the judgment here. But the gentlemen who delivered the judgment are there; the position so far as the Supreme Court is concerned is the same.

Originally when a case concerning the Maharaja of Bastar came, the Court said it is the right of the President of India to recognise a ruler and name his successor. But now they reversed the decisions and with the declaration that the privy purse is a property, we cannot abolish the privy purses without taking the right to property from the Funda-

mental Rights Chapter. This is the position that has developed now.

There is a student movement in Kerala now. They want drastic changes in the educational field. The Kerala Government had brought forward some progressive legislation. But unfortunately, it was struck down by the High Court and the Supreme Court.

Now what has happened? You may be surprised to hear that in my State, after the Supreme Court judgment, these private managements are taking Rs. 500 for admission to pre-university classes, Rs. 1000 for B.A. and Rs. 1500 for B.Sc. Can we allow such a corrupt practice? Is this the way in which academic institutions should function? Dr. Kothari spoke of the role of universities in building a new generation within the four walls of the universities. But to get inside the four walls, one has to pay at least Rs. 500 as bribe. This is the rate fixed. This is also protected by the Constitution. Can we countenance such protection of a malpractice by the Constitution? This is the injustice against students community and the students of Kerala have launched a movement against such corrupt practices. This is the corrupt practice on the part of the private management which has been shielded by the Supreme Court. The revolutionary students of Kerala under the leadership of Kerala Students Union is fighting against it.

Therefore, as Shri Shashi Bhushan has said, what he has proposed is necessary to bring about drastic changes in the educational field that have to be made. We should not allow even the Supreme Court or any other court to come in the way of changes that we want to make to fulfil the aspirations of the people. I hope all members will support the Resolution, everyone who wants a change. I hope even Shri Piloo Mody will support it.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** No, I will not.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Even if he opposes, he cannot stop the march of the nation, the progress of the people. I believe Shri Piloo Mody also wants changes in our social, political and economic structure. For bringing about these changes, the acceptance of this Resolution is necessary.



This House must give the leadership for the change that the people want. I therefore wholeheartedly support the Resolution.

**श्री मूलचन्द्र शर्मा (पाली) :** हमने समाजवाद की घोषणा की है। हमने दुनिया के सामने यह घोषणा भी की है कि हम गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं और संविधान में जो मूल अधिकार हैं, उन में परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं। हम जनता के सामने गए और जनता ने हमें समर्थन प्रदान किया अब जबकि हम इतनी संख्या में यहां आ गये हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि संविधान में जो परिवर्तन हम करना चाहते हैं, कर लें। माननीय सदस्य ने जो संकल्प रखा है, उसके पीछे उनकी भावना यह है कि हमने 1950 में जब संविधान बनाया था उस समय की स्थिति में और आज की स्थिति में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया है। वह संविधान बनाने वाले चन्द पूजोपति और कुछ दिमाग वाले लोग थे। उनमें से थोड़े से ऐसे लोग थे, जिन के दिल में कामनमैन के हित की बात थी। लेकिन आज जमाना बदल गया है। अगर हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को मान कर बैठ जाते हैं तो फिर हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हम कानून की बात को मानते हैं, लेकिन कानून वह होना चाहिए, जो हमारी जनता की आकांक्षाओं और इच्छाओं को पूरा करता हो। जो कानून या नीति जनता की अभिलाषाओं और भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करते हैं, उनको बदलने का अधिकार जनता को होना चाहिए।

हम लोगों का लक्ष्य यह रहा है कि हम अपने देश में एक शोषण विहीन समाज का निर्माण करें, जिस में अमीर और गरीब में अन्तर कम हो। हम इस लक्ष्य को एक शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और ऊँचे पदों पर बैठने वाले लोग यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि संविधान को बदलने का तरीका समाज की प्रगति का एक अहिंसात्मक तरीका है। इसके मुकाबले में जो विचार धारा है, वह यह है कि बन्दूक को नाली से ताकत निकलती है। अगर हम अहिंसात्मक तरीके से और शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से देश को आगे बढ़ाने के

मार्ग पर नहीं चले, तो इससे देश में हिंसा की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाया, वह केवल एक चुनाव सम्बन्धी घोषणा नहीं थी, वह नारा लोगों को छलने और बहकाने के लिए नहीं लगाया गया था और न ही वह कोई दृन्दलोक की कल्पना थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि देश की प्रगति के लिए और गरीबों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए संविधान को बदला जायेगा। आखिर संविधान कोई वेदवाक्य नहीं है। संविधान के पहले पेज पर प्रस्तावना में कहा गया है कि हम देश में भाईचारा स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, हम अमीर और गरीब की खाई को पाटना चाहते हैं। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए आर्टिकल 31 में दिये गये प्रावर्त सम्बन्धी फंडामेंटल राइट को बदलना जरूरी हो गया है।

माननीय सदस्य के संकल्प का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि लोक सभा द्वारा पास किये गये ऐसे किसी संविधान के संशोधन को राज्य सभा अस्वीकार कर देती है, तो फिर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों एक संयुक्त बैठक में उस पर विचार करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संकल्प बिल्कुल निर्दोष और उचित है। लेकिन अगर राज्य सभा ऐसे किसी विधेयक को अस्वीकार न करे, बल्कि उसमें कुछ संशोधन कर दे, तो उस हालत में क्या होगा? मैंने इस संकल्प में यह एमेंडमेंट दिया है कि अगर कोई राज्य सभा के द्वारा ऐसे किसी विधेयक में संशोधन कर दिया जाये, तो वह वापिस लोक सभा में आये और फिर दोनों सदन एक संयुक्त बैठक में उस पर विचार करें।

कुछ लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय की बात करते हैं। क्या वे चाहते हैं कि लोक सभा कानून आदि बनाने में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने के अनुसार चले। हम लोग जनता के द्वारा चुन कर यहां भेजे गये हैं और हम उस की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। जनता के हितों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कानून बनाने का हमें अधिकार है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में हमारे लिए जो लक्ष्य और

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

उद्देश्य रखे गये हैं, हम उन से गाइड होंगे। संविधान बनाते समय हमारे सामने यह कल्पना थी कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब से गरीब आदमी का भी स्वाभिमान जगायेंगे और उसको राष्ट्रपति के पद पर भी बैठने का अवसर मिलेगा।

कुछ लोग प्रापर्टी राइट्स के पक्ष में आवाज उठाते हैं। वे कौन लोग हैं? कुछ वेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, जिन की पूजी पर हमला होगा, जो अपने संकुचित दायरे से निकलना नहीं चाहते हैं। जब देश गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, तो उसके मार्ग में अड़चनें और रोड़े आते हैं। उन अड़चनों और रुकावटों को दूर करने के लिए हम संविधान में एमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं। इस पर आपत्ति करना मानसिक परतंत्रता और गुलामी का द्योतक है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि 1950 में जो संविधान बन गया, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दकियानूसी ख्यालालत हैं, यह दिमाग की संकीर्णता है, यह छोटापन है।

कहा जाता है कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने से लोगों के मुलाधिकार खत्म हो जायेंगे। क्या यह भी कुछ लोगों का मुलाधिकार है कि वे देश की दौलत को लूटे, जनता को शोषण करें और पूजी जमा करें? कुछ बड़े बड़े वकीलों ने बुद्धि के द्वारा शोषण करके दौलत जमा कर ली है। वे समझते हैं कि चूकि उन्होंने वह धन बुद्धि से अर्जित किया है, इसलिए उस पर उन का अधिकार है। हम पूछते हैं कि पूजीपतियों और बड़े बड़े वकीलों के पास यह जो धन है, वह आया कहाँ से। वह समाज की दौलत है और समाज की दौलत का बटवारा इस ढंग से होना चाहिए कि गरीब भी आगे बढ़ सकें।

हम लोग यहाँ पर गरीबों की भावनाओं और आर्काशाओं को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। गरीब आदमी इस पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आ सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन के पास इलेक्शन लड़ने के लिए सामान और पैसा नहीं है। हमने गरीबों की कहा है कि हम

उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए काम करेंगे, हम महल वालों को नीचे लायेंगे और शीपही वालों को ऊपर उठायेंगे। हमने उन बच्चों को पूरा करना है। क्या हम गरीबों को कहें कि संविधान में कुछ मुलाधिकार दिये गये हैं, इसलिए हम उन के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमने गरीबों को जो बचन दिये हैं, हमें उन्हें पूरा करना ही होगा, चाहे इसके लिए मुलाधिकारों में परिवर्तन क्यों न करना पड़े।

माननीय सदस्य के इस संकल्प का विरोध वे लोग कर रहे हैं, जो शोषण करने के अपने अधिकार को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। हम लोग शोषण को खत्म करने के लिए मुलाधिकारों में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। संविधान में संशोधन करने के मार्ग में जो रुकावट आती है, उस को दूर करने के लिए यह संकल्प लाया गया है। इस संकल्प के द्वारा माननीय सदस्य यह व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं कि यदि राज्य सभा संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले किसी विधेयक को अस्वीकार कर दे, तो दोनों सदन एक संयुक्त बैठक में उस विधेयक पर विचार करें। मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि यदि राज्य सभा उस विधेयक में कोई संशोधन कर दे, तो वह विधेयक वापिस लोक सभा में आना चाहिए और फिर उस पर विचार करने के लिए दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन के साथ इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री शशि भूषण के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हमारे संविधान में राज्य सभा का प्रावधान इस उद्देश्य से किया गया है कि वहाँ पर्याप्त समय मिलने के कारण विधेयकों और प्रस्तावों पर गहराई से और गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार होगा और उस विचार से उन विधेयकों और प्रस्तावों को अधिक सुगहर बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि राज्य सभा का यह अधिकार सुरक्षित रहे, राज्य सभा देश के हक में काम करे। लेकिन,

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की जो समस्या अब सामने आई है, वह यह है कि हमें समाजवाद की ओर तेजी से कदम बढ़ाना है। यह हमारे देश की जनता का स्वप्न है, जिस को शीघ्र पूरा करना है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए सिर्फ प्रशासनिक ही नहीं, जो संवैधानिक रीतियाँ हैं, उनमें हमें सति लानी होगी, तेजी लानी होगी।

जिस समय संविधान बन रहा था, मैं तो संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् का सदस्य नहीं था, लेकिन उसमें जो बहस होती थी, उनको पढ़ने का मौका मिलता था। आज जैसा प्रस्ताव शशि भूषण जी ने रखा है, उसी तरह के सुझाव उस समय भी आये थे, लेकिन उस जमाने में कांग्रेस के बाहर कुछ ऐसे स्थिति-पालक (वेस्टेड-इन्टरेस्ट) लोग थे, जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया था और उस समय इस आशय के जो संशोधन थे, जहाँ तक मुझे याद है वे नामजूर हो गये थे। वे लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि जो विचार या प्रस्ताव देश में आधिक विषमता दूर करने में प्रगति के लिए सामने आये, उनमें कुछ तीव्रता हो, कुछ तेजी हो। वे जान-बूझ कर उसमें देरी करने की कोशिश करते थे। इसीलिए हमारे संविधान में उस समय ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं हो सका कि अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाय, जिसमें लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के बीच मतभेद हो या जिस परिस्थिति में किसी प्रगतिशील विधेयक को शीघ्र पारित करने की आवश्यकता हो और वह पारित न हो सके, तो उस समय क्या किया जाय।

मुझे सदन को याद दिलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है—राजाओं का विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी विधेयक जिस समय राज्य सभा में अस्वीकृत हुआ, उस समय देश में कितने अस्तित्व का और क्षोभ का सातावरण पैदा हो गया था। बाहर इस बात की चर्चा चल पड़ी थी, देश के समझदार तत्वों की भी माँग थी कि राज्य सभा के पूरे अस्तित्व पर ही पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण के प्रस्ताव से राज्य सभा की गरिमा, राज्य सभा की महत्ता को बल

मिलता है, शक्ति मिलती है। सिर्फ वह इतना चाहते हैं कि जब कभी ऐसा मौका आ जाय—मैं श्री डागा के संशोधन से भी इस सम्बन्ध में सहमत हूँ—कि जब कभी ऐसा मौका आये कि जिस मोके पर लोक सभा के द्वारा पारित किसी प्रस्ताव या विधेयक पर राज्य सभा या तो विपरीत विमति प्रकट करे या संशोधन करे, तो राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों बैठकर उसका निर्णय कर लें। यह एक अच्छी राह होगी कि दोनों सदनों के सदस्य एक दूसरे के मनोभावों को नजदीक से, अच्छी तरह से जान सकेंगे और देख सकेंगे और तब शायद सर्व-सम्मत निर्णय पर पहुँच सकेंगे या फिर जैसा संविधानिक तरीका है, बहुमत से पास कर सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश को तेजी से आगे चलना है, अगर आगे नहीं चलेंगे तो आज हमारा जो संविधान है, उसका एक प्रावधान तो क्या सारा संविधान ही खतरे में पड़ जाता है। इसलिए हमारे संविधान में जहाँ जहाँ व्यवधान है, बाधाएँ हैं, उनको दूर करना होगा। आज की लोक सभा, जनता और भारत वह नहीं है, जो विधान निर्मात्री परिषद के समय था। अपने देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए संविधान में जहाँ जहाँ संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो, उस पर आज हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण का जो प्रस्ताव है, उस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक देश की मौजूदा आवश्यकताओं और अपने कार्यों को सुगमतापूर्वक चलाने के विचार को दृष्टि में रख कर इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Shashi Bhushan, though I do not at the present time agree with his arguments. It may be that at some future date, his arguments might be valid, but at the present situation they are not valid and they are also dangerous, because it might give the Government an excuse to say that they cannot bring about social reforms, because they did not have such a Bill before.

[Shri Nimbalkar]

The fact is, as things are today, it is possible for the Government even without this Bill to bring about social reform.

The other point brought forward by Shri Banerjee is that the Rajya Sabha should not feel that its powers are being whittled down. In fact, this is only an argument which might put ideas into the mind of Rajya Sabha.

Therefore, I support this Bill without bringing forward any argument. I feel that this House and the Government will definitely be helped very much by it.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** Mr. Chairman, in England the members of the Lower House are known as John the Drunk and those of the Upper House as John the Sobre. We do not have any such distinction in our country. We have adopted democracy as our political system and we believe that the elected representatives of the people are the makers of the destiny of those people. Therefore, the Upper House in our country is not manned by people who could otherwise not be elected but whose counsels are very valuable in the legislation-making of the country. Our Upper House, therefore, is not strictly speaking a House of elders ; it is not even an Upper House, strictly speaking. That is why the fathers of our Constitution did not give equal powers to both the Houses.

Our Rajya Sabha is a strange combination of the Upper House of UK and the Senate of the USA. In UK the Upper House does not have equal powers with the Lower House ; it has less powers than the Lower House. In Money Bills the Upper House has no say in England, just as in our country Rajya Sabha has no say as far as Money Bills are concerned. But we have also adopted the federal principle. Our Constitution is partly federal ; in fact, more federal than unitary. Here we have adopted the principle of federalism from America. In the United States the Senate represents the States, because USA is a federal country, where the Congress

represents the people at large and the Senate represents the States. Our country being partly federal, we have also adopted that principle.

We, the members of the Lok Sabha, represent the people of India. The people have been divided into various constituencies for convenience, for the sake of a mechanism, but essentially each one of us represents the entire people of India. The Rajya Sabha, as its very name denotes, represents the States. It is true that each State has not been given equal representation in the Rajya Sabha, as is the case with the American Senate. Still the fact remains that Rajya Sabha is there to watch the interests of the States. It does not represent the people of India. That is why the members of Rajya Sabha are not directly elected by the people of India ; they are elected by the legislatures of the States.

So, while we discuss the relative powers of the two Houses in our country we must not forget this basic phenomenon that Rajya Sabha in our country does not represent the people of India, it represents the States. Therefore, when we think of this, we will find that the composition of Rajya Sabha is such that it often ceases to reflect the political reality of our country.

Take, for example, the present composition of Rajya Sabha. We had a mid-term poll to Lok Sabha. The people of India gave a mandate in unmistakable terms and determined the composition of this House. The composition of Rajya Sabha has no relationship to this political reality of our country.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He may continue his speech the next day when this subject is taken up. Now the House stands adjourned.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,  
July 19, 1971/Asadha 28,  
1893 (SAKA).*