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**Monday, July 10, 1967
Asadha 19, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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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.

LOK SABHA

*Monday, July 10, 1967/Asadha 19,
1969 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary Reference

Mr. Speaker I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Naushir Bharucha who passed away at Bombay on the 9th July, 1967, at the age of 59

Shri Naushir Bharucha was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62. He took active part in the proceedings of the House and the Committees

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

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) I should like to pay my homage to the memory of late Shri Naushir Bharucha who was a colleague of ours for five years in this House

I should briefly say this much about him that as a lawyer, as a scholar, in every field, wherever he took a duty, he gave the best in him to that duty and to the fulfilment of that duty. As a member of the Corporation of Bombay and then the Bombay Legislature and later on, a Member of this august House, it was incredible what concentration, what application and what devotion he brought to his task

We had many distinguished parliamentarians and I trust and hope and pray that we shall continue to have

great parliamentarians since to the extent that we produce such dedicated and devoted parliamentarians this House will be able to discharge the expectation of our people. But I must say in all humility, and without any fear of contradiction that I did not come across a Member of Parliament who brought such studied application, howsoever minor might be the matter that the House was seized of. It was a regulated life with clocklike regularity in everything that he did, and with that passion for his parliamentary work he toiled during the five years that he was here

I hope the House will join me in mourning the death of a valient social fighter for the cause of our people and a dedicated and devoted parliamentarian of unusual merit

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) I wish to join my hon friend Shri Nath Pai in what he has said about our friend Shri Naushir Bharucha. He was a constitutionalist to the core and a very good parliamentarian. He took his duties as a Member of this House very seriously. He made valuable contributions. He lent dignity, in all that he did, to this House, and he set an example of what a Member of Parliament should try to be during the five years that he had been our colleague in this House

I join Shri Nath Pai and you, Sir, in mourning his Shri Naushir Bharucha's death

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I wish to endorse what my hon friends Shri Nath Pai and Shri Ranga have said

As Shri Naushir Bharucha came from Bombay, I knew him very well

I entirely agree with what Shri Nath Pai has said, namely that he was a very dedicated worker. A simple and unassuming man who had the highest sense of duty which he performed very well.

Mr. Speaker: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow

(The members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Immigrants to Britain

+

*1022 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there is a racket of paying the English girls for marrying Indians wanting to migrate to Britain on a temporary basis,

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop this racket?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c) Government have seen a Press report in the "People", a British newspaper, of a stray case to this effect. Our High Commission in London have made an enquiry and come to the conclusion that this is a stray and unproved case which is being used for publicity purposes by certain interested parties. Government do not propose to take any action as the Indian concerned is seeking legal opinion to vindicate his position.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रचार करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है, क्या भारत सरकार ने इस को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question of preventing it does not arise because as I have said, this is a stray case; and even as far as this case is concerned, the person affected is trying to vindicate his position by taking necessary legal steps

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कानूनी राय कितने लागो ने ली है और इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि इस प्रकार के मामले इनके-दुक्के जरूर हैं, परन्तु इन से हमारे देश की बहुत बदनामी हा सकती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is only one person concerned. He is a gentleman by the name of Shri Rajmal Singh. As I said, he has denied the allegation. The allegation was that he tried to put through this transaction and got some commission, and that that was the reason why he was interested in this transaction. He had denied this allegation and is taking legal opinion as to what he should do to vindicate his position.

Apart from this,—we enquired of our High Commission in London—no other case has come to light.

श्री यशपाल सिंह मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अग्रेज लड़कियाँ हमारे नागरिकों के साथ शादी करें, तो हममें बुराई की क्या बात है।

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any answer is necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that recently there is an anti-Indian feeling—and that feeling is growing—in England, and Indians are debarred from the teaching profession so far as the humanities are concerned on the ground that their English accent is likely to lower the standard of education in England? Is there a ban like that and are Govern-

ment aware of the anti-Indian feeling which is growing in England?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would not say anti-Indian feeling; I would certainly say that perhaps the racial feeling is increasing in England. The Labour Government are conscious of it. As you know, they have passed one Act and they are trying to see how this could be curbed. The feeling expresses itself in the housing problem, in the teaching problem; it is not directed against India as such, it is directed against coloureds, whether Indians, Pakistanis, Africans or Asians.

Mr. Speaker: Question No 1023. Shri Madhu Limaye, Dr. Lohia, Shri Banerjee, Shri Fernandes, Shri Joshi—Absent

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order Under rule 48(3) I request that this question be taken up

Mr. Speaker: The rule is, afterwards, not now. Let us see. Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: The rule does not say 'afterwards'.

Mr. Speaker: I say this afterwards

Shri Nath Pai: Kindly bear with me You must guide me I know this has been a convention in the House. Otherwise, let us amend the rule (*Interruptions*). Hon Members are getting impatient without hearing me. Under rule 48(3) it is said:

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given.

It never says 'at the end of the question hour'. I am taking my position on a well-given rule. You should protect me. I am not just asking something which does not exist. The rule is extremely clear. I want your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Shri Nath Pai: Before you called, I began.

Mr. Speaker: If time permits, I shall see.

Shri Nath Pai: I will raise it again.

रूसी नक्शों में भारत-चीन सीमा
+

* 1024. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या शैवैशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना से निकलने वाले समाचार पत्र "आर्यावर्त" के 24 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंक में "हम भारत की सीमाओं पर चीन के दावे को नहीं मानता" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार तथा इसके समर्थन में रूसी पत्र में प्रकाशित किये गये साम्यवादी चीन के नक्शों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस नक्शों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sino-Indian border has been omitted in the map by printing a legend over the boundary.

(c) Government have noted that the map, unlike some previous Soviet maps, does not print the Chinese version of the Sino-Indian border, but has avoided showing it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रश्न को यू० ए० ए० और गवर्नमेंट से टेक अप किया है कि जब यह

भारतीय सीमाप्रा पर चाइना के दावो को रैकगनाइज नही करती है, तो उसने इस प्रकार के मैप को क्या छपा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is a definite advance in the position that the USSR took up in the past. In the past, their maps showed our border according to the Chinese version. Now they have taken a step further. They do not show the border. They just draw a legend and say that this is India and that is China. So, this is the second step. I hope the third step will be taken very soon. We must be thankful to the USSR for having changed its position by not recognising the Chinese claim to our borders.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी इस बात की मफाई कर देने के लिये क्या गवर्नमेंट ने रशियन गवर्नमेंट से यह रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि एक नया नक्शा बट छाप दे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The USSR is quite familiar with the dispute between ourselves and China. The USSR has its own problems with China. As I said, we must have a little patience, and wait for the next step to be taken by the USSR.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी गवर्नमेंट ने कोई रिक्वेस्ट किया या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ' नक्स्ट पब्लिकेशन के लिये बट गवर्नमेंट क्या करना चाहती है ? उस के लिए रिक्वेस्ट क्यों नहीं करती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have explained the position.

Shri Ranga: What you have said this morning, let it be communicated to that Government.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: What is the status of Sikkim and Bhutan as shown in this map.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I believe the position is the same, but I should like to have notice of this. I am not definite.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of a press report that Pakistan has published an American map about Kashmir in which the whole of Kashmir has been shown as part of Pakistan area? May I know whether the Minister is aware of that report or not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not strictly arise out of this question, but I am aware of what the hon. Member is mentioning about the publication of that map.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार क्या बजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन्होंने कहा कि हम यू० एस० एस० आर० के शुक्रगुजार हैं तो वह इस बात के लिये शुक्रगुजार हैं कि जो उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को डेमेज करने के लिये गलत नक्शा दिया था उसका उनको एहसास हुआ या इस बात के लिए शुक्रगुजार हैं कि अब हमारी बात को समझने के बाद वह सही नक्शा देंगे ? दूसरे यह कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने ऐसा कोई गलत नक्शा दिया है अमेरिका की मदद से या और किसी की मदद से तो क्या सरकार उसको रद्द करने हुए अभी नक्शा दुनिया के सामने पेश करेगी ?

[क्या डॉक्टर صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم یو۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ آر کے شکر گزار ہیں تو وہ وہ اس بات کے لئے شکر گزار ہیں کہ جو انہوں نے ہندوستان کو تہمتیں کرنے کے لئے غلط نقشہ دیا تھا اس کا ان کو احساس ہوا یا اس بات کے لئے شکر گزار ہیں کہ اب ہماری بات کو سمجھنے کے بعد وہ صحیح نقشہ دیں گے۔ دوسرے یہ کہ اگر پاکستان نے ایسا کوئی غلط

نکشہ دیا ہے امریکہ کی مدد سے یا
اور کسی اور کسی مدد سے تو کہا سڑکار اس
کو رد کرتے ہوئے صحتی نکشہ دنیا
کے سامنے پیش کرہیگی -]

Shri M C Chagla: If any wrong map about our country is published, we immediately take up the matter with the country concerned, and if there is any map published by the United States in collaboration with Pakistan which includes Kashmir as part of Pakistan, we will certainly make the necessary representations to the United States Government

श्री अश्वत्थ गनी वार भेरे सवान का
जवाब नही आया कि यू० एस० एस० आर०
का जो शुक्रिया भदा किया वह काहे के लिए
किया? उन्होने जा ज्यादाती हिन्दुस्तान के साथ
की थी उस का वापस लेने के लिय या इस
बात के लिए किया कि अब वह हिन्दुस्तान का
हक दिखाने के लिये सही मैप आया
करेगे ?

[شہری عبدالغنی دار مدیر سوال کا

جواب توہن آری کہ ہو - ایس -
ایس - آر - کا جو شکر یہ ادا کیا وہ
کلمے کے لئے کہا - انہوں نے جو زبان تھی
ہندوستان کے ساتھ کی تھی اس کو
واپس لہلے کے لئے یا اس واقعے کے
لئے کہا کہ اب وہ ہندوستان کا حق
رکھانے کے لئے صحتی سہی شاہہ
کرہئےگے -]

Shri M C. Chagla: I have already answered that question, that we should be thankful that USSR has changed its

earlier position. The earlier position was that their map showed the same boundaries as claimed by China. Now they have changed their attitude and are not showing the boundaries as before. I made my position perfectly clear.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Many a time this distorted position of our boundary has been shown by many countries, and these maps are in circulation, and Government's attention has also been drawn to this fact. In the last Parliament also this matter was raised. May I know from the Minister whether he will see to it that such maps which do not show clearly our correct position are not circulated? Every time any country, whether it is friendly or not friendly, bring out such a sort of distorted version of our boundary line, we must protest, and we must tell them that they must circulate maps with a correct version of our boundaries.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir, we do take it up but very often these maps are printed by private publishers. The most we can do is to stop these maps from being circulated in our country which we always do, we do not allow the circulation of any map which does not correctly represent the boundaries of our country.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय,
क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने अभी
कहा है कि "many times the maps are
published by private agencies"

परन्तु इस से तो कोई प्राइवेट एजेंसी नहीं
है नक्शा छापने वाली, फिर विरोध पत्र देने
के बाद भी उन्होंने सीमा का जो डिमांडेशन
किया है मैप पर उसको सही नहीं किया तो
क्या उसके लिए उन्होंने दोबारा विरोध पत्र
दिया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Why should we protest? As I said, we are grateful to the USSR, the USSR map does not show the boundaries according to China. On the contrary it has altered its position. What does the hon. Member want us to protest against?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government proposes to make it a convention with our friendly countries that whenever the territorial boundaries are to be shown in a particular map to be published in that country, that Government should get in touch with our embassy or some other person authorised in this behalf so that friendly relations may not get spoiled by publishing wrong maps?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a suggestion for action, we shall bear it in mind

Shri Bai Raj Madhok: Cartographic aggression against this country has been taking place for along time, that has preceded the actual aggression. Many countries have been publishing such wrong maps and in India also they have been put in circulation by some public and private agencies. May I therefore know firstly, whether the Government will supply to all friendly countries an authenticated copy of the map giving the boundaries definitely? In many cases even our officers do not know about the boundaries. Secondly, steps should be taken so that no private or public agency is allowed to publish any map in the country which is not in keeping with the exact map of our country.

Shri M. C. Chagla: To answer the second question first, I entirely agree that no agency, private or public, should be permitted to publish any map in our own country which does not correctly delineate the boundaries in our country. I am not aware of any public or private agency which has circulated any such map and if my hon. friend will give me any instance, I shall take action. As regards the first part all our diplomatic missions are

familiar with the country's boundary and whenever a map is published in any foreign country which wrongly describes the boundaries of our country, the matter is taken up with the proper authorities and attention is drawn to the fact that the map published is not the correct map of India.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is it a fact that the USSR maps while delineating the boundary of China put Tibet out of that country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not sure about it.

Shri Hem Barus: Since the latest maps published by the USSR do not show the cartographic claims of China either on Mongolia or on India and also put Tibet out of the boundary of China—the latest USSR maps do that, as Mr Bhattacharyya said, I have also seen reports in the papers to that effect—may I know whether the Government are in a position to tell us that this change has come about because the USSR is convinced of our stand on the Sino-India border or because of their hostility towards China?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would rather like to believe that the first is true rather than the second—that they have been satisfied with the legitimacy of our claims on our boundaries.

Shri Nath Pai: Our position.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, our position.

श्री विभूति मिश्र भारत देश की जो सरहद हिन्दुस्तान के चारों तरफ की है उस अपनी सरहद के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कोई अपना नक्शा तैयार किया है और उस नक्शे को तैयार करके जितने इनके मित्त देश हैं चाहे हमारे दुश्मन देश भी हैं बहा अपने नक्शे को भेजा है और यदि नहीं भेजा है तो क्यों नहीं भेजा है? दूसरी बात यह है कि भले ही कुछ समय से तिब्बत पर चीन का अधिकार हो गया है लेकिन कैलाश और मानसरोवर पर बहुत जमाने से हमारा एक तरह

का धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक प्रसर बढाकर रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस तरीके का कोई भी कार्य करने को अभी तक साव रही है उसे इस तरीके की सुबुद्धि आई है या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon friend was not here when I answered the question that all our diplomatic missions know what the boundaries of our country are and they are supplied with the correct maps

श्री विभूति निबध अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाहर के नहीं बल्कि हमारे देश के जो विद्यार्थी स्कूल व कॉलेज में जहाँ पढते हैं अब हर जगह क्या इनके पास अपने इस देश के बने हुए मैप हाथ हैं ताकि वह कहें कि यह हमारा मैप है और हमारे देश के बचच हा चाहें उन्हें देश में भेज या विदेश में भेज उन मैप पर स्टिक करे ?

Mr. Speaker. That is what Prof Madhok asked

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would like my hon friend to see the atlas brought out by the Survey of India—the School Atlas I knew about it when I was the Minister of Education It is an excellent atlas which is used by all the school-boys, and it correctly describes the boundaries (Interruption) I do not know the details of it But is an excellent publication which is of great use to our students studying in the various schools

Shri Hem Barua Sir, on a point of order He said school-boys, school-girls also use the atlas

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I stand corrected School-boys and school-girls

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that there is anything to be corrected, for the Minister to stand corrected at all. **Shri Ganesh Ghosh.**

श्री विभूति निबध इसमें मानसरोवर और कैलाश कहा है? अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री ए प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर। मंत्री जी का जवाब सही नहीं है। मैं ने पूछा कि मानसरोवर और कैलाश आप के मैप में है या नहीं, आप कहते हैं कि पता नहीं तो देश की संस्कृति का आप का पता नहीं है जो ऐसा कहते हैं

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I have called Shri Ganesh Ghosh

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Is it the policy of the Government—that the maps published by other powers supporting our claim makes our claim and right stronger than by doing something which could initiate direct talks for the realisation of our claims?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with what my hon friend Shri Madhok said earlier, that there is such a thing as cartographic aggression, and we should resist it to the best of our capacity Maps do not carry the matter any further If a part of India belongs to us, the mere fact that some country chooses to show in their map that it does not belong to us does not change our position But even so, we have to be vigilant and alert and point out to the country concerned that that is not the correct map of India

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया क्या किसी रूसी नक्शे में मिक्सियाग का स्थान सदिग्ध दिखाया गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not in a position to answer that I can let my hon friend know, after making the necessary enquiries

श्री तुलसी दास जाबब यह जो नक्शे बनाये जाते हैं उनके बनाने के बारे में क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को पूछा जाता है जैसे अमरीका ने जो एक छोटा एटलस तैयार किया है और बाजार में मिलता है उसमें काश्मीर को भारत का भाग न

दिखा कर दूसरे देश का भाग दिखाया गया है तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे नक्शे जो बनाते हैं वह इस हमारी सरकार को पूछ कर बनाते हैं या नहीं? पूछने का कोई तरीका है या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as maps published in our country are concerned, the Survey of India is always consulted and the Survey of India has to certify that the map is correct. Then it is allowed to be published. As regards foreign countries, of course, they do not consult us, if they choose to consult our Mission, they are given the necessary information.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी क्या रूस में प्रकाशित नक्शे में भारतवर्ष का जैसे दिखाया गया है उससे यह प्रगत नहीं होता कि रूस भी हमारी बाउंडरीज को विवादास्पद मानता है। यह यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने उस मैप के प्रवेश पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not agree with that inference. On the contrary this shows that Russia is coming nearer our position, as I have already explained. It does not show the boundaries as claimed by China. On the contrary it has changed its position and merely printed a legend without delineating the boundary.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार ने उस नक्शे पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ?

Pay Scales of Civilians in Defence

*1025 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a Classification Tribunal, as recommended by the Second Pay Commission,

has been appointed by Government to investigate into the pay scales of the civilians in the Defence Establishments,

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

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Government do not consider that there is any need for appointment of a Classification Tribunal. Since the Second Pay Commission submitted its report in 1959, proposals for revision of pay scales of certain categories of civilian posts in Defence establishments, in order to rectify anomalies, or in recognition of the qualifications and duties involved, have been received and decisions taken departmentally.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One of the unanimous recommendations of the Pay Commission was that since they were unable to hear the defence employees' problems properly, a classification tribunal or expert committee should be appointed. This recommendation was accepted by this House and also by Government. When definite assurances were given in the past by two Defence Ministers and one Minister of State, Mr Thomas, what is the reason for this deviation?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no deviation. The Pay Commission made a general recommendation that where classification has not been done classification may be undertaken. In the case of these employees, all the classifications had had been done in a scientific manner and there was no need, therefore, to appoint any separate commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has not understood the question. The Pay Commission recommended that since they had no opportunity to go into the wage

structure of the various ordnance factories and the piece work system, an expert committee should be formed to go into the wage structure of the ordnance factories, since they work both on batch production and mass production. When a definite decision was taken even in the Industrial Council Meeting at Ambajhari and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories gave this assurance, which was confirmed by Mr Thomas that this would be appointed, why is there his deviation?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon Member knows that he had written a letter to my predecessor about this very matter and he was given a detailed reply. I would not like to go into the details. But I would like to say that the recommendations made by the second Pay Commission in this regard were considered by the Government and it was decided that the pay should be fixed in the new pay scales recommended by the Commission corresponding to the prescribed scale in which the individuals were drawing their pay. It was further decided that where any dispute arose in respect of such pay fixation, it was not necessary to constitute any expert body as suggested by the Pay Commission. All these details were given

Shri S M Banerjee: Is the Minister aware that at present the pay scales of civilian defence employees have no relation to the rising cost of living? Has this not been done because of the Finance Minister's wage freeze policy or the decision taken by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept the first part, and the second part does not arise.

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the civilian employees in defence, particularly the cooks have to work for more than 20 hours and they do not enjoy any leave facilities?

Is he prepared to set up any committee to examine this position and review it?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no proposal to set up any committee. But if individual cases are brought to my notice, I will look into them.

Shri M. E. Krishna: He is always in the habit of confusing the House without giving proper information. I asked about a particular category of employees in defence, whether it is a fact that these people have to work for more than 20 hours. I want him to say 'yes' or 'no'.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not correct.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr Speaker, Sir, the recommendation regarding the appointment of a tribunal for classification of these employees was one of the unanimous recommendations of the Pay Commission. In his reply to the clarification point raised by Shri Banerjee the Minister stated that the Government has decided that unless there is a dispute the Government will not be called upon to appoint a tribunal. Am I to understand that this is a prescription and invitation for fostering a dispute? Mr Speaker, I may tell you that the first Prime Minister of India in a confidential letter to the Chief Ministers of India accepted the responsibility for the strike of the Government employees as that of the Government and said that the Government waits till conditions deteriorate where disputes and conflicts become unavoidable and inescapable. Precisely this is what the Defence Minister today said, that he will appoint a tribunal if there is a dispute. Are we, and is Shri Banerjee to take this as a challenge and foster a dispute, a game at which he is an expert? May we get a more sympathetic reply about this and not this kind of answer, that if there is a dispute they will appoint a tribunal? This is a prescription for creating disputes.

Shri Swaran Singh: The point really

arose out of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The Report of the Pay Commission came in 1959

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the Pay Commission's Report.

Shri Swaran Singh: Based upon those recommendations various revisions in the pay scales and actual emoluments that had to be paid were to be done. Those decisions were taken. On this classification question there was no difference at all. There was a scientific classification of the various jobs and Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to constitute a tribunal. This was conveyed to Shri Banerjee by my predecessor. The other question, which is of a general nature does not arise out of this (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker. If hon. Members desire to have a half-hour-discussion, I will certainly help them in that. Let us go to the next question now.

Communal attack on Buddhist Community in East Pakistan



*1026. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a U.N.I. report of a serious communal attack on the Buddhist Community in Chittagong in East Pakistan in which it was stated "In course of the disturbances the entire Buddhist locality was looted and burnt, 250 of its inhabitants killed and all but a few women raped";

(b) whether some of these Buddhists have fled to India, and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made by Government in the matter and what steps have been taken to safeguard the Buddhist minorities there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Government have seen reports about a serious communal clash in Cox Bazar in East Pakistan on 1st April, 1967, according to which "houses in the entire Buddhist locality were looted and burnt, 25 of the inhabitants were killed and all but a few women raped"

(b) As far as our information goes, none of them seem to have arrived in India

(c) The Government of India had instituted an enquiry in the matter and have reasons to believe that the newspaper reports are correct. The question of safeguarding the minorities in Pakistan is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan. However, from time to time the Government of India have represented to the Pakistan Government against the harassment of minorities in Pakistan, and have reminded them of their obligations in this regard in terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Did our Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan visit the area after these incidents, if so what is his report?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether he visited the area, but as I have said in my main answer our information is that substantially what appeared in the papers is correct.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, when such things happen in this country, the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan is allowed to visit those areas and see things for himself. I do not know why our Deputy High Commissioner did not visit that area and submit a report to the Government of India. In any case, my second question is, in the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact there was a provision for joint ministerial enquiry in such cases. Was any proposal made by the Government of India to Pakistan for a ministerial enquiry as it used to be done after the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid Pakistan has not been loyal in carrying out the terms of the Nehru-

Liaquat Ali Pact in the past We have suggested ministerial inquiries but our suggestion has not been accepted. In this particular case I am not aware whether a specific request was made for a joint ministerial inquiry.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से सचेत हैं कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की बहुसंख्यक जनता ज्यादातर जनता, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, बौद्ध वगैरह को आपस में प्रेम और सद्भावना से रखना चाहती है जिसका सबूत सन् 1954 के चुनाव से मिला था जब कि मुस्लिम लीग सरकार ने, जिनके 350 आदमी थे हार कर कुल 9 रह गये थे? लेकिन उसके बाद से न सिर्फ पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के गड़बड़ करने वाले तत्व बल्कि अमरीका के सुरक्षा विभाग, जिस को पेटागान कहत है, और अमरीका के जामूसी विभाग, जिस को सी० आइ० ए० कहते हैं ने मिल कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की इस सरकार को जो कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, बौद्ध, ईसाई वगैरह को सद्भावना के साथ रखना चाहती थी, खत्म किया और एच पलटनी सरकार कायम की? यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बात से सचेत हैं तो इस बारे में क्या काम वह करने वाले हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagla. I am not aware of this, but I do feel that, as far as the people are concerned, they want to live in peace and friendship. Very often, the causes of this trouble arise from other sources. What those sources are, it is very difficult for us in India to say. But I do agree with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend that as far as the common people are concerned, all over the world they want to live in peace and friendship and to be left alone.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया क्या मंत्री महोदय इस का पता लगायेंगे?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly make inquiries.

श्री केशर लाल गुप्ता क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस जनवरी से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के अन्दर माइनारिटीज के ऊपर हमले हुए हैं और वायोलेस के कारण बुद्धिस्ट भी और हिन्दू आदि दूसरी माइनारिटीज भी काफी मात्रा में वेस्ट बंगाल, त्रिपुरा और असम में आ रही हैं और उन की संख्या बहुत बढ़ रही है। यदि यह ठीक है और जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नेहरू लियाकत पैंकट के ऊपर पाकिस्तान सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है और ज्वायेंट मिनिस्टर्स मीटिंग भी करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो भारत सरकार इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि उस के रिपर-कशन्स न हों और माइनारिटीज यहाँ शांति से रह सकें?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully aware of the fact that the minorities in Pakistan are not happy. There is discrimination against them, there is oppression and various things are done which no good governments do. But the question which is asked of me is with regard to this specific incident about the atrocities against the Buddhists. As far as they are concerned, a few of them migrated to Burma but none came to India, in this particular instance. There have been other migrations. I quite agree, as a result of suffering of the minorities but, with regard to this particular incident, our information is that no Buddhist migrated to India.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary

श्री केशर लाल गुप्ता माइनारिटीज पर भारत में हमले न हों इसको रोकने के लिये भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. N. Tiwary.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: It is very strange that so many Buddhists were killed and their houses looted and yet our High Commissioner did not take the trouble of visiting those areas and submitting a report to the Government. The Minister says that Pakistan does not honour the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. It is a very strange situation. Then, what are we going to do to prevent such action in future so that it may not have, as my hon. friend has stated, repercussions here? Are we going to sit tight or are we going to take any action to prevent these things?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are constantly reminding Pakistan of her obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact. According to us, the Pact still subsists and, as my hon. friend knows, under the Pact the position is perfectly clear that the responsibility for the well-being of the minorities in Pakistan is of the Government of Pakistan. Whenever that Government fails to discharge its responsibility we draw its pointed attention to what is happening there.

श्री केशर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल पूछा जाये, उस का जवाब तो माना चाहिए। सवाल यह है कि अगर पाकिस्तान

Mr. Speaker. Whatever he has answered, he has answered. **Shri Madhok** can ask it again.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know whether any protest was made in this connection or not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir, certainly it was. Every time we know of any discrimination or .

Shri Ranga: He asks one thing and you say another and it goes on.

Shri S. Kandappan: I want to know from the Government whether any efforts have been made to bring to the notice of other governments of

the world about these atrocities taking place in our neighbouring country and create international public opinion against such barbarities.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. In this particular case we drew the attention of our Mission in Bangkok, Rangoon and Colombo as to what has happened particularly because Pakistan is trying to hold a Buddhist conference and we want the Buddhist countries to know how Buddhists were being treated in Pakistan itself.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that over the last 20 years more than 8 million people have been driven out of Pakistan as a result of such atrocities and they have come to our country as refugees—some have gone to Burma and else where—and also because of the fact that for the sake of a couple of lakhs of Arab refugees we have been raising a hue and cry all over the world and moving the UNO, may I know whether the Government of India is contemplating any move to raise the question of refugees coming across from Pakistan to India or Burma in the UNO in collaboration with Burma, Thailand and other countries, if so what steps have been taken in this direction so far and if they have not taken any steps, whether they are going to do so in future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a suggestion for action which should be duly taken into consideration by Government.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान सरकार की है। जब देश का विभाजन हुआ था तो सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोगों को कहा था कि भले ही हम देश का विभाजन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप के हितों की रक्षा की देख-भाल करने की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी अवश्य हमारी है। इसी आधार पर

सरदार पटेल ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को वह कहा था कि वह या तो इस प्रकार के हत्या-कांड बन्द करे या वह आबादी का तबादला करे और या वह भारत को उतनी जूमि दे, जिस पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले अल्प-संख्यको को बनाया जा सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार उस पुरानी नीति से हट गई है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में इस प्रकार के हत्या-कांड फिर से शुरू हो गये हैं और कोई उन की देख-भाल करने वाला नहीं है। यदि वह उस नीति से नहीं हटी है, तो क्या उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को कुछ लिखा है और क्या उसने विश्व के जनमत को इन भयंकर हत्या-कांडों से परिचित कराते हुए यह बताया है कि पाकिस्तान अपने अल्प-संख्यको की रक्षा करने में बिल्कुल असफल रहा है ?

Shri M. C Chagla: I want to assure my hon friend that there is no drift or change in the policy of the Government of India, the policy continues to remain the same As I said, our policy is based on the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and that policy is perfectly clear that Pakistan must discharge its responsibility towards its minorities, if it does not, we protest Whenever the occasion arises, we draw the attention of other friendly powers to what is happening to the minorities in Pakistan and how Pakistan is treating its minorities

Border Roads

*1028 **Shri S. S Kothari:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in respect of building border roads for satisfactory defence of the country's borders;

(b) how many miles of such new border roads have been built and the target fixed in this regard; and

(c) when the target is likely to be achieved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The immediate programme of the Board cover the construction of 4,273 miles of new roads, improvement of 2,863 miles of existing roads and the surfacing of 6,394 miles of newly constructed and improved roads

As against the above, the progress up to 31-5-1967 is as follows:—

<i>Formation cut</i> (New Roads)	3-ton track (20 ft wide)	2,103 miles
	1 ton track (16 ft wide)	270 miles
	Jeep track (8 ft wide)	97 miles
	Total	2,470 miles

Improvement of existing roads Improvement is a continuous process. It is not possible to give linear progress of improvement works

<i>Surfacing</i>	Soling	2,765 miles
	Metalling	2,597 miles
	Black-topping	2,134 miles

(c) The programme and priorities of roads to be constructed/improved are reviewed from time to time and targets fixed According to the present expectation, the formation cutting and surfacing of most of the roads included in the immediate programme would be completed in another 5 years

Shri S. S. Kothari: Which are the areas in which the construction of border roads has not been satisfactory and halting and what are the reasons for the same?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will not say that there are any areas in which the programme has been halting. If there is any particular area in the mind of the hon. Member, I am prepared to give further information.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I have three areas in mind—it may be regarded as my next question—Rajasthan, Himalayan border and Chhamb-Jaurian sector.

Shri Swaran Singh: In Rajasthan, the programme which was entrusted to the PWD there was to construct 1695 miles of roads and 27 major and 67 minor bridges. The achievement so far is 285 miles of road and 3 major bridges.

In Jammu and Kashmir and the Himalayan border most of the work is being undertaken by the Border Roads Development Board.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the progress?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already given in the statement the target and also what has been done. The progress has been given there.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The statement does not contain any details about the Jammu and Kashmir area and the Himalayan border. It does not give details about the different areas.

Shri Nath Pal: One of the reasons for the rather disappointing performance of our forces which were otherwise brilliant in other sectors and their rather far from satisfactory performance in the Rajasthan sector was the poor development of communication and very poorly developed roads. We are alarmed to hear today that that symbol of incompetence, in-

efficiency and corruption, namely CPWD has been entrusted with the construction of these strategic roads. I do not know if this is not lackadaisical and almost cynical attitude towards this vital development.

The hon. Minister admits that out of about 1695 miles entrusted to them, the performance is only about 285 miles. What is it that makes Government take such a view of this particular strategic road on the western border?

Shri Swaran Singh: We do attach importance to the development of roads in Rajasthan, and the development has been entrusted to the Rajasthan PWD and not the CPWD.

Shri Nath Pal: It is worse, if anything I had said it was the Rajasthan PWD. Now I stand corrected. So far as the CPWD at the Centre is concerned we know what it is, it is a living scandal. But if it is the State PWD then it is worse.

Shri Ranga: They are not even doing the work.

Shri Nath Pal: They cannot do anything.

Shri Swaran Singh: The progress is being watched by the Roads Wing of the Central Government. We have recently deputed officers also to watch the progress and we ourselves are very keen that development should take place. I have already given figures relating to the programme and the achievements.

Shri Ranga: What about our anxiety?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On a point of order. This question about border defence has been raised in this House a number of times, and the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to the fact that the border roads were

not there and no attention was being paid to it. But again and again, the hon. Minister has been saying that everything is being done and everything is satisfactory. But now he says that out of about 1695 miles of protected roads only about 285 miles have been constructed. May I know whether the House has not been deliberately misled again and again in this vital matter, and if so, may I seek your protection in this matter so that the hon. Minister will not misguide the House in future in such vital matters?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of misleading at all.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the building of border roads in the Mizo Hills District has been completed, and if not, when it will be completed?

Shri Swaran Singh: In the Mizo Hills district, the targets that have been laid down are:

Aijal—Champaj 75 miles
Aijal—Tuipabari 70 miles
Lungleh—Tuipang 100 miles

In certain cases, I have not got the actual completed targets in these areas. But these are the targets that have been laid down.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: The progress of the construction of these roads has been definitely slow, whether it be the Rajasthan area or the Assam—tribal area. In the Barmer sector, we know how badly we had fared during the last war, and even now the progress has been terribly slow. Now, news is pouring in from all quarters about the scandalous activities of the PWD of Rajasthan. May I know what steps the Central Government have taken to enquire whether the Rajasthan PWD is engaged in doing the work quickly and efficiently and honestly, and if not, what other steps the Central Government are going to take to take the work in their own hands and expedite the progress?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Rajasthan Government have always claimed that they are well organised and the allegation . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Is he not playing with the defence of the country?

Shri Swaran Singh: We should hesitate to blame the State Government in this respect. I do not accept the allegation made by the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: He has not answered the question at all.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: On a point of order. My question was specific. I asked about the scandalous news pouring in. He is saying that the Rajasthan Government claim that everything is all right. Has he made any inquiry into the scandalous reports pouring in? What steps is he going to take? Let him not depend on the Rajasthan Government.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no scandalous report that has poured in and there is no question of inquiry. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not so many at a time.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: While appreciating the Minister's reply in respect of road construction in the Mizo hills area, may I know whether in view of the fact that the Mizo Hills are not only a disturbed area but offer an attractive target for Pakistani activities, he will look into the very unsatisfactory state of communications in Mizo Hills at present because of landslides and all that?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua. (*Interruptions*). I have heard the question.

Shri Hem Barua: During the Chinese aggression of 1962, it was discovered that the roads that were supposed to have been in NEFA under the Border Roads Division were roads

built only on paper. They did not physically exist in the landscape of NEFA. Because of that, we suffered reverses there. This was also disclosed. Have Government tried to see that roads, particularly in the border areas like NEFA actually and physically exist in the landscape and not only on paper or in the files of the department?

Shri Swaran Singh: I presume that it is the elementary duty of Government to see that whatever we claim is actually on the ground.

Shri Hem Barua: His reply is very evasive. I put a specific question. During the Chinese aggression, this was pinpointed even by Government spokesmen on the floor of the House that the roads were not adequately built. We are interested in the defence of the country because of mobilisation by the Chinese. He has not given a satisfactory reply.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Supakar.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Out of 4,273 miles of new roads envisaged, only 2,470 miles have been built. So far as the northern border is concerned, the conflict with China took place five years ago. Are the northern border roads complete within the last five years?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that our road communications in the northern Himalayas were unsatisfactory. That was precisely why a special agency, the Border Roads Development Board, was constituted. They have undertaken systematic construction of new roads in the U.P., NEFA regions and they have made very significant progress. Today our means of communication are much better.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The contractors have swindled money in collusion with officers without building the roads. This has been pointed out in the audit report also. Will the Government institute an inquiry into this?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will certainly look into this. If there is any specific instance, you might bring it to my notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the Chinese aggression, there was a contractor called Tusker Co., and whether some orders had been placed for construction of some roads with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and they created more scandal than anybody else and if so, whether that has since been withdrawn or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: Specific instances of something that happened several years ago I cannot answer without notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been constructing roads or not, I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: He has no information.

Shri Ranga: May we know what is being done in order to develop these roads in the Assam tribal areas, in the Lushai, Garo and other tribal areas that we have bordering on Pakistan, whether the construction of these border roads in Rajasthan also would be handed over to the Border Roads Organisation, instead of depending upon the local PWD which has failed, as anybody can see, to discharge the duties that were entrusted to it?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to inform the hon. House that some roads in the tribal region, Mizo Hills for instance, are already under the Border Roads Organisation. About the other, it is a suggestion for action, I will examine it.

श्री अशुल मनी दार : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अम्पा साहब के और वैनर्जी साहब के जवाब में कहा कि कोई स्पेसिफिक इन्स्टैंस दी कि सड़क खाली कागजों पर है, और सड़क बनी नहीं है,

उसका पेमेंट हो गया, तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि ब्राडीटर जनरल ने यह एतराज किया है कि सड़क कोई बनी नहीं है तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह हक हासिल है कि एक मेम्बर अगर बाकायदा यह कहे कि ब्राडीटर जनरल ने कहा है कि मडक पैप चर ही है

شہری عہدالتی دار پوائنٹ
 آف آرڈر سو - اہوی ملسٹر صاحب نے
 ایسا صاحب اور ہیلر جی صاحب کے
 جواب میں کہا کہ کوئی سہسہسکت
 انسٹانٹس دو کہ سوک، خالی گڈوں
 پر ہے اور سوک نہیں رہیں مہیں
 کا پمپلٹ ہو گیا تو انہوں نے تو یہ
 کہا تھا کہ آئیٹر جنرل نے یہ امراض
 کیا ہے کہ سوک کوئی ہلی نہیں ہے
 تو کیا ملسٹر صاحب کو یہ حق
 حاصل ہے کہ ایک ممبر اگر باقاعدہ
 یہ کہے کہ آئیٹر جنرل نے کہا ہے کہ
 سوک مہیں پر ہی ہے

Mr Speaker There is no point of order Please sit down It is not proper to make a speech in the name of a point of order. If hon Members do it, I do not know what to do There is no point of order absolutely

श्री अश्वत्थ गनी वार आखिर यह कोई बात है कि जब ब्राडीटर ने एतराज किया है तो उसके ऊपर क्या दम नष्ट न कर सकते हैं ?

شہری عہدالتی دار پوائنٹ
 یہ کوئی بات ہے کہ جب آئیٹر نے
 امراض کہا ہے تو اس کے اوپر کیا
 اس طرح سے کہہ سکتے ہیں -

Mr. Speaker: You please sit down That is a question, I can understand but that is not a point of order

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The report given by the Minister also shows that the progress in Rajasthan about border roads is very slow only 200 miles out of 1,600

Mr Speaker: It has been said by so many people you are only repeating

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Our reverses in NEFA are due to this The House is very much eager that the Ministry should itself take up this matter, but the Minister is still saying that the local PWD is doing well According to the report's we find the progress is very slow What is the difficulty with the Minister to take up the matter himself and see that the roads are completed quickly?

Shri Swaran Singh I have already said that I will examine this matter Already, Mr Ranga has raised this question and I have said that it is suggestion for action

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Instead of relying upon this report and that report from this Government and that Government will the hon Minister assure us that he will take pains to go into this, personally supervise and submit a report to the House?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to assure the House that every step will be taken to expedite the construction of roads and achieve the targets

Shri S C. Samanta May I know whether there is any proposal to include representatives from the departments of transport and public works in the board for the construction of border roads which is entrusted with the work of construction of border roads?

Shri Swaran Singh. Representatives of the Ministry of transport are there on the border road development board

Regarding S.Q. No. 1023

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया सवाल नम्बर 1023 जो कि भारतीय तथा दक्षिण अफ्रीका के धरबेत लोगो के बारे मे धाज के लिए है मैंने समझा था कि जब तक वह आयेगा उस से पहले मैं हाउस मे पहुच जाऊंगा लेकिन अभाग्यवश वैसा न हो सका

Shri Nath Pai: May I invite your attention

Mr Speaker: There are still a large number of questions not disposed of. The question hour is over. What can be done now?

Shri Nath Pai: With all the authority and solemnity of your office you told me that you might take up, on my request

Mr. Speaker: The other questions are still there. How can I give up all of them and take up a particular question which the hon. Member wants?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया यह दक्षिण अफ्रीका का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय

Mr. Speaker: If you create a precedent today, then everyday hon. Members will say that this question or that question may be taken up and that will create a terrible confusion. We should not add to the confusion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया गलती नहीं थी लेकिन अन्दाज जग थोडा ना चलत हो गया।

Mr. Speaker: Short notice question. Shri Tiwary

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Postal Services in Naxalbari Area

SNQ. 26. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the delivery of letters, telegrams and money orders are being delayed in the Naxalbari area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the difficulties that the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have to face in that area; and

(c) the steps taken to facilitate early delivery of postal articles in the area?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There has been some dislocation in the arrangements but on a very limited scale

(b) One postman of Naxalbari Post Office was not able to visit 5 villages from 14th June, 1967 to 29th June, 1967 due to disturbed conditions

(c) The articles of the above mentioned 5 villages were delivered by the postman in the market area at Naxalbari itself to the villagers who came there to collect the articles. No telegrams or money orders for these villages were received. The postman has since started visiting the villages

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी यह नक्सलवाडी का समस्त एरिया बडा अशांत है और उसका क्षेत्र बहुत बडा है। मिनिस्टर माहब ने कहा कि केवल 5 गावो मे गडबडी हुई है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि और गावो मे सुचारु रूप से पोस्टग्रामिज का काम डेलीवरी बगैरह का चल रहा था और क्या वहा के लोग पोस्टग्रामिज मे अपनी जिद्दिया बगैरह छोडने आया करने थे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: वहा पोस्टग्रामिज मे जो और काम होते हैं केश के, मनीआडर आदि के उन सब मे नक्सलवाडी मे अशांत के चलते थोडी दिक्कत हो गयी थी, केश आदि के कामो मे बाधा हो गई थी। 14 जून से लेकर 29 जून तक नक्सलवाडी डाकघर के क्षेत्र में कठिनाई हुई।

श्री डॉ० ना० तिवारी क्या यह सही है कि कुछ पोस्टग्रॉफिसों के कर्मचारियों पर हमला हुआ था और इस कारण उनके कुछ काम में गड़बड़ी हुई थी ?

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह हमला वास्तव में नहीं हुआ था मगर कर्मचारियों को वहाँ पोस्ट ऑफिस में हा रहना पड़ा था।

Shri Hem Barua: There has been dislocation of the postal system in Naxalbari. There are also reports that Nepal is going to protest to us because of the forced eviction of Nepalese from Naxalbari. All these things show that there is dislocation in that particular area. I want to know from the Prime Minister what steps she is going to take to see that there is no dislocation either in the postal system or other normal channels of communication in that particular strategic area. She has always been silent about it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if an answer could be given.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Would the Government consider providing armed escorts to postmen in Naxalbari area?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If there is danger to their lives, then naturally we will request the State Government to provide armed escorts.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal when he was here, and when he has also openly admitted that there is lawlessness prevailing in Naxalbari which is now a trouble-spot?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not exactly this matter, but we had a talk with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he said that he would be seeing that no insecurity is allowed to prevail there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह जो डाकिये कीय गाँवों में डाक बांटने जाते थे क्या

उन पर चीन समर्थक लोगों ने काफ़ी दौल, दबाव डालकर और भ्रष्टाचार कर के डाक बांटने से मना किया था ?

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह किसी भी डाक बांटने वाले पर यदि चीनी धाकड़ण होगा तो उसका मुकाबला होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय चीन समर्थक लोगों ने लिये मैंने पूछा था ?

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह पोस्टग्रॉफिसों के कर्मचारियों के साथ ऐसा कोई नहीं कर सका।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether normalcy has now returned to that area?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said in the main reply that now the postman has started visiting those villages.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister has admitted that there is dislocation in the postal services, there must be some reasons for this dislocation, what are the Government doing about it?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Whatever dislocations took place in the Naxalbari area with regard to the delivery of postal articles to the public, was it ever of such an order or such a nature that the Communications Ministry felt impelled to draw the attention of the West Bengal Government to this matter? Was the safety of the postman or the safety of any post-offices affected, and were any post-offices attacked or burnt? Did some such thing happen during the past movement there? Did any such thing take place?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. This is a long question. But it is not exactly regarding this Naxalbari, because we always get reports from our PMG, West Bengal Circle. But in regard to other matters, the attention of the Government was drawn, a big post-office was looted some two months back, there was disturbance there, and about Rs 41,000 was taken away from the cash box.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. From the statement of the hon Minister, it appears that there was some disturbance in the particular area for four to five days possibly, or whatever period I do not know. But I would like to know whether at present there is no dislocation and there is no disturbance in that area and whether all the peons, postal and other peons in that area are allowed to go freely.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Actually what I said was precisely regarding the operation of the post office in that particular area, you might have also noticed that money orders, etc are not being received at the moment and one can infer from it why they are not being received. I also said that from the 14th to the 29th June, the postman was not in a position to go out. All these are indications of somewhat insecure conditions there.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया एक दफे मंत्री जी खुद जाकर क्यों नहीं वास्तविक हालत देख आते ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह मैं जाऊंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया बिना पुलिस के जाइयेगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह प्रकले जाऊंगा बाकी डा० साहब आप भी साथ में चले तो आप को नेता चल्ना।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि कुछ गांवों में डाकबाने का सामान

नहीं पहुँचाया जा सका तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े तगड़े भादमी हैं, लब्दाख में घूम कर आये हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी जाच के लिये कि उनके पोस्टऑफिसों पर बहा पर ठीक से काम कर रहे हैं अथवा नहीं क्या मंत्री जी तुरन्त वहाँ जाकर वास्तविक हालत को देख कर हम लोगों को रिपोर्ट देने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी मैं इसकी ज़रूरत समझूंगा, आप की इजाजत से वहाँ पर जाऊंगा बाकी अभी तक नहीं गया हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ पर सारे डाकिये काम अपना कर रहे हैं।

Shri S. Kundu: The hon Minister said about dislocation I would like to know what was the nature of the dislocation which prevented the postal peons from entering those villages and which prevented him from delivering the daks. May I know whether immediately between 14th and 29th June the Minister sought the assistance of the West Bengal Government to give police protection to the postmen, so that they may be able to deliver the mail and if so, what was the response of the West Bengal Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Government are fully conversant with the situation that obtains in that particular area. I also said that from two other post offices, the entire cash was removed to Naxalbari, because it was a bigger place as compared to those places. So, the insecure condition is quite obvious.

Shri S. Kundu: The second part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री धरती पीछे जैसा समाचार आया था कि असम जाने

बाली मुख्य सड़क से सम्बन्धित जो छोटी सड़कें हैं उनके पुलों को इस लिए उड़ा दिया गया था ताकि पुलिस उनसे होकर उन गांवों को न जा सके। जब पुलिस वहां नहीं जा सकती तो स्वाभाविक है कि वहां डाक का भ्राना जाना रुक गया होगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उन गांवों में या उन से सम्बन्धित दूसरे गांवों में डाक भेजने की क्या व्यवस्था इन दिनों की गई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह सारी व्यवस्था टूट गई है लेकिन चौकीदार वगैरह जो होते हैं उनकी मार्फत प्रचार कराया जाता है कि फलाने की चिट्ठी है, फलाने का मनीआर्डर है या तार है और वह आक्रामक न जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण उरनाथ मेट्रल सर्वेक्टर है और मिनटरी भी मेट्रल सर्वेक्टर है। जब बंगाल की सरकार ने पुलिस की मदद देना रिफ्यूज कर दिया और पुलिस को निकम्मा बना दिया तब केन्द्रीय सरकार नया सटैप ले रही है ताकि वहां डाक आदि चहुंच सके ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह माननीय मन्त्र के सुझाव पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Shri Nath Pai: I am a little curious to know if any date has been fixed for the historic Dr Lohia—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh joint mission to Naxalbari. Secondly, has he received any complaints that some of the stamps in the mail delivered in Naxalbari are cancelled not with the seal of the postal department, but with a new seal which bears the slogan "Jai Mao" and "Jai Mao Tse-tung" in some cases?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the first part, whenever I can find two days, I will go into this area. Dr. Lohia would be most welcome. About the cancellation of postal stamps, we can never allow that sort of thing to happen in our post offices.

Mr. Speaker: Has it happened? That is what he wants to know.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, Sir; nor can it be allowed to happen.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जब वहां पर डाकघरों में भ्राम लगाई गई और कैश लूटा गया और भ्रामने वहां के चीफ मिनिसटर से इसके बारे में कहा और भ्राम वहां के चीफ मिनिसटर या व्हेस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट इसका प्रबन्ध नहीं करना चाहती तो उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये भ्राम क्या करने वाले हैं ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भ्रामकी व्हेस्ट बंगाल यूनिट ने कुछ सजेजन्स दिये हैं ? भ्राम दिये हैं तो क्या ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह इसके बारे में मैंने कहा कि केवल नक्सलवादी के बारे में मेरी कुछ बात नहीं हुई, लेकिन जनरल बातें हुई थी और वह भी जो रोजाना की कठिनाइयां थी उन के सम्बन्ध में, और वह भी इस लूट के दो महीने पहले की जब कि वहां पुलिस के ऊपर और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के पर्सनल के ऊपर भी आक्रमण हुआ था। इन सारी चीजों के बारे में बातें हुई थी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त मैंने पूछा था कि भ्राम वह भ्रामकी मदद नहीं करते तो भ्राम क्या करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह मदद न करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। क्योंकि दोनों को मिल जुल कर सारी स्थिति को सभालना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह समझ कर चलता हू कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह बिना पुलिस के जायेंगे। हालांकि एक भ्रामान्त इलाके में एक माननीय मंत्री के साथ जाना बड़ा ही खतरनाक है, लेकिन इसमुख डा० राम सुभग सिंह मेरे लिये एक अच्छी डाक बन सकते हैं। भ्राम वह भ्राम भी एक हफ्ते के

अन्वर कोई तारीख तय कर दे तो मैं पहले से उनकी तारीख मान लेता हूँ। मगर पुब्लिश नहीं रहेगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement between India and Burma

*1621. Shri K. Narayana Rao: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement have been concluded between India and Burma relating to trade, customs, cultural relations, communications, extradition of criminals, immigration or repatriation and on double nationality in pursuance of Article V of the India-Burma Treaty of Friendship, 1951, and

(b) if so, a detailed account thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla). (a) and (b) The Government of India and Burma signed an Agreement of Trade and Commerce on 24th December, 1962, valid for a period of three years. The Government of Burma has agreed to continue to apply in practice its terms and provisions till a fresh Agreement is concluded between the two countries. As regards communications, both Burma and India are members of the Universal Postal Union, and exchange of correspondence, insured letter, etc is regulated by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention. While there are no formal agreements with Burma in respect of customs, cultural relations, extradition of criminals, immigration or repatriation and of double nationality, the few problems that arise in these fields are handled in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

Indians and Coloured People of South Africa

*1622. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government|UNO have made any progress in obtaining justice for the Indian and the coloured people of South Africa, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) The UN General Assembly has been adopting resolutions condemning the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa almost every year since 1946. In 1962 it adopted a resolution in which it declared that apartheid endangered international peace and security and requested the Member-States of the United Nations to take the following measures to break off diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa to close their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, to boycott all trade with South Africa, and to refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to South Africa. It also requested the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the Assembly. In 1965, the General Assembly adopted another resolution which inter alia established a United Nations Trust Fund in aid of the victims of apartheid and their families. A similar resolution was adopted again in 1966. South Africa has so far failed to alter its policies of racial discrimination.

Issue of Passports

*1627. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for streamlining the system for the issue of passports; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new system and how it is going to help the people in obtaining passports?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Ghagla): (a) and (b) There is no immediate proposal in view because Government had already examined the system for issue of passports and simplified it in June, 1966. The following are some of the main points of simplification already introduced —

- (i) Applicants proceeding abroad at the invitation of relations and friends or for medical treatment are no longer required to furnish sponsorship declarations and medical certificates
- (ii) Persons proceeding to U.K., Australia etc. are no longer required to furnish entry permits
- (iii) Financial guarantee is no longer required when an applicant pays income tax or property tax
- (iv) An application accompanied by a verification certificate from a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate or an officer of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary gets priority over all applications, and a passport is issued promptly
- (v) When an application is not supported by a verification certificate but is supported by a sworn affidavit, it also receives due priority, and a passport is issued within a few weeks

Anti-Indian Broadcasts from Moscow Radio

*1989. Shri Swell:
 Shri Atam Das:
 Shri Kamashwar Singh:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Marandi:
 Shri J. H. Patel:
 Shri P. N. Selanki:
 Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:
 Shri Kartik Oraon:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Zulfikar Ali Khan:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Pilo Mody:
 Shri S. Kundu:
 Shri Baidhar Behera:
 Shri Sezhiyan:
 Shri S. Kandappan:
 Shri Nihal Singh:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri Sequeira:
 Shri M. Amersey:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachwai:
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
 Shri Ramavtar Shastri:
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
 Shri J. Sundar Lal:
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
 Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
 Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Moscow Radio through its external service "Radio Peace and Progress" has been openly and increasingly criticising India, its Government and its political leaders;

(b) whether Government do not consider this as an interference in the internal affairs of the country, and

(c) whether any protest has been made to the U.S.S.R. Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Ghagla): (a) Government are aware of the broadcasts made by "Radio Peace and Progress" reported to be operating from the Soviet Union, which are critical of some of the political leaders of India

(b) and (c). Government have raised this matter with the Soviet Representatives in New Delhi as well

as with the Soviet authorities in Moscow through our Embassy there.

Pak Protest against the search of a Scooter Van of Pak High Commission

*1030 **Shri Kameshwar Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan protested to India against the alleged search of a scooter van of its High Commission coming out of the Chinese Embassy on 15th June, 1967,

(b) if so whether the Government of India also lodged a protest against Pakistan for assisting China at the time when the Chinese diplomats were expelled from India, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi was apprised of the concern of the Government of India at its demonstration of solidarity with the Chinese Embassy in the face of latter's display of disrespect to the Government of India

Council of Asia

*1031. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary:
Shri A. Shreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any detailed study of the proposal for a Council of Asia to promote economic co-operation among the countries in the South-East Asia region,

(b) if so, the result thereof,

(c) whether the countries in the region have given any support to the proposal, and

(d) if not how long it is likely to take shape?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) On the basis of a study about the scope for regional co-operation in South-East Asia, a tentative idea was put forward for a Council of Asia to promote economic co-operation in the region. A further assessment is being made taking into account the reactions and ideas of other countries in the region

(c) and (d) There has been some response expressed through diplomatic channel to the tentative ideas we have put forward, but it would not be proper to disclose the nature of these reactions at this stage as they are confidential. The matter is under constant study but it is difficult to anticipate the time required for an organisation of the nature envisaged, if found feasible to take shape as this depends on the response of other countries of the region

Reorganisation of Indian Statistical Institute

*1032. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating a thorough reorganization of the Indian Statistical Institute according to the recommendations of the Review Committee,

(b) if so, how Government propose to ensure the security, continuity and service conditions of the employees of National Sample Survey Department in particular and the Indian Statistical Institute in general; and

(c) while undertaking such measures of reorganisation of the Indian Statistical Institute, whether Government will give priority to implement the recommendation of the Review Committee on 'Organisation and management'?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Review Committee are under active consideration in consultation with the Institute

Aerodromes and Runways built by India for Nepal

*1033. Shri Baburao Patel Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the aerodromes and runways built so far by the Government of India for Nepal and the amount spent thereon,

(b) whether these aerodromes and runways will be made available to the Government of India for use of their aircrafts, and

(c) the terms and conditions with Nepal under which these aerodromes and runways have been built?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M C Chagla): (a) to (c) Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-968 87]

Demand for withdrawal of Israeli Forces from Arab Territories

*1034 Shri K. P Singh Deo
Shri P N. Solanki
Shri Marandi

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to organise the non aligned countries at the UN for joint initiative to demand unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Forces from the Arab territories, and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to join the non-aligned countries at the UN for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) India along

with seventeen other countries tabled a draft resolution in the United Nations General Assembly which inter alia called upon Israel to immediately withdraw all her forces to the positions which were held by them prior to 5th June, 1967. This did not obtain the required two third majority vote.

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के विद्रोही नागाओं की वापसी

*1035 श्री मोलहू प्रसाद
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती
श्री जे० एच० पटेल
श्री राम संवक यादव
श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा

क्या बंदेशिक-बाय मनी यह बनाने की हृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व जो विद्रोही नागा चीन तथा पाकिस्तान भेजा गये थे वे वहा से शम्भू तथा गुग्लिना युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद भारत लौट आये है , श्री

(ख) यदि हा तो चीनी तथा पाकिस्तान की सरकारो द्वारा भारत के भ्रान्तरिक मामलो मे इस प्रकार हस्तक्षेप किये जाने को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री(श्री मु० क० चागला)
(क) जी हा । भारत सरकार के पास सुझाव सूचना के अनुसार कुछ छिपे नागा जो बर्मा होते हुए चीन चले गये थे वापस नागालैंड आ गग बताए जाते है । हमे इस बारे मे कोई जानकारी नही कि उन्हें कितनी सहायता मिली है ।

(ख) जन-धन के सुलभ साधनो की सीमाओ मे रहते हुए सभी सम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

Articles Published by Foreign Diplomats

*1036. Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a legations that the Diplomatic representatives of certain countries are publishing articles, some of which are slanderous and detrimental to the interest of India,

(b) if so whether Government will take up the matter with the concerned Diplomatic missions, and

(c) whether Government would persuade the Diplomatic missions to adopt a code of conduct in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, there have been such allegations

(b) Yes, the Government will take up the matter with the concerned diplomatic missions

(c) The Government have informed all diplomatic, consular and trade missions in India that it is not permissible to disseminate or distribute publicity material which—

(a) is clearly in contravention of the internal laws of India,

(b) is hostile or unfriendly to India or which has the effect of creating ill-will against the Government or people of India,

(c) is likely to promote ill-feeling between different sections of the people in India; and

(d) is designed to or may have the effect of creating ill-feeling against a third country, with which India has friendly relations.

High Powered Transmitters

*1037. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme of installation of high-powered radio transmitters to counteract the propaganda by China and Pakistan against India has been implemented,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) how effective it has proved in its aim?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) The scheme is being implemented

(b) Transmitters are likely to be received either by the end of this year or early of next year

(c) Does not arise, but it is bound to be effective

उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री बीजू पटनायक का पासपोर्ट

*1038. श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशावाह :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री सी० मुत्तुस्वामी :

श्री अजमल खां :

श्री सेखीरा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री अ० बीपा :

श्री म० माली :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उड़ीसा के भूत-पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजू पटनायक के पासपोर्ट की अवधि बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उड़ीसा के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री तथा केन्द्रीय गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय से अनुरोध किया था कि उनके पासपोर्ट की अवधि नहीं बढ़ाई जाये ;

(ग) पासपोर्ट की भवधि बढ़ाने के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र कब दिया गया था और भवधि कब बढ़ाई गई; और

(घ) क्या उड़ीसा सरकार ने वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय से भवधि न बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया था क्योंकि उसका विचार श्री पटनायक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचारके आरोपों में एक मुकदमा चलाने का है।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) (क) जी हा, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 19 मई, 1967 को श्री जिनयानन्दपटनायक के पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण करने का फैसला किया।

(ख) मही स्थिति यह है कि उड़ीसा की राज्य सरकार की ओर से केन्द्र सरकार के पास य. अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था कि श्री पटनायक के पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण न किया जाए।

(ग) श्री पटनायक के पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण करने के लिए एक जर्जी क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट अधिकारी के पास 28 मार्च, 1967 को आई थी और उमका 20 मई, 1967 को नवीकरण कर दिया गया था।

(घ) उड़ीसा सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को सूचना दी कि वे उम राज्य के मतियों के विरुद्ध कुछ कथित आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त करना चाहते हैं और यह प्रार्थना की कि उसी आधार पर श्री पटनायक के पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण न किया जाय।

AVRO-748

*1089 Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing AVRO-748 is already out of date and by the time the present contract with the

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Kanpur for the delivery of the 9th aircraft, which should presumably take two years is completed, this particular type of aircraft would be completely out of date;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government propose to purchase and operate an aircraft which is out of date as regards speed, capacity, cost of flying and safety margins;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production capacity of AVRO aircraft is not utilised hundred per cent and as such the operation will involve commercial loss, and

(d) if so, to what extent, per AVRO per month?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The order on HAL (Kanpur Division) for the HS 748 aircraft is not adequate for economic production. But the IAC have to pay to HAL only the cost of import of a comparable aircraft. On a 60 per cent load factor as experienced by IAC on Fokker Friendship, the operating cost of AVRO-748 is comparable to Fokker Friendship.

Return of Naga Delegation from London

*1040. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sradhakhar Supakar:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two-man delegation of Nagas has already returned to India after meeting the Naga rebel leader, Mr. Phizo, in London;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has conveyed any message from Mr Phizo to our Government or has communicated the nature of the discussions and conclusions, if any, arrived at, to Government; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir The underground representatives explained that they had been sent by the Underground Nagas and would report to them on reaching Nagaland

(c) Does not arise

Short-Term Military Training in Border Areas

*1041. **Shri G. S. Dhillon.** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any plans to meet the popular demand of the border Districts of Punjab for a short term military training for all able-bodied persons within 15 miles of the Indo-Pakistan border in the Districts of Gurdaspur, Ferozepur and Amritsar, and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to provide arms to these short-term military trainees living in the border areas at the time of any Emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) A variety of schemes is available to provide military training or training involving the use of fire-arms to the people at large These include—

- (i) The N.C.C for students
- (ii) Territorial Army
- (iii) The civilian rifle training scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and
- (iv) The Home Guards,

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs have under consideration

scheme for a special border wing of the Home Guards designed particularly to assist in providing local security to border villages

The Districts of Gurdaspur, Ferozepur and Amritsar are covered by the four existing schemes mentioned above and would be covered more particularly by the scheme for a special border wing of the Home Guards

China's Reinforcement of Army along Indo-China Border

*1042 **Shri S. S. Basi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the Press Reports that China is re-inforcing its army all along the Indo China border,

(b) whether it is also a fact that China is amassing its Red Guards on the Nefa-Tibet border, and

(c) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard and what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh). (a) Yes Sir

(b) Government have seen reports in the Press that the Chinese Red Guards along the NEFA border with Tibet have become active in recent months

(c) The reports received indicate that the Red Guards have been harassing Tibetans and committing various atrocities in the monasteries etc Though this does not have a direct bearing on our security, these developments which are indicative of troubled conditions across our border are being watched along with other factors such as disposition of troops which have a direct bearing on our security Appropriate counter measures to safeguard our security and territorial integrity are being taken.

Investigation in the Death of Indian Soldiers in Gaza

*1043. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Sequeira:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have investigated into the real circumstances under which our Officers and soldiers were killed in the Gaza area,

(b) whether it is a fact that Captain Vijay Sachar, a victim in this area was killed while evacuating, when his jeep struck a mine, and

(c) if so, whether it was UAR or Israel mine and the number of persons who were killed along with Captain Sachar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Investigation is in progress

(b) and (c) Two Indian other ranks were killed along with Captain Sachar. The investigation into this and other incidents has as yet not been finalised

Indo-Pak Talks

*1044. Shri Atam Das:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the reply of the Pak Foreign Minister about the proposal of comprehensive talks on all outstanding issues including Kashmir has

been received, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes Sir.

(a) A copy of Pak Foreign Minister's reply to my letter of 6th May, 1967, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-969/67]. The Government are giving careful consideration to this letter. On the question of arms reduction, our attitude has been very clearly explained to the Government of Pakistan in my letter of 6th May, 1967. As for the proposal to have talks on the resumption of civil air flights and telecommunication facilities between the two countries we had suggested to the Government of Pakistan that the scope of the talks should be widened so as to include other closely related matters as well. Pakistan Foreign Minister's letter does not contain any definite reply to our suggestion. However, diplomatic efforts continue.

Rehabilitation Centres for Disabled Ex-Servicemen

*1045. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) how many rehabilitation centres are there in the country for ex-Servicemen who were injured or disabled during the war;

(b) how many of these are looked after by the Red Cross Society;

(c) what is the training given to the disabled soldiers, and

(d) what pension and/or allowances are available for these ex-Servicemen?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) There are two Army Medical Rehabilitation Units—one at Kirkee (Poona) and the other at Lucknow—

where War Disabled Service Personnel, after completing their treatment in Military Hospitals, are admitted and given such remedial exercises and games and such vocational training in trades like Carpentry, Weaving etc. under barrack-room conditions as are specially suitable for them depending on their degree of disablement. Other rehabilitation training centres which are being made use of for providing industrial or vocational training are the following —

- (i) Queen Mary's Technical School Kurkee (Poona)
- (ii) Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun
- (iii) Training Centre for the Adult Deaf Hyderabad
- (iv) Industrial Training Institutes in the various States

Training is given to disabled soldiers depending on their educational qualification and residual capacity, in Tailoring Carpentry Welding Electrician's Course etc. There is one Institution viz Red Cross Home at Bangalore which is run by the Indian Red Cross Society where ex Service men who have become paraplegic cases are accommodated and looked after

(d) Disability pension at rates higher than the normal rates is admissible to ex-servicemen invalided out of service on account of injuries sustained in action in the recent operations against Pakistan. In addition, constant attendance allowance will be paid at the normal rates to those with 100 per cent disability if the prescribed conditions are fulfilled

रेडियो पाकिस्तान से श्री टैगोर के गीतों के प्रसारण पर प्रतिबन्ध

1046 श्री प्रकाशचौर शारदा
श्री शिव कुमार शारदा
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शारदा
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह

श्री आत्सव दास :

श्री म० ला० लॉधी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेडियो पाकिस्तान ने अपने यहाँ से श्री टैगोर के गीतों के प्रारण पर प्रतिबन्ध दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री म० क० जगन्ना) (क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने अखबारों में रिपोर्टें देखी हैं कि पाकिस्तान के केन्द्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री ख्वाजा आहमदुल्लाह ने 22 जून को राष्ट्रीय असेम्बली में कहा था कि "अविष्य में रबीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के वे गीतों का पाकिस्तान में प्रसारित नहीं किया जाएगा जो पाकिस्तान के सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के विरुद्ध पतन है और अन्य गीतों का उपयोग भी कम कर दिया जाएगा।" इस बयान से पाकिस्तान में विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है। पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध नाराजगी जाहिर करने हुए लेख और मस्यौदकीय निबन्ध हैं। पाकिस्तान के कई सांस्कृतिक मण्डलों, कवियों चित्रकारों शिल्पाचारियों और लेखकों ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध बड़ा विरोध प्रकट किया है। नेशनल आवाजी पार्टी के नेता मोलाना आशानी सहित पाकिस्तान के कई नेताओं ने भी इस कार्यवाही पर आपत्ति की है।

(ख) इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि पाकिस्तान सरकार के इस फैसले से दुनिया भर में रबीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के बहुत से प्रशंसकों को आश्चर्य होगा और आशात पट्टेवेगा। टैगोर विश्व मानव के निकटतम थे और उनकी कविता भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप के बगाली भाषी लोगों तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि विभिन्न देशों

में रहने वाले हजारों-लाखों बुद्धिजीवियों तक फँसी हुई है और इसमें शक नहीं कि पाकिस्तान के निर्णय से उन्हें आघात पहुँचेगा। चूंकि इस निर्णय का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतया पाकिस्तान के लोगों और वहाँ की सरकार से है इसलिए यह प्रशा की जाती है कि वहाँ सन्तुष्टि जायेगी।

Chinese Embassy's dues to a Construction Firm

***1047. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a construction firm has requested the Government not to allow the personnel of the Chinese Embassy to leave Delhi unless its dues are cleared by them; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being considered by the Government in the light of international law and practice.

Strengthening of Defence by Pakistan

***1048. Shri Marandi:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Pakistan is strengthening its defence across the West Punjab border in Fazilka area and is building bunkers;

(b) whether it is not in violation of the terms of the Tashkent declaration;

(c) if so, whether the attention of other countries has been drawn to the Pakistan's repeated violation of the Tashkent agreement;

(d) if so, their reaction; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the threat from Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Pakistan's military build up, obviously directed against India, is not in accord with the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. Pakistan's repeated violations of that declaration have been brought to the notice of all friendly countries and our point of view in this regard has been generally appreciated.

(e) Adequate steps to protect our security and territorial integrity are being taken.

Manufacture of Passenger Planes by H.A.L. (Kanpur Division)

***1049. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kanpur Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has started manufacturing passenger plane, HS-748;

(b) if so, its capacity, speed and altitude of flight;

(c) the difference in its quality and art of production from Avro-748; and

(d) the number of such passenger planes to be produced in the Kanpur Factory and in the country as a whole annually?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HS-748 aircraft has a capacity to seat 40 passengers and a speed of 230 knots at 25,000 ft. altitude.

(c) HS-748 is not different from Avro-748. In U.K. this aircraft was manufactured by A.V. Roe & Co., on its merger with Hawker Siddeley Aviation Limited, the aircraft was renamed HS-748 with effect from 1-7-1963.

(d) This aircraft is produced only in HAL (Kanpur Division). The present order for passenger aircraft is

14, which is planned to be delivered as follows:—

1967-68	4
1968-68	5
1969-70	5

अस्सील फिल्टरों का प्रभाव

* 1050. श्री विनूति निख -

श्री क० ना० तिवारी .

श्री रामचोपाल शतलवाले

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी .

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को माकूम है कि अस्सील सिनेमा फिल्मों का निर्माण बढ़ जाने से देश के बच्चों और युवकों का नैतिक कक्षा सामाजिक स्तर गिर रहा है और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसने सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० जगह) (क) और (ख) यह ठीक नहीं है कि अस्सील सिनेमा फिल्मों का निर्माण बढ़ गया है ।

Water Supply in Civil Areas in Delhi Cantonment

5052 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the civil areas in Delhi Cantonment are not getting regular supply of drinking water and the pressure of water supply is also not adequate,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the M.E.S. Delhi Cantonment is getting full quota of water from the Delhi Municipal Corporation

for meeting the full requirements of the Military as well as Civil areas in Delhi Cantonment; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate and constant supply of water in the civil areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The supply of drinking water by the M.E.S. to the Cantonment Board for distribution to the civil areas is regular, though the pressure is not adequate in certain areas

(b) and (d) The Cantonment Board is constructing one overhead tank and one sump of 25000 gallons capacity each in Gopi Nath Bazar and one overhead tank of 25000 gallons capacity in Sadar Bazar. These are expected to be commissioned shortly. In addition, the Cantonment Board has under consideration a proposal to construct one more overhead tank of 50 000 gallons capacity for the Sadar Bazar area, and also a proposal to dig some shallow wells equipped with diesel/electric pumps and overhead tanks to cater principally to the villages not served with piped water supply. The position will considerably improve with the above measures.

(c) Yes, Sir

Jhuggies and Jhopries in Delhi Cantonment

5053. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of jhuggies and jhopries in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether Government propose to include the inhabitants of the jhuggies in the Delhi Jhuggi-jhopri scheme,

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give some cash subsidy to these persons in addition to the allotment of 80 square yards plots, and

(d) if the answers to parts (b) and (c) be in the negative, the reasons for discrimination between the Jhuggi-jhopri dwellers of the different localities of the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. K. Bhagat):

(a) 1,000 approximately

(b) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of Government to extend the Jhuggi-Jhopri Removal Scheme to the Cantonment area

(c) Does not arise

(d) The limited availability of land and finances are the main reasons for not extending the scheme to the Delhi Cantonment area

Proposed visit by Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister to the Soviet Union & Hungary

5054. Shri Baburao Patel Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, proposes to visit the Soviet Union and Hungary to negotiate and obtain foreign aid for Narmada Valley Project

(b) whether the individual States are now directly negotiating with foreign powers,

(c) whether the State of Gujarat obtained American aid directly, without reference to the Central Government, for completing their end of the Narmada Valley Project, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to this direct negotiations by the States, with foreign countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was invited by the Government of Hungary through the Ministry of External Affairs, to visit that country to enable him to have a glimpse of life and

technical skill of that country. The invitation could not be availed of due to the inability of the Minister to leave his State. Visit to Soviet Union was never contemplated

(b) No, Sir Discussions, however, have taken place between the State Governments and the Soviet experts in regard to foreign aid for the Narmada project. The results of these discussions have been conveyed to the Government of India for necessary action

(c) The State Government of Gujarat has not obtained any American assistance for the Narmada Project either directly or indirectly

(d) The question of such assistance having been obtained without reference to the Central Government does not arise. No improprieties have been committed either by the State Governments or the foreign Missionaries countries.

Letter written by the Late P.M. to Blitz

5055 Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in 'Az Zaman' a paper in Beirut, which was reproduced in 'March of the Nation' in its 25th March, 1967 issue that a letter written by late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to Bombay weekly 'Blitz' appearing in its 8th January 1966 issue was a forgery, and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Government have no reasons to doubt the authenticity of the letter in question.

Issue of Passports

5056. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past, it has been the practice, more or less, to refuse passports to people on political considerations, and particularly, to members of the Communist Party and DMK; and

(b) if so, whether Government will give the figures of the passports issued and rejected for both Communists and DMK separately during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. Mere Political affiliation was no ground for refusal of a passport.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.E. Station in Andhra Pradesh

5057. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All India Radio stations in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the power of relay stations of Visakhapatnam and Kaudapali into 20 KV; and

(c) if so, particulars thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The State of Andhra Pradesh has four All India Radio Centres at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the power of the relay stations at Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah as the existing power of the transmitters is adequate to cover the area.

(c) Does not arise.

Donkinivalasa Airport, Andhra Pradesh

5058. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Donkinivalasa (Srikakulam District) Airport in Andhra Pradesh is not being used since long;

(b) the money spent for its construction;

(c) the steps taken to improve the airport; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The airfield is known as 'Bobbili airfield' and is situated near Donkinivalasa Railway Station. It was constructed during the World War II. Information regarding its cost of construction is not available at this stage. It is now an abandoned airfield and is not, therefore, maintained. The runways, taxi-tracks, hardstandings and dispersals at the airfield are being retained for use in an emergency.

Immovable Property acquired by Indian Ambassadors abroad

5059. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Ambassadors abroad who have acquired immovable property either by purchase or by lease in the areas under their jurisdiction while serving as Ambassadors or High Commissioners in those places;

(b) whether it is a fact that the late Mr. Rauf negotiated and acquired property in Canada, while he was actually High Commissioner for India, and secondly, whether this fact was known to the Government of India and yet no action was taken either to discourage or to negative such a transaction; and

(c) whether Government will issue instructions to all the diplomatic personnel abroad to scrupulously refrain from acquiring immovable property in their jurisdiction while serving abroad?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The wife of late Dr. M. A. Rauf, former High Commissioner to Canada, did acquire immovable property from the earnings of her sons who were working in Canada during the High Commissioner's tenure in Canada.

(b) When Government became aware of this incident, appropriate steps were taken. Ultimately, the property was transferred to the two sons of the late Ambassador, who are resident in Canada.

(c) Under the provisions of rules in force, it is incumbent on all Government servants, including diplomatic personnel serving abroad, to obtain Government's prior permission for the acquisition of immovable property.

Marriages of Indian Diplomats with Foreign Wives

5060. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Ram Charan:
Shri Mohan Prasad:
Shri Maharaaj Singh Bharati:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no hard and fast rule governing the marriages of Indian Diplomatic personnel abroad with foreign wives, and that the practice varies from individual to individual, causing feeling of discrimination; and

(b) whether Government will formulate a firm policy which would be made applicable to all cases and which would not admit of exceptions at the discretion of Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. There are clear rules in the matter.

(b) Since November 1964, it has been decided not to approve of any marriage with aliens by members of the Indian Foreign Service. Government adhere to the view that no IFS officer who

marries an alien will be permitted to remain in the Indian Foreign Service. Exceptions may be made only in cases where the wife is of Indian origin though technically an alien.

सेल्स प्रमिस्टेंट

5061. श्री रामचरण क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय उससे सम्बन्ध तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कितने सेल्स प्रमिस्टेंट काउंटर चला रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन बिक्री काउंटरो पर, 1966-67 में कुल कितनी बिक्री हुई ;

(ग) उस बिक्री में कुल कितना मुनाफ़ा हुआ,

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐंसे काउंटरो को बन्द करने का है जो घाटे पर चल रहे हैं, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) छ: ।

(ख) 25 732.21 रुपये ।

(ग) से (ङ). इन काउंटरो से कोई मुनाफ़ा नहीं हो रहा है । ये बिक्री काउंटर इसलिए स्थापित किए हैं ताकि जनता को सरकारी प्रकाशन खरीदने की सुविधा मिल सके । ये मुख्य रूप से प्रचार के ध्यान में रखते हुए चलाये जाते हैं न कि मुनाफ़े के लिये । इसलिये इनको बन्द करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Cease-fire Violations by Pakistan

5062. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and at what

places Pakistan has violated the cease-fire agreement made at Tashkent;

(b) what had been the reaction of India thereto; and

(c) how many times India has protested against such Pakistani violations in the UNO?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). After the Indo-Pak hostilities of 1965, the cease-fire between Indian and Pakistani forces came into effect on 23-9-1965, before the Tashkent Declaration. There is also a subsisting Karachi Cease Fire Agreement of 1949 with respect to the cessation of hostilities subsequent to the earlier Pakistani aggression on J&K. We have brought to the notice of the U.N. Observers 2082 instances of violation of the 1949 Karachi Agreement by Pakistan since the date of the Tashkent Declaration. These violations have taken place at various points along the cease-fire line in J&K. Appropriate action has also been taken, wherever necessary, to reinforce our security measures.

Persons of Goa, Daman and Diu having Portuguese Passports

5064. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are several hundred persons in Goa, Daman and Diu still holding Portuguese passports and consequently Portuguese nationality;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there are thousands of persons from Goa, Daman and Diu settled in Africa and Europe still holding Portuguese nationality and at the same time having properties in India;

(c) how long this anomalous situation in which most of them enjoy the dual benefits and safeguards will continue; and

(d) whether Government proposes to fix some deadline for them to opt for one of the two nationalities and apply vigorously to those who opt for Por-

tuguese nationality all the rules and regulations regarding foreigners in respect of their properties?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) As far as the Government are aware the number of such persons is 564.

(b) and (c). Relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) The deadline was fixed for 19-1-1968. Other relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

मन्त्रियों की सम्पत्तियां

5067. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कडुशाय :

श्री श्रीकार तिह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रि-परिषद् के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी सम्पत्ति के बारे में विवरण दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या वह विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा श्रेष्ठ शक्ति मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) केवल दो मन्त्रियों को छोड़ कर जिन से उनकी सम्पत्ति इत्यादि के विवरण शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है शेष सब मन्त्री अपने विवरण भेज चुके हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । क्योंकि ये विवरण निजी और वैयक्तिक प्रकार के होते हैं और आचार संहिता के अनुसार केवल प्रधान मंत्री की सूचना के लिये गोपनीय ढंग से भेजे जाते हैं ।

Manufacture of X-Ray Tubes

5068. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hakim Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 341 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of X-ray tubes in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Collaboration Agreement has been concluded between Bharat Electronics Limited and M/s Siemens, West Germany

दिल्ली में सैनिक स्कूल

5069. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बली राम अगत) : (क) से (ग). इस समय भारत सरकार दिल्ली में कोई सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। वर्तमान सैनिक स्कूलों पर संचयी क्षेत्रों के लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तिएं देने की एक योजना उन्होंने पहले से पुरःस्थापित कर रखी है, जो वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी समझी गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री का सहायता कोष

5070. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह भायरवाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसवाहा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 9 अप्रैल, 1967 को दिल्ली में हुए समारोह में, जिसमें फिल्म अभिनेताओं ने नाम दिया था प्रधान मंत्री के सहायता कोष के लिये कितनी राशि इकट्ठी हुई ;

(ख) इस समारोह के आयोजन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई और

(ग) खर्च निकाल कर कुल कितनी राशि बची ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). प्रबन्धक समिति के धान्तरिक लेखा के अनुसार 9 अप्रैल, 1967 को दिल्ली में हुए समारोह में अनुमानित एकत्रित कुल धन राशि 2,57,319 रु० हुई है। इसमें से दो लाख रुपये प्रधान मंत्री के सहायता कोष में अब तक भेजे जा चुके हैं। समारोह के आयोजन में 43,446.20 रु० खर्च हुए जिन्हें निकाल कर शेष मुद्ध एकत्रित धन राशि 2,13,871.80 रुपये हुई है।

Indian News Review

5071. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Offices have been requested not to insist on the coverage of such events for Indian News Review as give publicity to Ministers alone;

(b) If so, whether a copy of the instructions would be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether these have been implemented by his Ministry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Having regard to the fact that the "INDIAN NEWS REVIEW" i.e. the Weekly Film Newsreel, released by the Films Division, is primarily a medium of news, instructions have been issued to the various Departments of the Government to avoid, as far as possible, coverage of meetings and ceremonial functions like opening, laying foundation-stone and inauguration unless they have specific news value and come within the ambit of objective coverage

(b) It is not necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

भारत-चीन सम्बन्ध

5072. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त :

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि चीन की नवीनतम राजनीति में चीनी नेताओं में आपस में मतभेद है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चीन-भारत सम्बन्धों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बालसा) : (क) सरकार चीन की राजनीतिक स्थिति से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न रिपोर्टों का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन करती रही है ।

(ख) यह दुनियादी तौर पर शक्ति

के लिए धातुर्तिक संघर्ष है जिसका विवेक नीति के मामलों से ज्यादा सरोकार नहीं ।

India's support for the Rights of Palestinian and South Arabian People

5073. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has declared full support for the rights of Palestinian and South Arabian people to their struggle for independence; and

(b) whether this declaration by India is in accordance with the past policies of the Indian Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India has expressed support for the rights of the Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes. Government have consistently supported the rights of the people of South Arabia to independence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

विमान दुर्घटना में भारतीय वायु सेनाके दो अधिकारियों की मृत्यु

5074. श्री हुकूम खन् कल्लुबाघ :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम सिंह धररवाल :

श्री धार्लय दास :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 अप्रैल, 1967 को पठानकोट के निकट एक विमान दुर्घटना में भारतीय वायु सेना के दो अधिकारियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इनके परिवारोंको क्या-क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य जन्मो (श्री
ब० र० बन्त) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) दुर्घटना घटित होने से दो विमानों
की क्षति के कारण हुई थी, जो सैनिकों के
प्रशिक्षण उद्योग पर थे ।

(घ) लगभग 29 19 लाख रुपये ।

सैनिकों के लिये पेंशन

5075. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाह :
श्री जनप्राच राय जोशी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिकों को रिजर्व में रखा जाता, ता उसे
दस रुपये मासिक पेनशन दी जाती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब कोई
सैनिक 15 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद सेवा मुक्त
होता है, ता उसे 20 रुपये मासिक पेनशन
दी जाती है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, ता 15 वर्ष की सेवा
के बाद अथवा 15 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने
वाले जिन सैनिकों को रिजर्व रखा जाता है
उन्हें 20 रुपये मासिक पेनशन न देने के क्या
कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस समय ऐसे कितने रिजर्व
सैनिक हैं जिन्होंने 16 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर
ली है और उन्हें कितनी मासिक पेनशन दी
जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) रिजर्व में रखे गए सिपाहियों को 20
रुपये मासिक की रिटेनिंग की जाती है
जो सेवा कि किसी पेनशन के प्रतिरिक्त होती
है, जो अपनी सक्रिय सेवा के लिए उसे प्राप्त
है।

(ख) जिस सैनिक को कम से कम
15 वर्ष की सक्रिय सेवा के पश्चात् सेवा से
मुक्त किया जाए या रिजर्व में रखा जाए,

उसे अपने पद और रूप के आधार पर सेवा की
पेनशन दी जाती है। जो तब बड़ीतरती सेनेत
कम से कम 25 रुपये मासिक होती है। अगर
सेवा पेनशन के अनधिकारी सैनिक को 15 वर्ष
की अंशत सक्रिय और अक्षत. रिजर्व सेवा के
पश्चात सेवा से मुक्त किया जाये, तो उसे
रिजर्विस्ट पेनशन दी जाती है जो 10 से 12 रुपये
प्रतिमास तथा 5 रुपये मासिक तबसे बड़ीतरती
पर सम्मिलित होती है (या उस के अवन
पर उसके बदले उपदान जो 750 रुपये
से 1000 रुपये तक विभिन्न होता है, अतः
यह है कि उसे निर्धारित सम्मिलित सक्रिय
और रिजर्व सेवा पूरी कर ली हो।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा
(ख) के उत्तर के मामलों के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न
नहीं उठता ।

(घ) रिजर्व में सैनिकों की संख्या के
संबंध में सूचना देना लाभ हित में नहीं है ।

परमाणु विज्ञानीवर, तारापुर

5076. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाह :

क्या प्रबन्ध मन्त्री 20 मार्च, 1967
के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 16 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
सरकार ने पढ़ा नागला के 100 परिवारों
को अन्यत्र बसाने के हेतु भूदान बनाने के
लिये उन्हें कितनी राशि दी है क्योंकि उनकी
भूमि तारपुर (महाराष्ट्र) में परमाणु विज्ञानी-
वर में निर्माण के लिये अर्जित कर ली गई
थी ?

प्रबन्ध मन्त्री तथा अन्न अक्षति मन्त्री
(श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : जमीन का
मुआवजा अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।
तथापि, देसोवदी पड़ा (न कि पड़ा नागला,
जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न में कहा
है) से विस्थापित परिवारों के लिए एचबी
मकान बनाने और उन्हें नागरिक सुविधाओं

प्रदान करने के हेतु महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 6 लाख 2 हजार रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की है। इस धनराशि में से 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपये भारत सरकार को खर्च करने होंगे।

D.A. for Employees of H.A.L., Kanpur

5077. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that interim report of Dearness Allowance Commission, headed by Mr Gajendra-gadkar has been implemented by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by Government to get the report implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir

(b) The interim report of the D.A. Commission headed by Mr Gajendra-gadkar is applicable to only Central Government employees A Wage Board for Engineering Industries, which includes the Aircraft Industry, has been constituted by the Government to examine the issues relating to the revision of their Wage Structure, Dearness Allowance etc. The Wage Board report is awaited. The grant of D.A. to H.A.L. employees will be regulated by the Government decisions on the recommendations of the Wage Board. Pending receipt of their final report and having regard to an interim award given by the Wage Board, H.A.L. reached an agreement with the representatives of Hindustan Aeronautics Employees' Association for an ad-hoc increase in D.A. with effect from 1-4-1968 as under:

(i) Basic pay up to and including
Rs. 100 Rs. 9.00 p.m.

(ii) Basic pay between Rs 110 and Rs. 149 Rs. 7.50 p.m.
(iii) Basic pay between Rs. 150 and Rs. 399 Rs. 8.00 p.m.

H.A.L., Kanpur has already implemented this agreement.

Production of Tractors at Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

5078. **Shri Sharda Nand,**
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of tractors has started in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.,

(b) if so, the number of tractors to be manufactured in a year;

(c) whether the plant to manufacture tractors is to be expanded further, and

(d) if so, the capacity of the plant after expansion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The Kolar Factory of Bharat Earthmovers Ltd for the manufacture of Crawler Tractors is under construction. In anticipation of regular production, assembly of Crawler Tractors with increased indigenous content is being undertaken from 1967-68 with the facilities that have become available.

(b) About 200-220 tractors would be assembled during 1967-68. The planned production programme of Kolar Factory is of 500 tractors per annum.

(c) There is no proposal in this regard at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference of General Managers of Ordnance Factories

**5079. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of General Managers of the Ordnance Factories was held at Ararankadu (Nilgiris) in April 1967;

(b) if so, the decision taken therein;

(c) whether the question of more production in Ordnance factories was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the number of new items to be manufactured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). This year's Annual Conference was held at Ootacamund. The annual conferences discuss subjects concerned with production, coordination, recruitment, training, stores provisioning, engineering, maintenance and administration.

(c) Yes.

(d) Production of additional new items was not discussed.

आकाशवाणी से समाचार सेवार्थ

5080. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व आकाशवाणी ने 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' की समाचार सेवासों का प्रयोग के तौर पर उपयोग किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या समाचार सेवा संतुलन : प.ई गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक अन्तिम निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी के उन छः केंद्रों में से, जिनमें समाचार दिये गये थे, तीन केंद्रों ने 17 से 30 अप्रैल 1961 तक एक पखवाड़े के लिये बहुत थोड़े समाचार का उपयोग किया था ।

(ख) जो, नहीं ।

(ग) इस प्रयोग के उपरान्त आकाशवाणी ने इस समाचार एजेंसी का उपयोग करना बन्द कर दिया । एजेंसी द्वारा हाल ही में निवेदन किये जाने पर इसे दुबारा परीक्षण का अवसर देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

A.I.R. Station, Agartala

5081. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the constant breakdown of the Agartala Station of the All India Radio;

(b) how long are these breakdowns likely to continue;

(c) whether the Agartala Station does not recruit local talent for its programmes;

(d) the reasons for playing only old records apart from the programmes relayed from Calcutta;

(e) whether the listeners of Tripura have made several complaints against the Agartala A.I.R. Station in this regard;

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this connection; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a)

Frequent breakdowns of the Agartala Auxiliary Centre of All India Radio are mainly due to failure of Electric power supply

(b) These breakdowns are likely to continue so long as there is no improvement in the electric supply system of the State Electricity Board

(c) As Agartala is only an Auxiliary Centre, it does not originate programmes. The question of employment of local talent by the Centre therefore, does not arise

(d) Being a new Centre, latest gramophone records are played but on listeners demand, old records are also played

(e) No complaints have been received from the listeners of Tripura

(f) and (g) Do not arise

Government Advertisement in Kerala Regional Daily Papers

5082. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount of money paid to the Kerala Regional Daily papers for the Central Government's advertisements in 1965-66?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The total value of advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to Kerala regional (Malayalam) dailies during the year 1965-66 was Rs 3,06,917

Nuclear Power Plants

5083. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to start some nuclear power plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how many such plants are proposed during the Fourth Plan period and their possible locations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) During the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to add a second 200 MWe unit to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which is under construction and to set up an atomic power station of 400 MWe capacity at Kalpakkam in Madras. The establishment of further plants is under consideration

Indians in Bhutan

5084. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 749 on the 29th May, 1967 and state

(a) whether the enquiry in the matter of treatment of Indians in Bhutan has since been completed and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been ascertained that the incident was caused by the unfortunate acceptance on a wide scale of a superstitious rumour which provoked some labourers into attacking and killing one soldier of the Bhutan Army who along with his other colleagues happened to pass near the habitation of the labourers. Some Bhutanese servicemen who were understandably excited over the killing of one of their colleagues, happened to take the law into their own hands and maltreated one or two Indian officials on deputation who were in charge of the labourers. The Bhutanese servicemen apparently thought that the Indian officials were hampering the expulsion of the labourers which had been ordered by the Bhutanese Government. Under the legal process it appears that there is some difficulty in processing the matter as the complaint had left Bhutan and it was not possible, therefore either to question him or to obtain his detailed statement. It is understood however, that the Thimpon (District Magistrate) of Thim-

phu, which is the royal capital and the place where the incident occurred, was a witness to the scene and he had reported seeing an Indian official being beaten up by the soldier with the butt end of the rifle, and subsequently had also seen the hands of the Indian official being tied. The Bhutan Government are considering whether on the basis of the Trimpon's statement and evidence, action could be taken against the guilty Army officer. Our Political Officer for Sikkim and Bhutan has been assured by the Government of Bhutan that the guilty officer or officers would be punished within the limits of the law and only then would the case be closed.

Negotiations with Burmese Government

5085. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri S. Kundu:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 on the 29th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding the release of assets of the Indian confiscated by the Burmese Government have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Discussions are at a delicate stage and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the points which are still under consideration of the two Governments.

Educational T. V.

5086. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 726 on the 29th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility of a pilot project for educational television through satellite has been under discussion between the Government of India and UNESCO;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the stage at which this matter stands at present?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is still under consideration of UNESCO.

Theft of Tyres and Tubes from Palam Airport

5087. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 732 on the 29th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the theft of tyres and tubes has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

(c) An Ex-airman was arrested by the Civil Police on 3-6-1967 and later released on bail. Checking of a large number of vouchers/documents involved on receipt, issue and balance, date-wise, is taking a considerable time.

Quasi-permanency of Employees of Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona

5088. **Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Bombay Engineering Group and Centre Kirkee, Poona have been instructed to declare all their employees having colourful service for more than three years as quasi-permanent;

(b) if so, the number out of them made quasi-permanent.

(c) the reasons for not declaring the rest as quasi-permanent; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) It is presumed that by 'colourful service' is meant 'qualifying service'. In accordance with the civilians in Defence Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949, civilians who have more than three years' temporary service on the crucial date, i.e., 1st July of each year, are eligible for the grant of quasi-permanency, provided they fulfil the prescribed conditions. The authorities of the Bombay Engineering Group and Centre are required to implement these provisions.

(b) to (d) Out of 736 civilian employees of the Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, 333 have been made quasi-permanent. The casts of 151 employees are under consideration. The remaining 252 employees have either less than three years' service or are not eligible for quasi-permanency under the rules.

Service records of employees of Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, Kirkee, Poona

5099 Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of Bombay Engineering Group and Cen-

tre, Kirkee, Poona-3 have despatched the service records of those employees who have been posted away on surplus adjustment to their respective units,

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Some of the service records in question are held by the unit pending audit check, finalisation of periodical increments, and settlement of accounts.

(c) The Commandant, Bombay Engineering Group and Centre, is expediting the finalisation of these service records prior to their despatch to the units concerned.

Dismissal of an Indian Doctor by Ghana Health Ministry

5098. Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that an Indian Gynaecologist was dismissed by the Ghana Health Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for the dismissal and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Ghana Ministry of Health suspended an Indian Gynaecologist following a complaint from a patient. A Commission of Enquiry was established and the charges were not substantiated. The order suspending the

Indian Doctor from service was re-suspended and he has been sanctioned his full salary for the period of suspension as also full gratuity. The termination of his services have been in accordance with the provisions of the contract between him and the Ghana Government. Air passages have been given to him and his wife and they will be leaving Accra shortly.

(c) All possible assistance has been rendered by our High Commission in Accra to safeguard the interests of our national.

Broadcast of speech of the President of The Institution of Engineers (India)

5091 Shri George Fernandes
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether the Station Director of the All India Radio, Bombay cut portions out of the speech delivered by the President of the Institution of Engineers (India) broadcast on the eve of the 47th Annual Convention of the Institution on the 24th February 1967, and

(b) if so under what rules were these parts of the speech expunged?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In order to fit the programme within the scheduled time, his script had to be abridged through editing because the symposium, as recorded by the participants exceeded the allotted time.

Promotion of N.C.C Officers Lecturers

5092. Shri Kameshwar Singh
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not given incentive to

those Lecturers who are N.C.C. Officers regarding their deaccelerated promotion scheme,

(b) if so, the procedure followed for their promotion as N.C.C. Officers, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give them incentives for promotion and for the betterment of N.C.C.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat)

(a) to (c) Rules for promotion of N.C.C. Officers of the Senior Division N.C.C. are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-970/67]. Under these rules Lecturers who are N.C.C. Officers would qualify for promotion as they fulfil the required qualifications.

Purchase of Wheeled Tractors

5093 Shri Baburao Patel. Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating for 80/100 wheeled tractors worth rupees two and a half crores through one Mr. Jajodia, the very man who is alleged to have supplied defective tyres to the Defence Ministry,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the strong recommendation made by E.M.E. authorities to purchase FIAT wheel loaders after taking their exhaustive tests at Poona, the Ministry prefers to purchase the Moncalvi wheeled tractors sold by Mr. Jajodia even though these tractors were rejected by M.E. of Poona after tests, and

(c) if so the action which Government propose to take before the deal is finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):

(a) No such negotiations are being held.

(b) No

(c) Trials on different makes of wheeled tractors are being carried out and decision will be taken after the results are in hand.

Suicide by an Atomic Scientist

5094. **Shri Baburao Patel:**
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that led Shri R. Kothandaraman, the 28-year old Scientific Officer of the Atomic Minerals Division Chemical Laboratory at Sundarnagar, Bihar, to commit suicide in early May, 1967;

(b) whether Government intend to hold a judicial enquiry into the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of this young scientist;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The circumstances of the case are still under investigation by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department.

(b), (c) and (d). The question whether a judicial enquiry is called for or not will arise only after the Chief Vigilance Officer's investigation is over.

Purchase of Wooden Tent Mallets for Defence Purposes

5095. **Shri S. N. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation/complaint or information to the effect that the Exchequer has suffered a heavy financial loss amounting to several lakhs of Rupees in the purchase of wooden tent mallets medium for Defence services at more than 200 per cent above normal rates and in accepting the sub-standard quality store by the inspec-

ting authorities of IGS North India, New Delhi under instructions from the Director (D.R. & D. General) Defence Inspection Organisation, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the said representation/complaint; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). Some representations have been received by Government. The main points of the representations are that of the two contracts entered into for the purpose, the rate of supply in one contract is very much higher than that of the other, that the supplies made at the higher rate were not according to specifications and that the inspection work was not satisfactory. One of the complaints also stated that the higher rate was 300 per cent above the normal rates;

(c) The matter is under investigation.

A.I.R. Panaji, Goa

5096. **Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints from the singers, writers, musicians and other artistes against some of the local employees of A.I.R. Panaji, Goa on account of discriminatory treatment meted out to them by showing favour to the protagonists or sympathisers of Konkani in allocating programmes;

(b) whether because of this discriminatory treatment meted out to these local employees, many a talents who consider Konkani as a dialect of Marathi and not a distinct language, are not given jobs or programmes in that Station; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an inquiry in this respect?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Ghosh): (a) to (c). There are no complaints about the alleged discriminatory treatment, but Government is prepared to look into this matter if some specific cases are brought to their notice

मूल्य सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन

5097. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 12 जून, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2139 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आवाशवाणी द्वारा भावों के बारे में बुलेटिनो के प्रसारण में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर किस तारीख तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा, और

(ख) वे कठिनाइया क्या हैं जिनके कारण सरकार इन प्रसारणों में अभी तक सुधार नहीं कर सकी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) और (ख). पूरा मामला अभी विचारधीन है ।

वार्शिंगटन तथा अन्य देशों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाले भारतीय अध्यापक

5098 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वार्शिंगटन, दक्षिण एशिया तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों के स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाले भारतीय अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या ये अध्यापक सरकार द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त किये गये हैं, और

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(ग) उन पर वार्षिक कितनी रिदेवी शुल्क व्यय होती है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यू० क० चाण्वा) (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

अविवाहित सैनिक अधिकारियों के माता-पिता को पेंशन

5099. श्री राम सिंह धायरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन अविवाहित सैनिक अधिकारियों के माता-पिता को पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है जो युद्ध में मारे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने ऐसे अधिकारियों के माता-पिता पेंशन पा रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भूत सैनिकों के परिवारों को भी पेंशन देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कई शतों के अधीन सैनिक पेंशन रेगुलेशन में संक्रिया में मारे गए अविवाहित सैनिक अफसरों के माता-पिता को डिपेंडेंट पेंशन देने का उपबन्ध पहले से है । 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण, 1965 के पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध प्रथम और 16-9-66 या उसके पश्चात् होने वाली अन्य कई संक्रियाओं में मारे गए अविवाहित सैनिक अफसरों के माता-पिता को दी जाने वाली अधिकाधिक डिपेंडेंट पेंशन की दर में सरकार ने हाल ही में वृद्धि की है ।

(ब) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) भ्रफसर रैंक से नीचे सैनिकों और अन्य सैनिक सेविवर्ग के मामले में, निम्नलिखित कुटुम्ब के किसी सदस्य को सैनिक पेशान रेगुलेशन के अतर्गत विशेष कुटुम्ब पेशान पहले से देय है (1) विधवा, (2) पिता, (3) माता, (4) पुत्र, (5) पुत्री।

उनके संबंध में विशेष कुटुम्ब पेशान चाहे किसी के नाम हों, कुटुम्ब के उपरोक्त सदस्यों को प्राथम्य देने के लिए उद्दिष्ट है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Committees and Commissions of Enquiry appointed since 1950

5100. Shri P. R. Thakur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a list of the Committees and Commissions of enquiry into social and economic matters, including pay, appointed since 1950, giving in each case the name of the Chairman of each Committee/Commission, the time taken to submit its report, the total number of members, the number of Members of Parliament and the strength of the Secretariat staff including the technical hands?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Atomic Scientists

5101. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Indian scientists connected with nuclear works of the Atomic Energy Commission are acquainted with the know-how of:

- (1) fission technique of purified nuclear fuel amounting to its critical size;
- (2) mechanics of assembling fissionable fuel into its critical mass; and

(iii) preparing blue print necessary for fission of nuclear fuel to an amount equal to its limiting quantity?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (i) to (iii) Yes, Sir.

Plutonium

5102. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Plutonium is obtained as a by-product from the Indian Reactors;

(b) whether such Plutonium is separated and stock-piled; and

(c) if so, for what purpose and if not, why such a valuable nuclear fuel is wasted?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Plutonium is not wasted; it is needed for a variety of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Non-Indians employed in Indian Missions abroad

5103. Shri Omkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Indians employed by our Missions abroad; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of replacing them by Indian employees?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Except for the High Commission of India, London, which was in existence before Independence, only minor posts such as Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Messengers and posts like Receptionists, Translators/Interpreters, Clerks/Typists etc. in Missions abroad, requiring knowledge of local languages are filled by non-Indians. This is

primarily to meet the requirement of knowledge of local languages and conditions and secondly for reasons of economy. The Government have, however, started sending India-based Interpreters/Translators wherever feasible. The High Commission of India, London have on their strength some non-Indian officers and staff but the Government's policy is to fill these posts by Indians as and when they are vacated by these non-Indians

श्री शिकेश-बद्रीनारायण सङ्क

5104. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने चीन के साथ पिछले सघर्ष के बाद तिब्बत के निकट श्रिकेश तथा बद्रीनारायण को मिलाने वाली कोई सड़क बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सम्पूर्ण कार्य मूल प्राक्कलन के अनुसार किया गया था,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितना खन व्यय हुआ, और

(घ) इस कार्य का ठेका किस फर्म को दिया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ख० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग) . जोशीमठ और बद्रीनाथ के रास्ते श्रिकेश से मना की सड़क का विकास बोर्ड के फोरी कार्यक्रम में शामिल है। बद्रीनाथ तक विरचना कटाई सम्पूर्ण हो चुकी है। तल निर्माण और रक्षात्मक कार्य प्रगतिशील हैं। बद्रीनाथ तक की सड़क 3 टन बातायात के लिए खुली है। मई 1960 से मार्च 1967 तक कुल हुआ खर्च, मूल अनुमानित कुल 398.91 के

कुल निर्माण कार्य के विरुद्ध 581.62 लाख रुपये है।

(घ) मई 1960 से अगस्त 1963 तक निर्माण कार्य राज्य पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की एजेंसी द्वारा निष्पादित किए गए थे। उसके पश्चात् सड़क का विकास मुख्य निदेशक सीमा मार्ग (एक प्रसैनिक विभागीय निर्माण) जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स को, सौंप दिया गया था। निर्माण कार्य विभागीयतः किया जा रहा है परन्तु कई रक्षात्मक कार्य उदाहरणतः बस दीवारों, सहारों के लिए दीवारों, पुलियों का निर्माण, स्थानीयतः प्राप्य छोटे ठेकेदारों द्वारा निष्पादित किए गए थे। बाहर की किसी फर्म या ठेकेदार को कोई ठेका नहीं दिया गया था।

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन श्रौद्योगिक उपक्रम

5105. श्री प० सा० बाळपाल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन चलने वाले ऐसे कौन-कौन से श्रौद्योगिक उपक्रम हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है,

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में कौन-कौन से श्रौद्योगिक उपक्रम शारम्भ करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक की प्रस्तावित लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) राजस्थान से बेर जगारी दूर करने तथा उसकी पिछड़ी हुई श्रम्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों की श्रम्यवस्था के बराबर लाने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार इनमें से कोई उपक्रम बहा पर स्थापित करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ख० रा० भगत) : (क) रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन 6 उपक्रमों के नाम और प्रत्येक के

संबंध में पेड ग्रुप होवर केपिटल सीधे बिदा गया है

क्रम सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	31-3-67 तक होवर केपिटल में लगाया गया रुपये (लाख रुपये में)
1	हिन्दुस्तान बैमानिकी लि०	3853 00
2	भारत बैद्युती लि०	621 26
3	मजागाडाक लि०	268 00
4	गार्डेन रीच वर्कशाप लि०	120 00
5	प्रागा टूलज लि०	210 54
6	भारत ग्रयं मूवर्ज लि०	813 80

(ख) चौथी याजना भवधि में रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अधीन, इस समय किसी नए राजकीय क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। तद्विषय विद्यमान उपक्रमों के प्रसार की योजनाएँ, भारत बैद्युती लि० की हालत में अनुमानित कुल 12 करोड़ की लागत के माईकांवेव तथा रडार साज-सामान के निर्माण के लिए एक नया विद्युती कारखाना स्थापित करना, गार्डेन रीच वर्कशाप लि० की हालत में 3 63 करोड़ के सरमाये से मैरीन डीजल इंजनों के निर्माण के लिए एक यूनिट स्थापित करना और हिन्दुस्तान बैमानिकी लि० की हालत में अनुमानित 4 5 करोड़ के सरमाये से बैमानिकी असेस रीज के निर्माण शामिल हैं।

(ग) इस समय राजस्वान में रक्षा मन्त्रालय के अंतर्गत कोई उपक्रम स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Indian Cooperation in rationalising
Zambian Defence Forces**

5106. Shri K. P. Singh Deo,
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zambian Government have asked

the Indian Government for co-operation in rationalising her Defence Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have accepted the request made by the Zambian Government.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c) The Government of Zambia have approached us for assistance in this regard and the matter is under negotiation between the two Governments at the present time

Manufacture of AVRO Aircraft

5107 Shri D N Patodkar,
Shri R. Barua

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have worked out the schedule of manufacture of AVRO aircraft in the country during the current year, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 5 aircraft have been planned for production in HAL (Kanpur Division) during 1967-68

Diplomatic relations with China

5108. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta. Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have studied the likely reasons for the recent steps of the Chinese Government causing strain in the diplomatic relations with India, in view of the latest note received from Chinese Government explaining reasons for the Peking siege of the Indian Embassy there, and

(b) if so, the conclusions Government have arrived at in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government are carefully studying the possible motivations of Chinese in deliberately causing a crisis with India at this time.

(b) It would be premature to form any firm conclusions on this. The current crisis marks only another stage in China's consistently anti-Indian policies in recent years.

Manufacture of Warships and Submarines

5109. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has still to be dependent on foreign know-how for making war-ships;

(b) if so, the names of the countries on which India has to depend;

(c) if not, whether India is in a position to manufacture submarines; and

(d) if so, at which dockyards?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Foreign assistance is necessary for the construction of sophisticated warships in India. At present, we have a collaboration agreement for the construction of Leander type frigates which is with two ship-building firms of the U.K.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no project for the construction of submarines in India.

Pak. Protest against P.M.'s Remarks

**5110. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Sequeira:
Shri Nihal Singh:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a protest note from Pakistan

against a remark reported to have been made by the Prime Minister at Ambikapur;

(b) if so, the contents of this note; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of Pakistan's Protest Note as well as our reply thereto is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-971/87].

Evacuation of Families of Indian Embassy Personnel in Peking

**5111. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kashwah:
Shri Atam Das:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families of the personnel of the Indian Embassy in Peking have been evacuated;

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to bring back the families of the Indian employees in the Embassy at Peking in small batches; accordingly 16 members of families including children will be returning to India during this month.

विदेशों में नियुक्त भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5112. श्री राज चरण : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में केमरा, हीरे, बड़ियां, टाइपराइटर आदि वस्तुएं गैट स्वरूप ग्रहण करने तथा बूत लेने के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में नियुक्त भारतीय विदेश सेवा के कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और की गई कार्यवाही का प्रकार क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागला) : (क) दो ।

(ख) दो अधिकारियों में से एक की अनुचित आचरण के लिए भर्त्सना कर दी गई है और दूसरे के बारे में विभागीय पूछताछ हो रही है । अगर आवश्यक हुआ तो जांच पूरी होने पर उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाई की जायगी ।

पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा जैसलमेर पर से नीची उड़ानें

5113. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब जैसलमेर सीमा क्षेत्र में मडकों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया है तब से पाकिस्तान इन क्षेत्र में बहुत नीची हवाई उड़ानें कर रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख) . 1

जनवरी 1966 के पश्चात् जैसलमेर सीमा के ऊपर भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष क्षेत्र का केवल एक उल्लंघन हुआ था । उल्लंघन 5 मार्च 1966 को हुआ था । उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक विरोधपत्र भेजा गया था ।

Urdu Dailies in the country

5115. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salf: Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Urdu Dailies in the country and how many of them have been given accreditation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The number of Urdu dailies in the country as on December 31, 1966 was 78. Accreditation with the Press Information Bureau is confined to those newspapers who have correspondents based in the capital. Correspondents of 15 such dailies have been given accreditation.

Television Training Institute in India

5116. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for opening Television Training Institutes in India, and

(b) if so, when and where it will be opened?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) There is no plan, at present, for opening Television Training Institutes This will be considered when more Television Centres are established.

Air Space Violation by Pakistan in Barmer Sector

5117. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of air violations by Pakistan in the Barmer

Sector of the Rajasthan border has increased considerably since the beginning of the year; and

(b) if so, the number of such violations in 1967 month-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b) There has been one violation of Indian air-space by Pakistan in the Barmer Sector of the Rajasthan area since 1st January, 1967. The violation took place on 6th January, 1967. A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan in regard to this air violation.

Salary Scales of Cantonment Boards' Employees in U.P.

5116. Shrimati Sushila Bohatgi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic salary of the Cantonment Boards' employees in U.P. has remained more or less the same since the last decade, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase their salaries in view of the present high prices of essential commodities?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh) (a) No, Sir. The emoluments including basic salary of the Cantonment Board employees all over India (including U.P.) were revised with effect from 1st April, 1959 in terms of the Award given by the National Industrial Tribunal (Bombay).

In addition the basic scales of pay of doctors, engineers and teachers have been revised or are under revision effective from 1st April 1965 on the basis of similar revisions sanctioned by the State Government to the corresponding categories of its employees.

(b) Does not arise. However, increase in emoluments to Cantonment Board employees has been sanctioned from time to time after taking into account the increase sanctioned by State Government and adjacent municipalities to their respective employees. The said increases include—

(a) D.A. at the rates applicable to State Government employees from 1st April, 1964.

(ii) Interim relief in D.A. from 1st January, 1965 as granted by U.P. Government to its own employees.

(iii) House rent allowance, city compensatory allowance and high altitude allowance from 1st August, 1965 to the employees of eligible Cantonment Boards in U.P. at the rates and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by U.P. Government for State Government employees.

(iv) Ad hoc relief of Rs 5 per month from 1st June, 1966 where similar increase has been sanctioned by adjacent municipalities to their employees.

(v) Revised DA from 1st August, 1966 at the same rates and subject to the terms applicable to the employees of the State Government.

(vi) Interim relief in DA from 1st January 1967 at the same rates and terms as applicable to State Government employees.

Visit of the Third Secretary of Chinese Embassy to Calcutta

5119. Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shrimati Sushila Bohatgi:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Samar Guha
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr Hsieh Cheng-Ho the former Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi visited Calcutta on the 22nd May and remained in the city upto the 25th May, 1967,

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that while in Calcutta he met leaders of a certain political party and educated

them with the Chinese revolutionary literature; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the cultural wing of that Indian political party held in honour of the visiting Chinese comrade, a cultural programme on the 23rd May, the main attraction of which was a play by Utpal Dutt called *Ajeya Vietnam*?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Restriction on Indian Diplomats in Cairo

5120. Shri Marandi:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.A.R. has advised our diplomats in Cairo not to move out of the city limits without special permission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government are also considering such steps for the U.A.R. diplomats in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). U.A.R. Government have advised diplomatic and non-diplomatic staff of all missions in U.A.R. not to move out of Cairo city limits without special permission. No reasons have been given for this move, but obviously it is for security reasons. Special permits for moving outside the city limits are given without difficulty. U.A.R. Government is fully within its rights to impose such curbs since it considers its security to be threatened.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are no security considerations for imposing such reciprocal restrictions on U.A.R. diplomats in India.

National Sample Survey Employees' Union

5121. Shri Umanath:
Shri Satya Narayan Saha:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Sample Survey have submitted a Charter of Demands to Government through the National Sample Survey Employees' Union, Patna;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The National Sample Survey Employees' Union, Patna, submitted what it called a Charter of Demands, to the Chief Director, National Sample Survey in May 1966.

(c) The legitimate grievances, if any, of the employees are always looked into. But since this Union is not recognised, no action has been taken on its representation.

**A.I.R. Station, Cuddappa
(Andhra Pradesh)**

5122. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the A.I.R. relaying Station at Cuddappa (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) when the proposal is expected to be materialised; and

(d) the steps taken to provide the necessary buildings for the purpose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). In the technical sense in which it is understood departmentally there

is no proposal to upgrade the All India Radio station at Cuddapah, but there is a proposal in the Fourth Five Year Plan to convert the relaying station at Cuddapah into a relaying and programme originating station.

Illegal Entry into India by Tibetans

5123. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 22 Tibetans have fled from Tibet and entered into Indian territory unlawfully;

(b) if so, whether the causes of their fleeing from Tibet have been ascertained from them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet. This would be established by the interrogation which is going on.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Reorientation of Air Force Training

5124. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the experiences gained during the last recent India-Pakistan conflict Government have planned reorientation of the Air Force training; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri E. S. Bhagat): (a) Modifications considered necessary as a result of the last India-Pakistan conflict have been carried out in I.A.F. training.

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

A.I.R. Station, Aurangabad

5125. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the closure of the Aurangabad Radio station;

(b) whether after the closure of the Aurangabad Radio Station, there was any proposal to open a new radio station in Marathwada;

(c) if so, the reasons for not opening it so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider and re-open the Radio Station at Aurangabad, where a University has now been established?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) The Radio Station at Aurangabad which was taken over by A.I.R. from the erstwhile Hyderabad State in April 1950 was closed down in November 1953 as it was found that the cost of running the station was not commensurate with the coverage achieved by the very weak transmitter operating at this station.

(b) and (c). A transmitting centre is being set up at Parbhani in Marathwada which is scheduled to be commissioned during the current year.

(d) The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan includes a provision for setting up a radio station in Aurangabad/Jalgaon area. The project would be taken up for implementation subject to the availability of necessary resources and foreign exchange.

Indian Photographers at Kathmandu Airport

5126. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Atam Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepalese airport authorities at Kathmandu did not allow Indian Photographers to go beyond the fencing to take photographs of the Chinese personnel who had left India,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese who were present at the airport to receive them prevented the Indian Photographers to take photographs even from fencing and the Police authorities showed helplessness in the matter,

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Nepalese Government, and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Photograph, without permission beyond the fencing is not allowed at Gaucher airport Kathmandu

(b) No Sir, the Chinese attempted to obstruct Indian journalists in taking photographs but on 24th June 1967, did not succeed in their illegal action as the Nepalese Police intervened to prevent trouble. On the next day Indian journalists took several photographs. On the next day Indian journalists did not take their cameras to the airport

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Public School at Chail

5128 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public School at Chail has been catering to the needs of the Hill Areas and preparing youngmen for their entry in the Armed Services,

(b) whether it is a fact that it is being shifted either to the Punjab or Haryana; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir Military (formerly K. G.) Schools, including the one at Chail, are meant mainly to provide public school type of education to deserving children of JCOs/ORs for whom 60 per cent of the seats are reserved. Admission is not confined to students from any particular area,

(b) and (c). At the instance of the staff who have found it difficult to adjust to the conditions obtaining in Chail the question of shifting the school to a location in the plains was raised but this has been kept in abeyance pending availability of an alternative suitable location.

Transmitter for Simla

5129. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal a strong transmitter at Simla to cater for the needs of the Border Areas in the North,

(b) if so why has it not been done so far,

(c) whether it is a fact that same transmitter is now being sought to be installed in Haryana, and

(d) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) The delay has been caused by non-availability of a suitable site. Even the final selection of a hill-top has raised the difficulty of prohibitive cost. Every effort is being made to stick to the decision of installing a transmitter at Simla unless circumstances force us to do otherwise.

(c) and (d), No. Sir. Haryana will have an extra transmitter in addition to the transmitter that will be installed in Himachal Pradesh

Admission of Children of Armed Forces Personnel

5130. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great difficulty is experienced by the Children of the Armed Personnel in getting admission in schools in Delhi, New Delhi and elsewhere due to the transfer of the Armed Forces, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give priority to the children of such Armed Personnel in the matters of admission?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh). (a) Difficulty is experienced in cases where admission is desired in public schools and other similar institutions in which the available seats are limited, or in the middle of a term in any school when vacancies may not be available

(b) Government have written to the State Governments, Union Administrations and Public School authorities to give preference to the children of the Armed Forces in the matter of admission. Further mainly for the convenience and benefit of transferable Central Government employees like Armed Forces personnel Government have also established a large number of 'Central Schools' in different parts of the country. In Central Schools established at Regimental Stations the children of the serving Defence personnel are given first priority. In Delhi there is one Central School in Ramakrishna Puram and another in Delhi Cantonment

Accommodation for Defence Personnel in Delhi

5131. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers of the rank of Major and above in the Defence Forces find it difficult to get accommodation in Delhi after their posting here on transfers,

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat).

(a) On an average, officers of the ranks of Major to Brigadier and equivalent, after posting to Delhi have to wait for period of about nine months before they are allotted married accommodation. Married officers who are not provided with married accommodation are entitled to free single accommodation and free light and water facilities

There is no difficulty in the provision of accommodation to single officers, as well as of married accommodation to officers of the rank of Major General and above and equivalent

(b) Officers owning houses in Delhi are permitted to reside in their houses and claim re-imbursment of rent under the relevant rules. A limited number of officers are also permitted to hire private houses and claim re-imbursment of rent in accordance with the relevant rules. A certain number of units of accommodation for married officers is also under construction. Arrangements have been made for provision of alternative accommodation to families of officers who are posted out of Delhi to non family areas in cases where the family wishes to stay in Delhi thus releasing accommodation to be allotted to serving officers

सिपायु और मलवेनिया के लिये सहाय
सेना के कर्मचारियों का भारतीयों
द्वारा प्रशिक्षण

5132 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री -
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह कुशावाह :
श्री भारत बंसत :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सिंगापुर तथा मलेशिया को यह प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कर्मचारियों को उनके सत्पानों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये अपने प्रशिक्षक तथा विधेयक भेजने को तैयार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) (क) तथा (ख) जी हा। इन देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धों की सामने रखते हुए इन देशों के अपने रक्षा डेलीगेशन के हाल के भ्रमण के दौरान मामले पर उदारतापूर्वक शर्तों सहित मलेशियाई और सिंगापुर अधिकरणों के साथ बातचीत की गई थी। अभी तक कोई स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव व्यक्त नहीं हुआ।

आफ़ासवाणी का मयुरा केन्द्र

5133 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामनाथर शर्मा :
श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह अब्दुर्रिया :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह कुशावाह :
श्री भारत बंसत :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आफ़ासवाणी के मयुरा केन्द्र से सभी कार्यक्रम ब्रज क्षेत्र में साफ सुनाई नहीं देते हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या आफ़ासवाणी के उचित केन्द्र में सुधार करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रसारण, धारण करते समय प्रातः भक्ति-गान प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते हैं, और

(घ) क्या कार्यक्रम में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) जी, हा। मयुरा में केवल कम शक्ति वाला एक ट्रांसमिटर है और इसके कार्यक्रम केवल मयुरा जिले से ही सुने जा सकते हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल मयुरा में और अधिक शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ब्रज के अधिकांश क्षेत्र में दिल्ली के उच्चशक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम सुने जाते हैं और इस ट्रांसमिटर से ब्रज भाषा में विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

(ग) मयुरा से प्रातः काल प्रसारण नहीं होता। मयुरा से रोज सायंकाल को भक्तिगान प्रसारित होता है।

(घ) कार्यक्रम के वर्तमान पैटर्न में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई है।

Anti-India Propaganda

5134. Shri K. Lakshappa: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(1) whether Government have collected information in respect of anti-India propaganda being carried on in other countries;

(2) if so, the countries which are carrying on anti-India propaganda;

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan and China

(c) As and when necessary protests have been lodged with Pakistan and the Chinese authorities against their anti-Indian propaganda, and this will continue to be done. Our Missions abroad have been instructed to counter such anti-Indian propaganda through the locally available media of mass communication.

Audio Visual Education Through Films

5135. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that films are a good media for furthering the cause of audio-visual education of the younger generation,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to initiate and start a series of children's films or documentaries depicting our glorious cultural past, and lives of great men of all religions of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Films Division has already produced a number of children's films and documentaries relating to India's cultural heritage and lives of great men. Some more films on these subjects are on the production programme of the Films Division. Children's Film Society is also producing feature and short films specially for children. A list of the films produced is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-972/87]

Development of Education Through Films

5136. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that films can be a great aid in furthering the cause of development of education, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to produce films in serial forms under the captions like, Democracy, Indian Independence, Scientific Evolution, Industrialization, Dissemination of Knowledge through the Press, State as a Welfare Organisation and Nuclear age?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Films Division has already produced films on the subjects mentioned in the question and some more films on most of these subjects are included in their production programme for 1987-88 [Lists placed in Library See No LT-973/87]

Films on Social Evils

5137. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Films are a good media for moulding public opinion, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring out films in serial numbers regarding the social evils of black-marketing, drinking alcohol, expensive living or on good citizenship, prohibition, austerity, savings, education and community living?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Films Division have already produced a number of films on

the subjects mentioned in the question, some more films on some of these subjects are on the Films Division's production programme for the current year [Lasts placed in Library See No LT-974/67]

Newsprint Quota of New Prabhat Publications, Ahmedabad

5138, Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes.
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the New Prabhat Publications, Ahmedabad have been obtaining large newsprint quotas by showing bogus circulation of 'Prabhat' Daily, a bogus Janata edition of 'Prabhat' Daily and bogus circulation of over 18,000 copies of a bogus weekly "Navarashtra";

(b) whether Government have since cancelled the newsprint quota of these publications or are still continuing it,

(c) if so, the newsprint quota given to the various newspapers, weeklies etc of the New Prabhat Publication during the last 5 years,

(d) whether any cases have been launched by Government against the New Prabhat Publications for their showing false circulation, and for issuing bogus editions to obtain newsprint?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation that the New Prabhat Publications, Ahmedabad, had obtained newsprint on the basis of exaggerated circulation of their 'Gujarati Daily Prabhat' regular and Gujarati Weekly 'Navsaurashtra', published by them from Ahmedabad.

(b) Newsprint quota of the above papers has not been cancelled but reduced and adjusted on the basis of circulation as determined by the Press Registrar, as a result of verification by his Circulation Teams in 1962 and 1965.

(c) During the last 5 years, the following quantities of newsprint were allocated to these papers —

1962-63	82 48 metric tonnes
1963-64	204 65 metric tonnes
1964-65	91 13 metric tonnes
1965-66	129 71 metric tonnes
1966-67	134 57 metric tonnes

(including Election Quota)

(d) No, Sir Departmental action was taken to adjust the excess newsprint allocated to these publications as is done in other similar cases

Central Information Service

5139, Shri S. Kundu:
Shri M. C. Majhi:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps of rationalising different grade structures in the Central Information Service;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the present Pay Scales and status of grade IV employees of the Central Information Service;

(c) when the recommendation of the Chanda Committee about rationalisation of different grades in CIS is going to be implemented, and

(d) whether the officers promoted to grade IV and other grades of CIS will be given training in the Institute of Mass Communications, New Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). A small departmental committee is currently studying the

various aspects relating to the pay and grade structure of the Central Information Service with a view to suggesting possible improvements after taking into consideration the relevant recommendations of the Chanda Committee

(d) Vacancies of Grade IV of the Central Information Service which is the lowest grade in the service are filled by direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission and not by promotion. These and other officers of the service are given training at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi

Chinese Refusal to permit Indian Aircraft to go to Peking

5140. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that China has refused to permit an Indian aircraft to go to Peking to bring back to India the wives and children of our diplomatic personnel in China,

(b) if so, whether the Chinese authorities have advanced any reasons in support of this refusal and if so, what are they,

(c) whether any guarantee for the safety of the aforesaid personnel in Peking has been given to India, and

(d) Government's reaction to the whole problem?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The reason given by the Chinese for the refusal was that none of the Indian personnel in Peking had been wounded requiring to be brought back to India for medical treatment.

(c) Under International Law the Chinese Government are responsible for the safety of the Indian Embassy personnel in Peking.

(d) In view of the Chinese Government's attitude Government of India did not permit landing of a Chinese aircraft to be sent to India.

Appointment of High Commissioners in Ceylon and Malaysia

5142. Shri S. K. Sambandham: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the Chief Minister of Madras regarding the appointment of High Commissioners in Ceylon and Malaysia has been received, and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

भारतीय सेना के सैनिकों की वेतन-वृद्धि (इंकीमेंट)

5143. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसाबाहू :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

श्री रामास्वतार शास्त्री :

श्री भालू दास :

श्री महेश विन्धियय नाथ :

डा० सुवं प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सेना के सैनिकों के वेतन में पांच वर्षों का सेवाकाल पूरा हो जाने के बाद 2 रुपये 50 पैसे की वृद्धि होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सेना में अधिकारियों को वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि (इंकीमेंट) मिलती है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा जन्नी (श्री स्वयं सिंह) :

(क) अबान की सेवा के प्रति 5 वर्षों की सेवा के पश्चात् 2.50 रुपये प्रति मास दत्त है.

सेना के नाम कमीजब अफसर और सिपाही बेतन में तरकियों के अधिकारी हैं, इस बात के साथ कि नाम कमीजब अफसरों को ऐसी दो तरकियां मिल सकती हैं और सिपाहियों को चार। नायब सूबेदार, सूबेदार और (भर्ती भूदा) गैर लड़ाका वार्षिक तरकियों के अधिकारी हैं।

(ख) सेना में अफसरों को तरकिए वार्षिक या द्विवार्षिक मिलती हैं।

(ग) कमीजन प्राप्त अफसरों से नीचे सेना के सेविवर्ग का बेतन ढांचा, सेवावधि सम्बन्धी तरकियों के तौर पर अपने आप प्राप्य होने वाली आवधिक तरकियों सहित, साधारण समयमानों पर सम्मिलित नहीं है, परन्तु, एन० सी० प्रोज० के लिए गृह सर्विस के प्रतिरिक्त, जिसके दर अभी हाल ही में बढ़ाये गये हैं, तरकिए वर्गीकरण, पद-आस्पद में उन्नति पर भी दी जाती है। कौशल तथा शिक्षा योग्यता में बढ़ती की प्राप्ति पर, वर्गीकरण में बढ़ती की जाती है, जिनका निर्णय आवधिक परीक्षाओं द्वारा किया जाता है। उदारतापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण से यह स्थिति राज्य और व्यक्ति दोनों के लिए लाभकर है। यह तथ्य सेना के अफसरों की हालत में लागू नहीं है।

यह पर दी गई प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय की भूमि

5144 श्री राम चरण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने देश में अपनी कितनी एकड़ भूमि अब तक पट्टे पर दी हुई है, और

(ख) पट्टे पर दी गई इस भूमि में प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय को प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय होती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) तथा (ख). रक्षा खाता खपनाई गई लगभग 12,8 00 एकड़

भूमि ऐसी है जो रक्षा मन्त्रालय को लगभग 19 लाख रुपये वार्षिक किराया देती है।

Tenders for Shipping of Indian Contingent from Gaza

5145. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether tenders were invited from Indian and/or foreign shipping lines to transport the Indian army personnel in the Gaza strip following the withdrawal of the U.N.E.F.;

(b) the number of tenders received and the rates quoted therein,

(c) whether it is a fact that many shipping companies refused to accept the task of transporting our troops because of the likelihood of the outbreak of war in the region; and

(d) what were the ships commissioned to bring back the Indian contingent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) Enquiries were made from three Indian shipping lines. Two of these were no made to spare any suitable passenger ship during June 1967 and, therefore, did not quote and rates. The rates quoted by the third firm were as under—

(1) Shs 55/- sterling, per dead weight ton per month (30 days) in Indian currency. The capacity of the ship chartered is 8130 dead weight tons.

(ii) For messing cabin passengers, additional payment of Rs. 16 50 per head per day

(iii) Wages of passenger staff of the shipping line carried for the period of the charter.

(iv) Cost of all drinks, medicines and stores supplied to pas-

sengers by the ship during the currency of the agreement.

- (v) Miscellaneous charges on account of chartering the vessel, e.g. fuel oil, Suez Canal dues, hiring of tugs etc.

(d) The ship chartered to bring back the Indian contingent was SS 'MOHAMMEDI'.

Air-Lifting of Indian Contingent from Gaza

5146. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made a written request to the U.N. Secretary-General to airlift the Indian troops in the Gaza strip after the U.N.E.F. was officially withdrawn at the instance of U.A.R.;

(b) if so, when the request was made and what was the reply from the U.N. Secretary-General;

(c) whether Government had offered to airlift the Indian troops at its own cost;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) who paid for the final airlifting of the Indian troops to India; and the cost thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The Secretary-General was asked on May 30th if airlift could be provided for Indian troops in Gaza area. The Secretary-General, however, expressed his inability to agree to evacuation by air. He referred to the schedule of evacuation submitted by the United Nations Emergency Force Commander which could not be changed by unilateral arrangements and without prior approval of the Secretary-General. As the Indian Contingent to the U.N.E.F. was entirely 1252 (a1) 4-5.

under the command of the United Nations, Government of India was not in a position to do more than make suggestions for urgent evacuation which was done.

Financial responsibility for airlifting Indian troops was that of the United Nations and hence cost of operation is not available. Information is, however, being obtained.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT BY SHRI PHIZO IN LONDON REGARDING TALKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON NAGA PROBLEMS

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may kindly make a statement thereon:

"Reported statement made by Shri Phizo in London about his intention to participate in talks with the Government of India on the Naga problems on certain conditions."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, attention of the Government of India has been drawn to press reports emanating from London that Mr Phizo, in an interview with a Press correspondent, has indicated his desire to return to India for negotiations with the Government of India provided his presence is required by the Underground Nagas and a 'safe conduct' is assured by the Government of India.

The Government of India has not been approached for 'safe conduct' for Phizo either by him or by the Underground Nagas.

As the House is aware the Government's stand has always been to seek a peaceful solution within the

[Shri M. C. Chagla.]

framework of the Indian Union. It is for this reason that we accepted on 6th September, 1964, an agreement on the suspension of operations and have been continuing talks with the Underground leaders. It is in pursuance of this policy that, on a request by the Underground leaders, we had allowed the Underground representatives to visit London for consultations with Mr. Phizo.

The views expressed by Mr. Phizo to the Underground representatives have not been communicated to the Government of India either by the Underground or by their representatives who visited London. Recent statements made by Mr. Phizo which have appeared in the press cannot be treated as authoritative and Government have no intention of proceeding to act on them.

Mr. Phizo who is now a British Citizen and therefore able to visit India without a visa, would nevertheless need to be granted a 'safe conduct' by Government if he did not wish to be subjected to the due process of law under a warrant of arrest pending against him since 1956. Government of India would consider any such request, if made, in consultation with the Government of Nagaland State and others concerned. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our deep appreciation of the efforts made by the Nagaland Government in maintaining law and order in the State in very difficult circumstances and further progress achieved by them in developing Nagaland economically. The people of Nagaland want peace and security, progress and development and Government of India are giving every support to the State Government for achieving these objects.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: In view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Nagaland has said that since Phizo was a foreign citizen he should not be brought in the context of the Naga

problem, is the Government going to hold any talks with Phizo clandestinely behind the back of the Government of Nagaland?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We do not propose to do anything behind the back of the constituted Government of Nagaland. If Mr. Phizo wants to come here we will first consult the State Government before we take any decision.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: In view of the fact that the House is aware that the Government stand has always been to seek a peaceful solution within the framework of the Indian Union, may I know...

An hon. Member: Sir, only one question is allowed on a Calling Attention Notice

Mr. Speaker: I shall not repeat it. It is only a mistake. I have called him today. But it cannot be a precedent. If he does not insist on his asking the second question, I will be happy.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: All right, I will not insist on it.

श्री कंधर लाम गदर (दिल्ली सदर) :
इस बात का जवाब करते हुए कि किसी एक ब्रिटिश नागरिक है और इस बात का भी जवाब करते हुए कि किसी दुनिया के देशों में भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार करता रहा है अगर उसको यहाँ बुला कर उसके साथ बातचीत की गई तो उसका मतलब यह होगा कि सरकार इस देश के माथ गहारी को प्रीमियम देती है और इसके साथ ही किसी विदेशी नागरिक को हमारे अन्दरनी मामलों में दखल देने की इजाजत देती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि श्री क. मिनिस्टर की कार्रवाई में नागालैंड के श्री क. मिनिस्टर ने भारत सरकार को स्पष्ट तौर पर यह बता दिया है कि किसी को किसी

घरत में भी इस बातचीत में शामिल नहीं करना चाहिए और यह भी कि भारत सरकार को विद्रोही नागार्थों के साथ इनडिफिनिटली बातचीत नहीं करते रहना चाहिए। उस बातचीत को जल्दी खत्म करना चाहिए और अब यह तयारता बन्द होना चाहिए।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The first part of the question is based on the assumption that we are going to permit Shri Phizo to come here. As I said, no decision has been taken on it and no decision will be taken without consulting the Nagaland Government.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भारत सरकार को यह कहा है या नहीं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot disclose any correspondence of any talks that take place between the Central Government and the Chief Minister. But I want to assure the House that we will not go contrary to the advice of the State Government of Nagaland.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरे दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। क्या नागालैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह भी कहा है कि विद्रोही नागार्थों के साथ इनडिफिनिटली बातचीत नहीं की जानी चाहिए ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the same answer applies.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): It was in the press and people talk about it. Still, you do not know about it.

12.33 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE MISREPORTING OF LOK SABHA PROCEEDINGS BY UNI AND INDIAN EXPRESS

Mr. Speaker: On the 6th July, 1967 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya raised a question of privilege against the UNI

and the *Indian Express* for misreporting of his speech in the House on the 4th July, 1967 and I had then said that the UNI and the *Indian Express* would be asked in the first instance to state what they had to say in the matter. I have since received replies from both the parties.

The General Manager and Editor of the UNI in his letter dated the 7th July, 1967 has stated "that there was no error in reporting nor any reference to gherao attributed to Mr. Bhat'acharyya" in the news agency report circulated by UNI.

The Editor of the *Indian Express*, in his letter dated the 7th July, 1967, has stated as follows:

"I have gone through the original copy of the UNI Parliamentary report and of the report published by us in our issue of July 5, 1967. Let me say at once that the mistake is ours. I find that one of our Sub-Editors, while trying to compress the copy for reasons of space, cut out a paragraph and in doing so created the erroneous impression that what Mr. Dange said had been said by Mr. Bhattacharyya. We are genuinely sorry about this mistake. The Sub-Editor concerned has been taken to task."

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): No, Sir. He ought not to have been taken to task.

Mr. Speaker: I am reading that letter. It says:

"The Sub-Editor concerned had been taken to task. Moreover, we made it a point to publish in our issue of July 7 the PTI report of Mr. Bhattacharyya's complaint which makes it clear that he had not said what had been attributed to him mistakenly in the *Indian Express*."

Shri Nath Pal: The mistake could have been rectified without taking him to task.

Mr Speaker: It goes on

"I convey my apologies both to the Speaker and to the honourable Member concerned"

If the House, agrees, the Editor of the newspaper may be asked to publish the correction and his regret in the next issue of the paper and the matter be treated as closed thereafter

Some hon. Members: Yes

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज)
भट्टाचार्य साहब प्रौर डागे साहब ने फर्क ही क्या है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Sir, I have a submission

Mr. Speaker. You should not go on raising issues which are not on the agenda like this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee I am not referring to this case

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is about something else, without informing me in advance, you raise something every day I will not allow it It is no proper You should inform me in advance what you want to raise

Shri N Sreekantan Nair (Quilon) During the zero hour we can raise questions which are not on the agenda

Mr. Speaker: Change the rules if you want, I do not mind it But, under the rules as they are, nobody can raise a subject in this way without informing me It is a misnomer to call it the zero hour

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair I want to submit something

Mr. Speaker: Come to my chamber We shall certainly discuss it Now, papers to be laid on the Table

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FOOD
CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Review of Activities of the Food Corporation of India since its inception [Placed in Library See No LT-966/67]
- (2) A copy of the Review of the Food and Scarcity Situation in India (July 1967) [Placed in Library See No LT-967/67]

12.25 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
MINUTES

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following—

- (1) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to their First and Second Reports on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—(i) Film Institute of India, Poona, and (ii) Board of Film Censors, Bombay
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to their Third Report on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Rural Housing
- (3) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to their Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Reports on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi, and National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, (ii) Indian Museum, Calcutta, and Victoria Memorial Hall Museum, Calcutta; and (iii) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; and Archaeological Museums

12.26 hrs.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (EXTENSION TO KOHIMA AND MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICTS) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts of Nagaland."

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland."

The motion was adopted

Shri Shafi Qureshi Sir I introduce the Bill

12.27 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd**

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—Contd

Mr. Speaker. The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power We have still got about one hour more A large number of Members want to participate in it. If they take five minutes each and explain some points, five or six Members can really participate. Round about 2.30 or 3 at the latest, the Minister will reply

Shri M. N. Nagnoor (Belgaum): Sir, may I begin?

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Shri M. N. Nagnoor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

Mr. Speaker: Will you please resume your seat? I am sorry; I will call you again An hon Member had begun his speech the other day. The time taken by him is only one minute, that means, he will now take another five minutes

श्री श्रीकारनाल बीहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री का ध्यान राजस्थान की कुछ समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में नव-निर्माण और प्रगति के बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम हुए हैं। खास तौर पे पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हमने कई बड़े-बड़े काम हाथ में लिए हैं जिनमे से कुछ पूरे हो गये हैं और कुछ पूरे हो जायेंगे। लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ हमें यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि देश से जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है जिसकी वजह से हम सारा भर में वर्षा का विषय बन रहे हैं और जिसकी वजह से हम अपमानित भी किये जा रहे हैं, वह समस्या है बाढ़ानों की कमी और अभी तक हम उस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाये है। इस समस्या के कारण हम न केवल विदेशों में, बल्कि यहां पर भी बहुत परेशानी अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ानों की कमी का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं और बिजली की व्यवस्था पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं इस अवसर पर आप का ध्यान विशेष

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-7-67

**Mover with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा]

रूप से इस धोर अाकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के तीन बड़े राज्यों में से एक है और जितमें रेगिस्तान का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है, राजस्थान नदर के नाम से राज्य सरकार की एक योजना है। राजस्थान नहर कोई मामूली योजना नहीं है—वह 500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है और राजस्थान सरकार के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह उसको कार्यान्वित कर सके। भारत सरकार ने इस योजना को अपने हाथ में लेने का निश्चय कर लिया था। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी टिप्पणी में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर और राष्ट्रीय महत्व की योजना है और इसे भारत सरकार शीघ्र ही अपने हाथ में ले लेगी।

मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को शीघ्र ही राजस्थान नहर की योजना को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए क्योंकि उस पर 80 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है और अगर उगको पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है, तो उसके जो लाभ सांभे गये हैं वे हमें उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे। राजस्थान में अधिकतम जिस के पास साधनों की कमी है वरतों तक इस योजना को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह योजना उस जगह के लिए है जहाँ रेगिस्तान का बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। भारतवर्ष का एकमात्र रेगिस्तान का इलाका जसलमेर बाड़मेर और बीकानेर का इलाका है। यदि राजस्थान नहर कम्प्लीट हो जाती है तो यह सारा इलाका न केवल सहस्रहा खायेगा बल्कि 30 लाख एकड़ घाटी उपजाऊ और हरीभरी हो जायेगी। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ और योजनाकारों ने यह कहा है कि अगर राजस्थान में यह योजना कम्प्लीट हो जाती है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो अन्न की कमी है वह इलाका इतना अन्न दे देगा कि जिससे हमारा अन्न का अभाव पूरा हो

जायेगा। मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर अकेले हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक ही जगह रेजर्ट है वह है राजस्थान का उत्तरी पश्चिमी इलाका। अगर इस रेगिस्तान के इलाके को पानी मिले वहाँ पानी उतार दें तो यह धरती जीन! उपन्न सकती है। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव है जब हम रेगिस्तान के इस इलाके को एक राष्ट्रीय विपत्ति समझें, एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य इसे समझें। रेगिस्तान के इतने बड़े इलाके को तरसम्भ करने के लिए और उसे पानी देने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर योजना देनी होगी और केन्द्र इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेगा तो निश्चित बात है कि रेगिस्तान का यह इलाका हुरामरा इलाका हो जायेगा और लाखों करोड़ों मन अन्न इस इलाके में पैदा होगा।

तो दो चीजें मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ एक तो यह तीन बार सालों के अन्दर राजस्थान नहर जो कि अग्रणी है जिसके लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने बार-बार केन्द्र से अरील की है यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और इसे पूरा करे। दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान नहर ही काफी नहीं है। शेजावटी और उसके आस पास का और भी जो इलाका है अगर यहाँ पर ट्यूबवैल का जाल फँसा दिया जाये और इन इलाकों में और ट्यूबवेन लगा दिये जायें तो यह रेगिस्तानी इलाका हुरामरा हो सकता है। राजस्थान की अजीबोगरीब भौगोलिक स्थिति है। इसका बो-तिहार्द हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है। दक्षिण पश्चिमी हिस्सा भादिवासी इलाका है, पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहाँ पर बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं के अलावा छोटी-छोटी लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ, छोटे-छोटे बाघ और तालाबों का निर्माण कर दें तो राजस्थान के अन्दर जमीन की समस्या नहीं है। राजस्थान की जनसंख्या जमीन के अनुपात में कम है लेकिन यदि हम पानी दें,

राजस्थान के पहाड़ी इलाकों में छोटे छोटे बाँध बाँध कर और मैदानी इलाक़ों में छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का प्रबन्ध कर दें तो वह सरसम्बद्ध इलाका हो सकता है अधिक से अधिक भ्रम दूसरे प्रान्तों को दे सकता है और देश की बाधाओं की समस्या को हल करने में बल प्रदान कर सकता है।

एक बात में आप के द्वारा विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के माध्यम से बड़े बड़े काम करे लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन है कि देहातो के अन्दर किसानों को उन हजारों लाखों किसानों को अगर हम थोड़ा थोड़ा धन दे कर्जा दे और छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं, पम्प निर्माण आदि में मदद करे तो ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह दो बातें बिजली के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। पानी के बाद राजस्थान अगर किसी चीज के अभाव से पीड़ित है तो वह बिजली का अभाव है। वहाँ संकड़ों कल कारखाने लगा सकते हैं प्रचुर धन सम्पदा है कच्चे माल की दृष्टि से पैदावार की दृष्टि से बड़ा धनी है लेकिन बिजली के अभाव में राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ है। कई कल कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। कड़ियों की प्रगति रुकी पड़ी है। पानी और बिजली इन दोनों का प्रबन्ध कर के राजस्थान को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से और भ्रम की पैदावार की दृष्टि से भी बहुत ऊँचा उठाया जा सकता है। आज बिजली के अभाव में जहाँ सहरो का सनातन है सभी लोग चिन्ता करते हैं कि सहरो में बिजली पहुँचे लेकिन अगर देहातो में बिजली पहुँचायी जाये और किसान लोग उतले पम्प लगाकर उसका बेतों में उपयोग करे तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है। लेकिन देहातों में बिजली में जाने के लिए हम लोगों के पास बहुत कम पैसा है और राजस्थान सरकार की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि वह ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सके। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ तक ही रुके अभाव इसके कि हम बड़ी-बड़ी

योजनाओं का परिणाम प्राये उसका इतजार करे उसके पहले ही छोटी छोटी योजनाओं के लिए धन दें और बिजली के लिए भी धन दें तो बहुत कुछ राजस्थान के लिए कर सकेंगे। मैंने स्थानीय राजस्थान के लिए इसलिए कहा कि राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है उसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिए यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri M. N. Nagnoor (Belgaum):
At the outset, I would submit that there is need to have a uniform policy so that we may develop irrigation uniformly throughout the country so that there may be no regional imbalance. Unfortunately, ever since independence, it has been our experience to know that only a few pockets of our country have had the privilege of being concentrated upon for the development of irrigation.

I may point out here that Mysore has had very little irrigation development. The irrigation there is of the order of about 6 to 7 per cent whereas Madras and Andhra Pradesh have the privilege of about 30 to 40 per cent. In the north also, Punjab and UP have a very high percentage of irrigation development. I may submit here that the development of irrigation in the south and particularly in Mysore has been done in a somewhat indifferent manner. Mysore enjoys the advantage of natural resources. It lies in the Krishna basin. But with all these water resources at our command, unfortunately, all the proposals that are envisaged for harnessing the Upper Krishna Project are not being realised. In spite of our best efforts, in spite of the best efforts of the Mysore Government, in spite of the efforts, two former Irrigation Ministers, the water dispute between Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra is still unsettled. This is a very unfortunate and sad story to speak about the Government of India. The Government of India should take an early decision in the matter. The Mysore Government have already moved that

[Shri M. N. Naghnoor]

the matter be referred under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 This was suggested as early as 1961 But no action has been taken In 1963, the Minister of Irrigation and Power here made a statement making an *ad hoc* allotment of water Mysore has been allotted 600 T.M. cft of water, while Andhra has been given the lion's share As it is, the development of Mysore is retarded by an adequate supply of water So it is our duty to harness the water resources at our disposal to that end I know, when you, Sir, were the Chief Minister of Andhra, you and the Chief Minister of Mysore did your best to bring about a solution Unfortunately, this *ad hoc* allotment, the interim arrangement, has operated to the detriment of Mysore It is necessary, therefore, that immediate action be taken to refer the matter to the appropriate authority under the Inter-States Water Disputes Act for a fair allocation of water Mysore deserves by virtue of its natural advantages at least 40 per cent of the Krishna basin water There are normal conventions for allocation of water We have taken into account the famine conditions prevailing in the respective States the area shown population the cultivable area and so on But unfortunately I do not know on what basis Mysore has been given 600 T.M.cft of water

Mysore has already been utilising 550 T.M. cft Are Government going to give only 50 T.M.cft more of water for the prosperity of Mysore? We have got irrigation projects to irrigate 25 lakh acres I shall quote the figures, Works in operation prior to 1947 92 T.M.cft works already sanctioned after 1947 and which have come into operation, partly or fully, 280 T.M.cft Tungabhadra High Level Canal 19 T.M.C, Malaprabha 37 T.M.C, small projects under construction 65 T.M.cft drinking water 60 T.M.cft industrial purposes 50 T.M.cft For Madras, we have reserved for drinking water 5 T.M.cft

In the light of this, I ask are we to build up the prosperity of Mysore for the figure with only 50 T.M.cft of water? I submit great injustice has been done to us The time has come when we are forced to doubt the *bona fides* of the men at the helm of affairs because of the treatment that is being meted out to Mysore

I therefore submit that immediate reference be made of the matter, to the authority contemplated under the Inter-State River Disputes Act If no immediate action is taken, Mysore will have no alternative but to approach the High Court under art 227 of the Constitution and get a writ of *mandamus* calling upon the Government of India to take necessary action to settle this dispute Otherwise, this matter is going to bring disharmony and chaos between the Centre and the States It is very unfair that the matter should have been allowed to be prolonged so long In fact, when Mr Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim made a statement in the House allocating 600 T.M.C.T as an *ad hoc* arrangement, he also made a statement that there will be river boards constituted which will go into the question of distribution of water, but no action has been taken On the other hand it has been shelved

Secondly, there was also a proposal to investigate the proposal of diverting Godavari water to Krishna, because the Nagarjunasagar Project has been already unauthorisedly utilising the waters of Krishna without being allotted by any authority which was competent to allot water

I may submit here that the Government of India has also no legal standing to make allocation of water It is unfair that things are dragging on without any decision being taken Therefore, immediately an arbitrator should be appointed

According to the report of the Gulati Commission, action should be

taken to divert the Godavari surplus to the Krishna basin. As it is, the Krishna water is being diverted to non-Krishna basin population Maharashtra and Mysore are dying for water. There are 34 taluks according to the report of the Gulati Commission which are suffering from famine conditions where the rainfall is not more than 15 inches. I will just read a couple of sentences of the Gulati Commission report.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) You are drawing it away in the Arabian sea.

Shri M N Nagnhoor The Gulati Commission says

Some parts of Krishna and Godavari basin suffer very frequently from failure of rainfall during critical periods in agricultural rotation. Scarcity conditions then prevail. Land revenue is suspended and other relief measures are taken. On a study of these areas made taluk-wise the Commission has found that there are 34 taluks in which 75 per cent or more of the annual land revenue was suspended twice in 10 years period.

Mr Speaker Everybody has read that. You are taking away not only time. Maharashtra water also!

Shri M N Nagnhoor I submit, statement was made by the predecessor of the Irrigation Minister to divert Godavari waters to Krishna. About 310 TMC could be very happily diverted. That was the report of the Gulati Commission. Why is it that for the past five years no action has been taken? Is it because they want to complete the Nagarjunagar Sagar second stage also? It is going to be unfair.

Shri M N Reddy (Nizamabad) That is due to the obstruction created by the Maharashtra Irrigation Minister.

Shri Senavane (Pandharpur) The are very selfish people here.

Shri M N Nagnhoor I go a step further. Unless immediate action is taken, we members of Mysore will not participate in the next session. I hope Maharashtra friends will join me. And this is the last ultimatum we are giving you.

Mr Speaker We have only 15 minutes. If members are a little short and only make their points, I can allow a few more speakers. The only one remaining is that of the Congress Party. All the other parties have exhausted their time. The Marxist-Communists have sent a name. I will call one from them. Still if there is time I will call one or two others also. There is no difficulty. **Shri Kunte**

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Hapur) What about our group?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba) A reference to the seventh schedule, List 2 Entry 17 will indicate that both the questions of irrigation and power are State subjects. If at all the Central Government intervenes it ought to intervene in these matters and spend national money in national interest. If this position is accepted, let us see whether the Central Government is doing that way or not. If any state government is to be helped in the matter of irrigation and power, it must first look to the conditions in the country today. The hon Food Minister tells us that he depends upon the states to procure foodgrains. In case they do not procure sufficiently and do not give him foodgrains, it is convenient to import foodgrains from the United States and other countries rather than procure foodgrains in one State for another state. Yesterday or the day before there was a report in the papers that Haryana had collected 48,000 tons of wheat and if I mistake not they have stopped further procurement. This means that the Centre is not able to procure more from Haryana even though the agriculturist there seems to be prepared to give it. We find that the Food Corporation of India is not being encouraged for one reason or another by the States,

Shri Ranga: It is a wasteful organisation.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte. Maybe, it is a wasteful organisation but Shri Ranga also will agree that the states are not giving all the surplus food-grains to the Centre. Whether it is the Corporation or the State government, the Central Government is not able to procure more grains while at the same time all the States are demanding that they be given more food. Under these circumstances the Central government should reorientate its policy if it had not already done so and should assist only the deficit states so that there is no rivalry and there is no difficulty. That way the sum of Rs 118 crores which are being spent this year on foodsubsidy would have been better spent.

Coming to the inter-state water disputes, whether it is Krishna-Godavari waters or Narmada waters, these disputes ought to be settled, not on the basis of the capacity of a particular state to use the water or on the basis that a state had already started a scheme. What do we find in the case of Nagarjunasagar dam? My friends from Mysore were giving a threat, I do not want to do it. I learn on good authority that they have already started the second stage. I am sure the Andhra State will utilise that water usefully. But then the Andhra State will also have to realise that Maharashtra is a deficit state and if Andhra wants to be self-reliant in food, Maharashtra State also wants to be self-reliant and grow its own food and it should be encouraged to grow more food. But we find that a number of schemes put forward by Maharashtra during the Third and the Fourth Plans had not been given clearance by the Centre under the garb of the Planning Commission. Therefore, I referred to the 7th schedule, list II.

Shri Ranga: Deal with that guilty man there.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: 'Hon. Shri Ranga will have his opportunity and we can cross swords with him if necessary. The Planning Commission wanted to come in because the Government of India has the money and other resources. What are we finding now? There are States in this country where there are non-Congress Governments and they want a proper distribution of the resources at the disposal of the Government of India. The framers of the Constitution, in framing the Constitution, have put the best resources at the disposal of the Government of India, and it becomes the responsibility of the States to go ahead without the resources. This has got to be remodelled and re-modified. Therefore, in all these aspects, whether it is power or irrigation, the Central Government has to reorganise their policy, modify it, so that all the States are helped according to their needs and not according to their capacity only. (Interruption)

Shri Sonavane: Shri Ranga is in the habit of making a running commentary, Sir.

Mr Speaker: As long as it does not disturb the speech, it does not matter.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I need not have any protection from Shri Sonavane. I can protect myself.

Now, Sir, I want to refer to page 28 para 311 of the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It is about rural electrification, and it reads thus:

"The role of electricity in effecting revolutionary changes in the socio-economic pattern of rural areas needs hardly any emphasis. Concerted efforts are being made to extend supply of power to the vast millions of the rural population."

It is such a nicely worded sentence. But what do we find? This Central Government which has been running these three Plans for the last 15 years,

and is now thinking of the fourth Plan—how does it behave? Is it behaving judiciously? We are talking of 9 per cent of the villages having got electricity. But what do we find? Is there equitable distribution? Almost every village in the Madras State is electrified. I am very happy that that State has made that progress. Next might be Maharashtra. But what do we find elsewhere? Bihar does not get sufficient electricity, they could not put up sufficient pumps

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj) It is stepmotherly treatment for Bihar

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Same is the condition in Uttar Pradesh. Why is it? Because the Planning Commission of the Government of India have not applied their mind, and I am afraid my friends like Shri Tiwary, whenever they got something out of the Government, they yielded to the Government and allowed the Government to be injudicious in their distribution. I am not putting up the case of Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh against them. I am wanting a very real, judicious distribution and a proper policy to be adopted by this Central Government. Otherwise, the Planning Commission ought to give up its responsibility and the Central Government has to hand over the resources at its disposal to the States so that they will behave judiciously. On the other hand, the Home Minister thinks of bringing a Bill here, of putting down those people who want to secede from this country. Who would like to secede from the Centre, if the Centre will help honey and milk flow in each State? But if the Centre is going to be stepmotherly, as my friends Shri Tiwary from Bihar is telling us, naturally, the first thought would be self-help. Therefore, without going into the details of the report which is there, which says in a roundabout way that 9 per cent of the villages have been electrified so far,—rural electrification is said to be such a nice boon—let me emphasise this: let the river waters be distributed properly; let

there be judicious distribution. Judicious distribution could be said to have been done at that stage when the Government which has found that States do not co-operate in giving the people sufficient food, that some States are deficit in food, enables the States to produce their food in larger quantities by giving them power facilities and irrigation facilities first, so that the other facilities may come in later on.

Shri S. D. Patil (Sangli) Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I do not wish to take the valuable time of the House by dealing with the Central Government's role and the efforts they have taken in giving irrigation facilities during the Plan period to our country. Much has been said by all the Members with regard to the necessity of irrigation. 20 years have passed since we attained Independence, and we have not succeeded in making our country self-sufficient in respect of food production. In spite of the concerted efforts during the three plan periods, we have not become successful in this respect. Still we have to go to various countries abroad like America, Russia and Australia, spending millions of rupees, thereby hampering our own progress in many other spheres. In order to overcome this difficulty and make our country self-sufficient in foodgrains, we must provide all possible irrigation facilities and increase our food production. Cultivation requires irrigation first and then come facilities like fertiliser, improved seeds, chemicals, mechanised methods of agricultural operation, etc. But in spite of these facilities being provided, if there is no irrigation, there is no possibility of agricultural production being increased. Therefore, under any circumstances and at any cost, we must provide irrigation facilities. Then only we can expect increased agricultural production. We cannot ask our agriculturists to wait for the rains which are very uncertain, insufficient and which are there for a very short

[Shri S. D. Patil]

time in many parts of the country. Therefore, irrigation has become the essential thing if we want to have self-sufficiency in foodgrains

Irrigation is of three types—major, medium and minor. Major and medium irrigation is a multipurpose project, giving both water and power facilities. They are heavily expensive and they require longer time for completion. Therefore, their actual benefits are also achieved late. Many of these projects have started at the beginning of the first plan and still they remain incomplete.

In this connection, I would remind the minister of a project in my constituency in Maharashtra—the Krishna Canal Extension, which has been started in the beginning of the second Five Year Plan. It is not a very costly project. It costs only Rs 50 lakhs, irrigating about 50,000 acres of fertile land on the banks of Krishna river. Its execution was started, but it is left half-executed. I do not know why. I request the minister to see that this project is completed soon.

Similarly there is another project—Warna project. It is a major project which is going to irrigate 2 lakh acres of very fertile land. It has received the sanction at all levels—administrative as well as technical. I do not know exactly, but I learn that financial clearance has also been given. So, I request that this project should be taken on hand and started immediately.

13 hrs.

I would like to say a few words about the problem of Krishna-Godavari waters. The inter-State problem with regard to distribution of water between Krishna and Godavari rivers has been awaiting a final decision for the last 7 years. But it has not been decided till now and no fruits have been achieved. The Union Minister in 1963 made a categorical declaration that the 1951 agreement between the

three States of Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra is null and void and therefore any arrangement made subsequent to that is without any legal validity. Immediate steps were expected to be taken by the Central Government in this respect to bring about a fresh mutual agreement or to invoke the provisions of the River Water Disputes Act of 1956. But unfortunately, the Central Government did neither of these two things and therefore, the situation has become very critical. In this context, I would like to remind Dr. K. L. Rao of the commitment made by the Government of India solemnly on the floor of this House. Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power, in his statement on 23rd March 1963 had categorically declared, that Nagarjunasagar Stage II will not be allowed till the question of diversion of Godavari is finalised. But, Sir, to my surprise and to the surprise of the House it is now learnt that efforts are being made to install gates and thus precipitate Stage II even without the consent of Mysore and Maharashtra States. I would, therefore, like to impress upon Shri K. L. Rao that he should take a note of the seriousness of the situation and try to avoid any unhappy turn being given to it. In order to understand and realise the seriousness of the situation, I will give the figures to show what will be the position if the gates are installed. Withdrawals of water in Stage II of Nagarjunasagar without gates will be 264 TMC (1000 MCFT), and with gates there will be more withdrawal to the extent of 160 TMC making a total of 424 TMC. Looking into these figures the seriousness of the situation will be seen and what injustice is going to be done to Mysore and Maharashtra. Therefore, I humbly request the House as well as the Minister concerned to realise the seriousness of the situation and take immediate steps before the situation takes an unhappy turn.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He may resume his seat.

Shri S. D Patil Sir, kindly give me two more minutes

Mr. Speaker No Sir He has concluded his speech There is no more time

Now before we adjourn for lunch I want to make one thing clear There are three more names on the Congress side and one or two on the Opposition side also Of course after Maharashtra naturally Andhra would like to speak and I would like to give a chance to Shri Naravana Reddy and Shri Puri also If only these names are there they can all be accommodated What I would like to suggest is after these three hon Members on the Congress side speak and one or two from the Opposition I will call the hon Minister round about 2.45 to reply

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer) What are the names of the Congress Members?

Mr Speaker You are there The others are Shri Gajraj Singh Rao and Shri Chandrika Prasad We shall now adjourn for Lunch and meet again at 14.00 hours

13.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68—
Contd

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
Contd

Shri B. K. Modak (Hooghly) M-Chairman, Sir, the problem of irrigation has assumed tremendous importance in the context of the present alarming food situation Food deficits

have spread to most of the States and food debates in Parliament and State Assemblies are taking place frequently We are complaining and shouting against PL 480 doles while the Government has been promising self-sufficiency in food in no time But in spite of this the sense of national urgency is not reflected in the performances of the Ministry of Irrigation Had it been so they would have allotted a far bigger sum on irrigation projects during the Fourth Plan period

It may be claimed that huge sums have been spent It is true they have spent Rs 1300 crores in the three Plan periods They have set apart Rs 820 crores for the Fourth Plan But may I ask is it sufficient to meet the demands of the situation? I want to emphasize that this seemingly huge sum appears paltry when the immense dimension of the problem is set before us It is quite insignificant and incommensurate with the requirement of the times through which we are passing

With our growing population the created irrigation potential must increase many more times But with the vast sum spent in 15 years of three Plans the irrigation potential stands at 19 million acres only And even this irrigation potential is not utilised in full At the end of the Third Plan only 15 lakh acres of land could be irrigated from this potential, 20 per cent of the created potential could not be utilised In terms of percentage it may sound insignificant But this means that 40 lakh acres of land cannot be irrigated, though the water is there locked in dams In the name of paucity of funds the totality of process from headwork to field channels could not be synchronised Thus the water remains locked in dams and the farmer cannot use it That is the pitiable picture of most major and minor irrigation projects

The Government should plug this gap in utilisation of potential by quick synchronisation of totality of works of

[Shri B. K. Modak]

a project and for this adequate funds are necessary. So, if substantial funds are provided for minor irrigation projects it may be possible to advance towards increasing food production.

Next I want to point out the whimsical fashion with which Central funds are allocated to States, to vitally affected regions. I want to cite the case of my own State, West Bengal, in this regard. Allocation to West Bengal on irrigation projects during the Third Plan was only Rs 167 crores out of a total provision of Rs 572 crores on major and medium projects. This is 3 per cent of the total provision. All other States get over 6 to 17 per cent but West Bengal and Kerala remain lowest in the rung. The reasons are quite obvious.

West Bengal is a vitally affected region. Here the food deficit is well nigh 15 per cent and chronic, population is dense and the influx of newcomers unending. Two consecutive droughts have gone by. This State should get at least a serious attention from the Ministry in respect of funds for the development of irrigation.

I learn that the West Bengal Government have sent an integrated plan of irrigation demanding Rs 75 crores during the Fourth Plan. The plan is a bold attempt to attain self-sufficiency in no time. But this has been denied. Because of this refusal, work on many major projects is likely to be stopped half-way and the potential created would remain unutilised.

For instance, I can cite the case of the Kansabati project in West Bengal. Kansabati when completed will create irrigation potential to the extent of about 10 lakh acres. But during the long ten years of the Second and Third Plans, only one reservoir dam has been completed, creating a potential of 3½ lakh acres only. At present, just a little over one lakh acres of land is being irrigated, and this is because distributory channels could

not be extended due to paucity of funds. During a period of ten years, just a little over one lakh acres could be irrigated. I submit that this is a serious indictment on this Ministry. And you must know that because of this delay, famine is now raging in Purulia and Bankura, the command area of Kansabati project.

The second dam will create another 6 lakh acres potential and the West Bengal Government have asked for Rs 19 crores for this. But this has been callously denied to them by the Central Government.

The Central Irrigation Ministry had included this scheme as one of the four priority schemes in the whole of India and had recommended an additional sum of Rs 2 crores during the current financial year. But the Planning Commission has curtailed it to Rs 1 crore only. Can we ever call this a serious approach towards the burning issues of the people? It is quite well known that West Bengal gives enough in foreign exchange by turning 10 per cent of its land under paddy to jute cultivation. This is done under the policy of the Government of India for the cultivation of jute. But can we not demand that this loss of land due to the Central necessity be compensated by the Government of India by giving us more funds for irrigation purposes to wipe out the food deficit by intensive cultivation?

Coming to the question of minor irrigation projects, I admit that Government have given some funds but they are only doing lip service. Let me cite the case of deep tube wells. The performance of this Ministry in regard to supply of electricity to these tube-wells is a dismal failure.

In West Bengal, 1543 deep tube-wells have been sunk during the Third Plan. Out of them 703 are not working because they could not be energised due to lack of electric connection. Out of the remaining 840 tube-wells which are in working order, 351

can irrigate about 135 to 150 acres, the maximum capacity, and 499 can cover only 35 acres on an average. An amount so big as Rs. 20 crores has been spent to irrigate only 66,000 acres of land. This is due to bad planning and also due to lack of any coordination between the Department of Irrigation and the Department of Food. There seems to be no sense of urgency in the matter of planning and spending money. So, there is no co-ordination in this regard between two Departments. What is needed is greater coordination between them.

Another question that I would ask is this. Why is this Ministry so much allergic to the recommendations of the non-Congress West Bengal Government regarding the appointment of the chairman of the DVC, which post is going to be filled up soon? A major portion of the amount contributed to the DVC is given by West Bengal. May I ask why the name of Shri R B Chakravarty, a great engineer whose name has been recommended by the West Bengal Government could not be accepted? Is there any reason for it? I would request the hon. Minister to answer this question.

Lastly, I would point out the question of the protection of the Chandernagore town from the erosion of the Ganges. May I remind you that a solemn promise was made by the Government of India to take up the work at the time of the merger of Chandernagore with the Indian Union? I hope that this time the promise will be kept up by this Ministry.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Mahendragarh): It is admitted on all hands that irrigation is the lifeline for all purposes, specially at this juncture of the country's circumstances. I would further say that our national survival and honour are in the hands of Dr. K. L. Rao. Efficient Minister that he is, why has so much been said and complained about that this project is not completed, or that scheme has not been finished and so on? He may

not say it perhaps out of courtesy, but I would say that the reason is the non-co-operation between the various States and regions. This is responsible for the delay and non-execution of essential projects. States and regions consider themselves as if they are separate countries, not part and parcel of and as constituent units of one State of India. That is the whole trouble.

I have got concrete cases before me which are hanging fire for the last twenty years. They are not completed or settled because of this trouble. This was the reason why the plan could not be executed and have not been executed; otherwise, these could have been done very easily. What it cost one paisa to do it before, it now costs 50 paise to do the very same thing. Still we are not thinking about these things. On the other hand, we choose to be beggars asking for foodgrains from abroad. If we are serious and help our friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, and he is in his turn helps the people of India, the farmers of India, we would cease to be beggars. This I can say with confidence and experience.

As I said, food production is intimately connected with irrigation. I would urge only a few points. Take the case of Haryana. Some places are flooded and they cry there is that there should be drains while at other places there is drought and there is no irrigation available, and they are starving. I would mention about two places, the Rewari area and Mahendragarh or Karnal district. They are the worst sufferers. Why? Because in 1857, in the *Gadr*, the first war of independence, they wanted to turn out the Britishers. I have shown documents to all the politicians to show and prove that there were positive orders of the British authorities that people of these areas should be punished and victimised for this 'crime' and they should not be allowed to develop.

As Chairman of the District Board, I helped the Gurgaon district to have

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

small irrigation schemes, bunds and pucca works. This was done without and out self-help by people themselves and money was provided by the Punjab Government for Pucca works only I say this to show that if we are serious, we can get the things done.

Now take the case of Bhakra. A city has been raised But the papers are there The persons concerned are living It was we who stood up and said in the Punjab that this scheme should be there Why should the people of Haryana be now victimised? And how long should this victimisation continue? After much of our efforts, the Government conceded that Bhakra is meant for Haryana and the Bhakra dam would supply water and the Nangal subsidiary scheme would provide electricity to Haryana Now like two separate nations, Punjab and Haryana are quarrelling over this matter Whatever it is, the fact is that Bhakra is meant for Haryana The argument they advance is strange that because Bhakra is situated in Punjab, therefore, it should belong to them The headworks of the Agra Canal is in Okhla situated in Delhi, it passes through Punjab and then to UP It is, and is called UP Canal all the same Why? Also double the rate is charged when it passes through the unfortunate Gurgaon district This is on record Further, when it goes to UP the rate is halved

I would only submit that as far as the Gurgaon Canal is concerned, the highest-level engineers, Kanwar Sain, Khosla etc., approved it, but for 20 years it has been lying there, because as true successors of the Britishers, they must also punish these people of Mahendragarh and Gurgaon That can be the only answer; otherwise, for 20 years why should that drought-affected area be left like that with no water being supplied to it?

There was a scheme of Sahibi Nadi, the stream which floods Najafgarh and other big places in the Delhi

area. Breaches are made every year in the metre gauge line at 20 or 30 places. Crores and crores have been spent; according to my estimate, more than Rs. 50 crores have been spent in these 30 years on repairing these breaches reclaiming damages to Najafgarh and other areas, but Rs. 2 lakhs could not be sanctioned for the scheme. The trouble is that some of the affect-breaches reclaiming damages to Najafgarh, some area is in Punjab, some area is in Delhi and U.P. So, it could not be done. I need not dilate on this. Mr. Rao saw all the papers.

Shri Ranbir Singh, the Irrigation and Power Minister of Punjab, wrote to me on January 8, 1963 as under

"In response to a representation regarding sweetening the brackish underground of the tract of Gurgaon and Rewari area, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter under reply supporting this scheme to the Union Irrigation & Power Minister, Hafiz Mohd Ibrahim I hope the scheme will be materialised before long, provided the funds are available"

And then in his letter of 27th November 1964, Dr Rao wrote to me:

"I am returning herewith the papers you had given to me, regarding disposal of flood waters from Sahibi Nadi I made use of them during today's discussions on inter-State floods with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Rajasthan and the representatives of U.P and Delhi Administration The papers were very useful and I thank you for the same."

Director of Irrigation and Power, Punjab, Dr. M. L. Uppal wrote to me on 11-6-1962. You have a lot of valuable data regarding Sahibi Nadi. Send those data to me for analysis and study I shall do my best to carry water of Sahibi to Rewari area for changing brackish water during this season.

Mr. Chairman: The hon member's time is up.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Only two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Those two minutes will have to be taken from somebody else.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: These charges have been pending for long Haryana has been punished, especially the districts of Mahendragarh and Narnaul. While the rate of interest of works' users is 6 per cent they have been charged 10 per cent as victimisation and punishment (1857-1867). For 110 to 120 years this has gone on. When would this punishment end, or would this go on in the same way, and they would say no irrigation for these areas.

I am afraid Bhakra and Nangal may not benefit Haryana as conceived and meant for.

Mr. Chairman: The hon member must close now.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Even for the fertiliser factory at Nangal, you would be surprised to know, they refused to supply electricity. Is it in the national interest or not, that *karya kartas do like that?*

I would say that if we have to save our honour, respect and prestige in the world, we should all combine as Indians, and the necessary schemes should be taken up immediately. We should not think in terms of this State being superior and that State being inferior. Unless we co-operate we cannot get rid of these difficulties, and we would be beggars as we are today.

डा० सुर्ध प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : संचायति महोदय, किसी भी देश के आर्थिक विकास के अन्दर सिंचाई और बिजली का कितना महत्व है इस को हमारे मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं लेकिन क्या वे अपनी 1252 (A1) LSD-6

सरकार को यह नहीं बतला सकते कि जो सरकार बिजली का 73 प्रतिशत उद्योगों के विकास की ओर धीरे धीरे 6 या 7 प्रतिशत कृषि के विकास के लिये लगाती है वह कैसे इस देश को खाद्य के मामले में में धारण निर्भर बना सकती है। वे अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाते हैं कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। क्या खाद्य के माध्यम से मैं मही महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या तृतीय क्व-वर्षीय योजना में उन का लक्ष्य 12.5 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई करने का नहीं था? उन्होंने अपनी ही रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि महज 5.5 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकी है। उन का लक्ष्य तो बहुत बड़ा होता है लेकिन उस की प्राप्ति कहा तक हो पानी है यह देखने की चीज है। इन सब के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है। हम किसानों के प्रतिनिधि जो यहां आये हैं वह उन की कुछ दर्द और भा की बातों को मही महोदय के सामने रखते हैं, लेकिन उस पर किन्हीं दृढ़ तक वह ध्यान देते हैं?

आज राज्यों के पारस्परिक झगड़े, आंध्र, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, केरल, गुजरात आदि अनेकों झगड़े बहुत दिनों से चले आ रहे हैं। वे कोई आज के बचती झगड़े नहीं हैं। फिर भी कभी मुख्य मंत्रीओं के साथ कोई मीटिंग नहीं होती है और कभी मुख्य मंत्री किसी खास निश्चय पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं, इन बातों को से कर बातें बचती चली जा रही है। इसे कब धाम नहीं सुलझा रहे है? मैं खाद्य के माध्यम से यह चाहुंगा कि मही महोदय एक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करे कि 1967 के अन्त तक तमाम राज्यों की धारणी झगड़ों को वे जरूर समाप्त कर देगे। इस लिये भी कि स्वयं उन के पक्ष के लोग भी, सिर्फ इस तरह के ही नहीं, धारण में उलझ पड़ा करते हैं। यही नहीं यह बात यहां से राज्य में फैल जाती है। एक तरफ तो धारण निश्चय इंटिग्रेशन

[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन सगड़ों को फाइलों में रख रहे हैं। इस को यही लोग बड़ावा देते हैं।

मैं बिहार के एक चुनाव क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। आज बिहार जनसंख्या के दृष्टिकोण से दूसरा राज्य है। वहाँ अभी 52.7 मिलियन जनसंख्या है जिसको अगर देश की कुल जनसंख्या के हिसाब से देखा जाये तो अभी 10 प्रतिशत आबादी बिहार में रहती है। हमारे विकास के लिये जो उत्तर बिहार की योजनाये हैं उस में गंडक योजना की केन्द्रीय सरकार लेना चाहती थी। जब वहाँ पर कांग्रेसी सरकार थी तब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस से कहा कि वह इस योजना को केन्द्र को दे दें। मगर राज्य सरकार ने उसे देने से इन्कार कर दिया। आज वहाँ पर शेरकांग्रेसी सरकार है और वह केन्द्र से अनुरोध कर रही है कि इस योजना को केन्द्रीय योजना मान लिया जाय, लेकिन केन्द्र कहता है कि नहीं, यह सम्भव नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इसी वजह से है कि वहाँ पर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है। अगर नहीं, तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस गंडक योजना को जिस से उत्तर बिहार के बहुत सारे क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकती है, केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में शामिल कर लिया जाये।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के कुछ मामलों की ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब मंत्री महोदय हमारे क्षेत्र में गये थे तब उन्होंने देखा था कि किस प्रकार सुखाड़ ने हमारे क्षेत्र को ग्रसित कर लिया है। हम पानी के लिये तरस रहे हैं। अभी बोड़ी वर्षा हुई है लेकिन सूखी धरती ने पानी की बूँदों को इस प्रकार सोख लिया है कि खेती का काम अभी भी सम्भव नहीं है। उन्होंने भूगर्भशास्त्रियों को वहाँ भेजा था। उन्होंने उस का अध्ययन किया सर्वेक्षण किया और स्वयंम डा० राव ने गया

सर्कट हाउस में यह कहा था कि नवादा सब डिवीजन में करीब 800 ट्यूबवेल लगाये जाये तो वहाँ बहुत अच्छी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अच्छे ढंग से हो सकती है। मैं आप के माध्यम से डा० राव से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह 800 ट्यूबवेलों की योजना, जो उन्होंने बनाई थी, वह कब कार्यान्वित होगी, उस काम को वे कब करने जा रहे हैं ?

हमारे यहाँ बिहार में जून तक के करीब 30,000 पम्पिंग सेट्स के परमिट्स तैयार हैं, लेकिन पम्पिंग सेट्स न होने की वजह से सिर्फ परमिट्स बन कर तैयार हो गई है। आप कहते हैं कि 2,000 रु० प्रत्येक पम्पिंग सेट के लिये दिया जाता है। लेकिन वह कैश नहीं दिया जाता है। उसके परमिट बी० डी० प्रो० देते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि 30,000 एप्लिकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं मगर उन के लिये पम्पिंग सेट वहां नहीं हैं। हम ने 14 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की जिस से हमारे यहाँ करीब 30,000 पम्पिंग सेट लग सकते हैं। लेकिन इस को तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री ने बार बार केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आर्पित किया है लेकिन फिर भी इन ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार किस प्रकार सुखाड़ की चपेट में पड़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र को उन्होंने देखा है, उत्तरी बिहार में उस में कभी कभी जब बाढ़ आती है तो उस को देखने के लिये वे हवाओं में (वायुयान से) उड़ते चले जाते हैं। परन्तु इस से तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है।

मेरे जिले में एक मोहाने की स्कीम है जिस से 1527.50 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी लेकिन उसका काम इस लिए रुका हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर

से उस के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

सोन हाई लेवल कैनल कोयल नदी स्कीम और पुनपुन नदी स्कीम की ओर मैंने बार बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं पुनः उनका ध्यान आकषित करते हुए उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन योजनाओं को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ने।

तिलैया रेजरवायर से गया जिले में सिंचाई के लिए काफी मात्रा में पानी दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन अभी तक केवल ये योजनायें बन रही हैं कि रास्ते से पानी ला कर मोरहर नदी में गिराया जाये और किस प्रकार गया जिले को पानी दिया जाये लेकिन अभी तक कोई काम शुरू नहीं हो सका है।

एक अप्पर सकरी स्कीम है जिस से 92½ हजार एकड़ खरीफ की और 18½ हजार एकड़ रबी की खेती गोविन्दपुर नवादा, पकरि, धरावा और वारिसलीगज के क्षेत्रों में हो सकती है। लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट तैयार करवाई गई है उस में ग्राबिंग सेन्टेन्स यह है कि चूँकि यह स्कीम सम्भव नहीं है इसलिए इस को नहीं लिया जायेगा। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है।

बैंकटरमण कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि पावर और इरिगेशन के विकास के लिये एल० आई० सी० या रिजर्व बैंक से पैसा दिया जाय। मैं उस रीकमेन्डेशन की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाते हुए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में वह कौन-सा कदम उठा रहे है ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह अमरीका में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए ढाई हजार

करोड़ रुपये दो परसेंट पर दिया है उसी तरह यहाँ भी कोई कॅपिटल सबसिडी या लोन फार रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन दिया जाय।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से वाटर यूटिलाइजेशन यूनिट बना हुआ है उसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक पावर यूटिलाइजेशन यूनिट का भी गठन किया जाय।

राज्यों में जो स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उन के चेयरमैन प्रायः नान-टेक्निकल आदमी होते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस व्यवस्था को खत्म करने की दिशा में भवष्य कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस प्रकार के नान-टेक्निकल चेयरमैनो के अधीन जो टेक्निकल आदमी काम करते हैं वे उनसे कोई टेक्निकल एडवाइस नहीं लेते हैं और वे दे भी नहीं सकते हैं। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बात को दृष्टि में रखकर स्टेट्स के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों के पुनर्संगठन की दिशा में कार्यवाही की जाये। धन्यवाद।

Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry, because this Ministry fortunately is headed by an internationally reputed engineer, Dr K. L. Rao, who has been very well looking after the affairs of this Ministry. But unfortunately I may also mention that in spite of our three Plans and so many projects running into about 250 in number which have been completed, we were unable to bring a large area of land under cultivation. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that in all, about eight per cent, that is, only two-crore acres of lands is now under assured water-supply, whereas we have about 27 crores acres of land under foodcrops all over the country. That is the state of affairs during the last several years. In spite of our best efforts and large amounts spent on various projects and

[Shri M N Reddy]

plans, we were unable to increase the area under irrigation by more than 8 per cent as a whole. This is perhaps because our Government, particularly some ministers and members of the Planning Commission have given undue weight and regard to the use of fertilisers in increasing food production. They imagine that if we use fertilisers in a large measure that will augment food production without having to give much regard to irrigation. But as you know Sir without the basic input of irrigation, fertilisers cannot be used.

The second fallacy of our Government is that one dose fertilisers can produce 7 times more or rice and other foodgrains. It may be possible on paper in the calculations of those who have no practical experience of agriculture. But I come from a family which is agricultural and I know that one cannot produce more than 3 times by using fertilisers in the present circumstances. As a result of the land ceilings Acts and other Land Reforms Acts, the fragmentation of land is so much that we do not have large holdings. The poor farmers cannot get as much fertilisers as they require. It is very costly and is being sold in black market. Therefore the primary need for them is irrigation rather than fertilisers. Fertilisers no doubt help but irrigation is more important. So I request the minister to give more attention to irrigation and not depend on fertilisers which are not available in sufficient measure in our country.

Much has been said about the controversy created by politicians for their own ends regarding the Nagarjunaagar and other projects. I would say that we should take up all those projects which are in an advance stage irrespective of the region or the State. This parochialism, chauvinism and narrow mentality of the politicians is harming national interests. That is why we are not able to produce

enough food or good people, but we produce only petty politicians all over the country. Therefore, all those projects whether in Bihar, Andhra, Maharashtra or any other State, irrespective of the region which are in an advanced stage must be taken up and completed with utmost expedition, within a year or two so that we can make the country self-sufficient. We can defer all those projects which are not to be started or which are in a very initial stage. We must bring to bear some practical wisdom on our plans and in our approach and not merely tom tom about the physical targets only to say at the end of five years that we could not achieve the target which we never meant to achieve in the beginning. Let us be pragmatic in our approach to this problem of irrigation and food production.

Some friends from Maharashtra and Mysore were rather emotional about the Nagarjunaagar project. There is absolutely no second stage. It was never envisaged in the plan. Putting up gates is part and parcel of the first stage itself. If there is any such controversy that can be easily resolved by the machinery that is mentioned in the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. There can be an arbitrator for resolving it.

I would like to ask Mr Chairman as to who obstructed the plan to divert the so called surplus waters of Godavari into Krishna. When the central team for investigation and survey of the quantity of surplus water in Godavari went to Maharashtra it was the Maharashtra Irrigation Ministry, particularly the Minister of Maharashtra—I have great respect for him because he originally belonged to Hyderabad—who obstructed the survey and investigation. They did not allow the central team to do its work. These facts can be verified from the Ministry. Sir this should not be our approach.

Mr Chairman, The hon Member should conclude now.

Shri M. N. Reddy: I want to say a word about minor irrigation. We must give more priority, more prominence to minor irrigation and the provision that could not be made in the State budgets—they could only make provision for Rs 80 crores whereas the actual requirement is something like Rs 120 crores as suggested by the expert team on agriculture—should be given by the Centre. The shortfall on provision for minor irrigation should be provided by the Centre as central assistance whether within the Plan or outside the Plan.

Andhra though it produces, in terms of rice production, little less and it is only the third largest rice-producing State after West Bengal and Bihar, exports more than six lakh tons of rice to deficit States.

Therefore, having regard to the fact that

Mr Chairman: Please resume your seat now. Your time is up.

Shri M. N. Reddy: Let me complete my sentence. Therefore, having regard to the fact that Andhra exported so much rice I would submit that Andhra should be provided with more central assistance because despite Andhra Pradesh producing less rice it is exporting more because the people there have changed their food habits and that is how they are able to export to West Bengal which is the largest surplus State in the country.

श्री अन्नूत नाहाटा (वाडमेर) मभापनि महोदय, मानव प्रगति का इतिहास प्रकृति पर मनुष्य की विजय का इतिहास है और मानवीय सम्बन्धों का बदलने का इतिहास है। जहाँ तक मानवीय सम्बन्धों का प्रश्न है वह बात मैं अभी नहीं कहूँगा। जहाँ तक प्रकृति पर विजय का प्रश्न है, भारतवर्ष में हमारे देश में प्रकृति पर विजय प्राप्त करने का जो विभाग है उसका सभापतित्व के ० एल० राव साहब करते हैं और मुझे यह कहते हुए जरा अफसोस

होता है कि हमारे देश में प्रकृति की जो चुनौती है उसको स्वीकार करने में हम बहुत पीछे रहे हैं। मैं किसी क्षेत्र की बात नहीं कहूँगा यद्यपि मांगो का जब मवाल आता है तो उसमें हर क्षेत्र की बात होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं विशुद्ध राष्ट्रीय हित की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं भारतवर्ष के उस 80 हजार वर्गमील क्षेत्र की बात कर रहा हूँ जहाँ इन्सान नहीं रहते। कम से कम रहते हैं। एक वर्गमील में पाच आदमी रहते हैं और उन को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। सान में दो इंच भी बरसात हो जाये तो वे राजा भोज हैं। इसलिए उनको उत्तमी फिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय स्वावलम्बन के दृष्टिकोण से, राष्ट्रीय आत्म सम्मान के दृष्टिकोण से, राष्ट्र में आघात को पूरा पूरा पैदा करने के लिए और राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम रीगिमान को सहजहाते खेतों में नहीं बदला गया जो कि बदला जा सकता है तो हम कभी स्वावलम्बी नहीं होंगे। यह चुनौती है श्रीमन् जिम्मा हमें सामना करना है। इसके लिए कल्पना चाहिए, इसके लिए साहस चाहिए। हमें धागे बंध कर इस चुनौती का सामना करना होगा। दुनिया के रेगिस्तान-कैलिफोर्निया आज दुनिया का सबसे धागे बढ़ा हुआ देश है, इमरायल, मिन्न, मध्य आस्ट्रेलिया, उजबेकिस्तान इन रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में आज दुनिया में इतनी जबरदस्त तरबकी की है लेकिन 20 वर्ष बाद भी आज आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ विशेष नहीं किया जा सका। श्रीमन्, बहा केवल पानी चाहिए और कुछ नहीं चाहिए। और पानी है हमारे देश में, कोई भागीरथ की जरूरत नहीं है जो आसमान से गगा लाये पानी हमारे देश में मीजूब है। यहाँ की नदियों का पानी समुद्र में जाता है। हमारे उधर ही पंजाब में घग्घर का पानी जहाँ बाढ़ आती है, तबवाही हो जाती है इस तरह बैकार जाता है। यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है श्रीमन्, कि इसने साबित किया है कि इसकी तरबकी की असीम सम्भावनाएँ हैं। एक छोटे से इलाके में बंगा नहर आई, उसके बाद आज वह देश का सबसे

[श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा]

समुद्र और सम्पन्न इलाका है। तो यदि पानी इस क्षेत्र में आता है तो भ्रकेला यह क्षेत्र सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकता है। मैं आपके सामने आकड़े देता हूँ। इस क्षेत्र में 6 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है जो कृषि योग्य है और इस जमीन पर दस करोड़ आदमी बसाये जा सकते हैं। इन दस करोड़ आदमियों में से 5 करोड़ आदमियों को पूरु कुल एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जा सकता है और यह पाच करोड़ आदमी 30 करोड़ आदमियों को खिलाने का धान हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा कर सकते हैं। हम करोड़ों रुपये बाहर से भ्रनाज मगाने में खर्च करते हैं। करोड़ों रुपये परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च करते हैं। देश के धातम सम्मान को ठेप पड़जाते हैं। क्या हम में इतना साहस नहीं, क्या हम में इतनी कल्पना नहीं कि हम इस क्षेत्र को परिवर्तित करे, इस क्षेत्र को ट्रांसफार्म करे और लहलहाते हुए खेतों में बदल कर करोड़ों आदमी वहाँ बसायें, नये शहर बसायें? एक नया राज्य वहाँ बसा सकते हैं, एक नया आर्थिक राज्य बसा सकते हैं। एक और कैलिफोर्निया वहाँ खड़ा कियाजा सकता है यदि सिर्फ तीन योजनाएँ पूरी की जायें, कोई बहुत अधिक योजनाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं है। केवल तीन योजनाएँ यदि पूरी की जायें और दस पन्द्रह वर्ष में पूरी की जा सकती हैं तो एक नया कैलिफोर्निया हिन्दुस्तान में खड़ा हो सकता है। बाहर से भ्रनाज मगाने के बजाय हम बाहर भ्रनाज भेज सकते हैं, इतना भ्रनाज वहाँ पैदा किया जा सकता है। वह तीन योजनाएँ कौन हैं यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

पहली है राजस्थान नहर। मन्वी महोदय जानते हैं कैबर सेन को। वह एक बहुत ही कल्पनाशील इंजीनियर थे। भ्राजादी के पहले उन्होंने योजना बनाई थी राजस्थान नहर की लेकिन श्रद्धेजों ने उसको मजूर नहीं किया, उस वक्त की पंजाब की सरकार ने भी मजूर नहीं किया। भ्राजादी के बाद वह मजूर हुई। वह योजना यह थी कि दुनिया की सब से

सम्बन्धी पक्की नहर बनाई जाय जिस में 150 मील नैविगेबल हो और 600 मील सम्बन्धी वह नहर हो। कल्पना यह थी कि लूनी नदी से मिलावर बन्ध के रन में उसे मिलाया जाय। यानी मनुष्य की बनाई हुई कृत्रिम नदी बनाने की योजना थी जो करीब 70 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सींच सकती थी। भ्राज दस साल बीत चके हैं। 70 लाख एकड़ की जगह सिर्फ एक लाख एकड़ जमीन सींची गई है। वहाँ तो 70 लाख एकड़ और कहा एक लाख एकड़? भ्राज स्थिति यह है कि वह जो नहर है इस ठिसाब से पूरी की गई तो 20 साल और लगेगे और उन के बाद भी पता नहीं वह पूरी होगी या नहीं? राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने हितों को कुचलकर यह मजूर किया था कि एक एयारिटी बनाई जाय राजस्थान नहर को पूरा करने के लिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इसे मजूर किया जायेगा। जब फाइनेंस कमीशन गया था तो राजस्थान सरकार को कहा गया कि क्योंकि एयारिटी बन गई है इसलिए आप को पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस में करीब 13 करोड़ का वार्षिक नुकसान राजस्थान सरकार को हुआ। इधर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने आश्वासन से मुकर गई। वह एयारिटी नहीं बनी। 13 करोड़ रुपये व्याज के देने पड़ रहे हैं राजस्थान सरकार को। तो मैं पहली बात यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो आश्वासन है उन को पूरा किया जाय, राजस्थान नहर एयारिटी बनाई जाय और उस नहर को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाय। दूसरी योजना है श्रीमन्, नर्मदा नहर की और तीसरी योजना है जो इसरायल ने बनाकर दी थी—एक नल योजना जिससे गंगा, जमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी इस रेगिस्तान में ला सकते हैं और करोड़ों, लाखों एकड़ जमीन को सींचा जा सकता है। इन तीनों योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मैं

यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ राजस्थान नहर एयारिटी नहीं राजस्थान के इस रेगिस्तान को बदलने के लिए, ट्रांसफार्म करने के लिए एक इंडियन डेवट इंटेन्डिगेशन एयारिटी बनाई जाये। प्रायः हजारों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं इस एयारिटी के लिए चार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया दीजिए, दस साल के अन्दर यहाँ की धरती सोना उगलेगी।

इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता कि देश के स्वावलम्बन का तकाजा है, आधान में आत्म-निर्भरता का तकाजा है, देश के विकास का चार देश की सुरक्षा का तकाजा है कि इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए एक डेवट इंटेन्डिगेशन एयारिटी स्थापित की जाय। धन्यवाद।

Shri N. Shivappa (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I want to speak a few words about the misery handed over to us by this Government all these years. The representatives of our government have been visiting so many countries like Japan and Germany and other agriculturally advanced countries. What is it that they have learnt and brought from those countries? They have brought us nothing but misery. Some years back, in 1944 or thereabout when the war was in full swing, a thickly populated country like Japan was short of food and the people there were eating dogs as food.

But what is Japan today? They are telling something about population and family planning. They are spending a lot of money on that. That apart, what is it that Japan has achieved in agriculture? It is such a hilly country that it has no comparison to our golden lands of the motherland. Unfortunately, there is maladministration in our schemes. The heads of the taluka boards, district boards and all the persons who are the heads of these particular organisations give the pump sets under minor irrigation schemes to their relatives. With regard to the major projects there will be a contract between the Chief Minister or other

ministers of the States and the contractors and others. Thus, the money is going to dogs and to water. What project have they brought up? Have they turned out any solid work? All these are the questions that are before us. If ordinary things are started with proper administration by which the common man's grievances are removed, I will thank this Government.

I am not expected to consume a lot of time of the House because there is no time to make my humble submission with regard to the various problems which are haunting me and other hon. Members of this House, but so far as my State is concerned, I am very regretful to say that all the hon. Members from Andhra and others have taken a very vehement stand while commenting about Andhra, Mysore, Krishna waters Nagarjunasagar waters and all those things. How is it that this problem has been created by the Centre or that such a thing has been allowed? When the Centre is advancing money and has got direct control over this major irrigation project, why should it not directly deal with it? Where is the question for Andhra or any other man to ask for and question certain papers? Why should these papers be tossed about this way and that? I do not know why this procedure is adopted and why this problem is pending. This is a question which the common man or his representative can ask. I am sorry to say that local patriotism has been lost by this Government because people who have got their own problems have not seen the faces of these ministers in that area.

Now I point out a particular instance from my area. I come from a place called Hassan which is a prominent place of pilgrimage. Belur, Sravanbelagola and Halebed are known worldwide. There as long back as 1924 Sir M. Visweswarayya, one of the distinguished engineers and statesmen of this country, had drawn up a project at Gorur which was estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores. That

[Shri N Shivappa]

matter is pending for all these four Plans and has not seen the face of certain papers for clearance. It is regretful that that paper has again been tossed, even after the opinion furnished by the Planning Commission and the Water and Power Commission giving its consent. When the matter has reached the stage of acceptance, it is regretful for me to say that the Government has not agreed to take the matter directly. Though the matter is pending since as long as 1924 with the agreement with Madras, again the matter has been referred to Madras. What is the fate of those people who stress the point about the importance of such a project? I humbly submit and appeal to the Government about this

The Mysore central area, except for the western coast where only coffee and cardamom is grown and the forest area is located, the rest is a drought area and not even four inches of rain is there. The rain is not sufficient for an ordinary dry rice crop. This area covers about 5 lakh acres. Fortunately, the late Sir M Visweswarayya planned to see that this drought area was given relief by the construction of this beautiful project which will cover up not less than 2 lakh acres at the cost of Rs 20 crores. This negligence on the part of this Government is a matter which is going to be questioned by the masses of the whole country. Assurances are there but they are all false assurances.

I am not going to take any partial view with regard to Mysore and others but I have got to submit for the consideration of the Government how my learned Chief Minister is very meek and not capable enough to assert. Because Andhra and Madras will make a hue and cry and will sit on their neck, the hon. Minister will give more power to utilise all the benefits. They are saying that they are not going to give rice or anything that is grown there in ex-

cess to other States. They want provincial control to be there. Why should they get more finances and funds for that when their brothers and sisters are suffering in other States? Why should the Andhra people say, when they have got enough food supply, that they would not offer it to Mysore and other States? I would submit that if they are ready to release the foodgrains to other needy and drought-affected areas, they could be given financial assistance, if they are prepared to hand over their foodgrains to other States then we shall thank them and we shall say all right, let their projects also get some money. But when others are suffering when others are hungry, why should these people who have eaten well and developed their belly well be given more and more money for the Nagarjunasagar and Krishna and other projects? I just cannot understand this. This may sound somewhat parochial, but I would submit that I have no attitude of parochialism towards our brothers. We all belong to one country, and we thank them for what they are doing and let them take whatever assistance they want. But I would like to invite the attention of the Government even at this late hour to look into the particular problems which I am going to mention presently in the interests of a national outlook as well as for the solution of the food problem that we are facing in our country.

First I would mention the case of the Narmada valley project. There is an inter-State problem still with regard to this beautiful project. Why should there be such inter-State problems and why should the papers be tossed here and there? Is it a paper project that we have been expecting all these years?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should be very brief and he should conclude now.

Shri N. Shivappa: I shall be very brief.

Then, take the case of the Indravati project, Rs. 10 crores were expected to be given for that project, but that was not been given. I think that it would have solved so many problems

Our problem now is a problem of better administration with regard to irrigation. The present malpractices and parochial views must come to an end now. At present, in order to retain some political locus standi for the next elections, the people on the taluk boards and others give all the minor irrigation schemes for their relatives, if an M.L.A. or an M.P. or anybody else asks for such facilities we do not get them. This is how they are utilising or misappropriating their privileges. I regret I have to say all this. But I am mentioning this in order to point out the necessity for setting right the administration so that several projects could be brought to fruition and the food problems of this country could be solved

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, for their useful and constructive suggestions. I shall try to answer as many points as I can, but in respect of those points as are not answered, I shall communicate the answers to the hon. Members concerned in writing

First, I must thank the House for its unanimous support for irrigation as being necessary for producing adequate food. That is a very important fact which the nation and the House must bear in mind because sometimes we are accustomed to swerve to other factors

Many hon. Members have drawn parallels from Japan, United States and other countries. But it is very necessary for us to remember that unlike those countries, India has got very high temperatures and very inadequate rain-fall for most of the areas, and even that rain-fall is con-

centrated in a few months and that too in a varying degree. Under these conditions India should have been barren and desolate had it not been for the fact that it is favoured by numerous useful rivers. In fact, it is the services rendered by these rivers to our ancestors that have made this nation prosperous. That is why we hold our rivers in great reverence. The early snake-worship is ascribed to this

Shri Sonavane: Let us come to the subject proper

Dr K. L. Rao: I am only trying to point out that irrigation has received great attention from the early times and it has to receive such attention in the future as well. In other words, I want to emphasise that the fertilising waters of our rivers are India's greatest treasure. During the last century, the irrigation waters were used to break the chronic and very frequent and devastating famines. That is an important lesson that we have got to bear in mind. We have got to adopt the same attitude and the same discipline now if we want to eradicate the famines that occur chronically and also the other famines, though not severe, that visit this country now and then

In this connection, I would like to refer to the great saying of Sir Arthur Cotton. He was a great engineer who did yeoman service to India by constructing projects all over the country and was responsible for the banishment of famine from this country during the last century. He said 'Let us not abuse God that He is causing these famines by not giving the rains, as a matter of fact, God has given us sufficient rains. What we want is storage of these rain water and then utilising it when it is needed'. This is a very important observation. Even this year, take Bihar, for example. There has been sufficient rain to grow our crops. The only mistake we made was that we did not have storage reservoirs, with the result that the water ran

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waste and we could not have it when we wanted it

15 hrs.

That is why my hon. friend Dr Purī complained that the Mohane project and so many other reservoir projects should be built. I entirely agree. That is the only way out of our difficulty. Shri Mudrika Sinha also said that if we had North Koil project with storage capacity, we could have 2½ lakh acres in Gaya district under irrigation.

Therefore, it is very essential that we should have storage reservoirs. They are very important. If the waters are allowed to go waste, they represent not only waste of water but also an increase in the sacrifices and sufferings of the people who are subjected to the effects of famine. Irrigation thus helps us not only to grow food but also to overcome the effects of these famine conditions.

Hon. Members have said that we have not gone enough in this regard. I wish to say one or two words in this connection. Before independence, just at the time of the inauguration of the plan period, we had 56 million acres under irrigation. Today we have 88 million acres under irrigation. In the course of 15 years, we have increased irrigation to cover nearly 32 million additional acres which is really a very creditable achievement. The effect of this is that while we were producing at that time about 55 million tonnes of foodgrains, today our average production is 80 million tonnes, an increase of 25 million tonnes—merely because we have increased our irrigation. I entirely agree with hon. Members if they say that this is not enough. Having regard to the increase in our population, we should have had more irrigation projects, keeping in view our population increase. We should have programmed accordingly. Quite so. If we had done that, probably we would not have had this trouble.

For example, between 1956 and 1965, a period of ten years, we have imported 40 million tonnes of foodgrains. We produced in the country in this period 780 million tonnes. That is to say, we have had to import only about 5 per cent of our production. Nevertheless, in terms of cost, these 40 million tonnes of import have cost us more than the cost on all the irrigation projects during the same period. All the irrigation projects, minor, medium and major put together have cost us Rs 1460 crores, whereas the cost of the 40 million tonnes of foodgrains we have imported is of the order of Rs 1680 crores. This is a very important factor we have to bear in mind, that we cannot afford any more to depend on imported foodgrains. Therefore it is necessary for us to make up this deficiency within the country as early as possible.

Then comes the question what should be our minimum requirement for irrigation? What should be the area? We have 88 million acres under irrigation now—Why I am saying this is that many times there appear in the press the views of some people specially from foreign countries coming to this country that irrigation is not necessary. Thus they try to deflect the correct thinking in this country. That is why I am going just a little into detail in this respect.

How much is the area really necessary for us in order to ensure that there is no food shortage in the country? From my calculations I find that if we have 1/5th of an acre irrigation for every person in this country, then sufficient food can be produced irrespective of any other input. That is to say, for our population of 510 million today, if we have 102 million acres under irrigation, instead of 88 million now, we can bring about self-sufficiency in food. There can be no doubt about this.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to make up that backlog of 14 million acres at the earliest opportunity.

In addition to that, we must also keep in mind that our population is increasing by 10|12 million every year, which means again that we have to add every year 2 million acres by way of irrigation. We are set for that, and we are going to add that 2 million every year by way of major and medium irrigation. What we have to do is to ensure that the backlog of 14 million acres is also made up. This means that we have to accelerate the projects we have undertaken, and take up new projects where necessary.

Shri Chiranjit Rai made a very useful contribution. He asked why have you taken 500 projects? Why don't you confine yourself to a few? Why do you want to take up new projects?" As I have shown you just now, what we have taken up till now is not sufficient. Out of 500 projects, 428 are medium costing on an average only one crore and so on, and they will yield only 9 million acres benefit when completed. We are going to have them all completed in a short while. Put from 72 major projects which cost quite a lot, we will get a benefit of 35 million acres. That is a very large irrigation potential. Therefore, it is that we have got to take up major projects as well.

These major, minor and medium schemes are all complementary to one another. The hon. member advocated preference being given to minor schemes, and not to medium and major schemes, but at the same time quoted a number of projects, he wanted the Rajasthan Canal, Sarada, Vamsadara etc to be proceeded with. Every one of them is a major, not even a medium, project. We must understand what exactly is meant by major, medium and minor projects. Many members may be new and they may not know what we mean by them, so I will explain. A minor project is really an artificial distinction, costing

less than Rs 15 lakhs each. That is the only definition, and nothing more. Otherwise every project costing more is formed either medium or major. The minor irrigation projects are controlled by the Agriculture Ministry. There are two classes in it. One is underground water utilisation and lift irrigation schemes, which are extremely good ones. Utilisation of ground water is not a new idea, because we have got 60 lakh wells supplying water for irrigation. Nearly one-third of our irrigation source is due to these small wells supplying underground water. The only thing that is new is the invention of these mechanical rigs because of which tubewells also go further deep and take out water from great depths. We are using that also. We have got 12,000 tubewells in the Gangetic plain, and one lakh tubewells, of not so great depth, owned by private people. All these together give 5 million acres. Tubewells are quite good, because they supply assured water and can be located in areas like Gangetic plain, in areas like Narmada and some few places in the coastal areas, and they give water all round the year. But we have to remember that there is no comparison between them and surface water. Each is complementary to the other. It is not correct to say that minor irrigation costs less than the other. On the other hand, if you go into very mathematical calculations, you find that tubewells will cost more than surface irrigation, for a tubewell has to be repeated every 15 years, its life is 15 to 20 years, after that it goes out. Already tubewells that were put in the first plan are going out, we have to replace them by new ones. Therefore, it is not really a question of cost or anything like that. What is important to remember is that this irrigation water, whatever may be the source from which it comes from surface water or underground water, from medium or major or minor project, should flow into our fields. Our fields must be watered; they must be given adequate water so as to grow more crops. We have

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taken a large number of projects with this end in view and as I already submitted we are in the process of completion of some of them and we want to see that most of them are completed early. A few of them will remain for the Fifth plan. We thought that we should assess the impact of irrigation to have a complete review of the whole problem. That is why we are trying to set up an All India Irrigation Commission which will go and further problem of irrigation and further planning of irrigation in this country.

I shall now briefly review some of the points that had been raised by the various hon. Members. Shri Charanjit Rai, Shri Onkarlal Berwa and many others talked about the Gandak project, taking over the Rajasthan canals, etc. These projects are under very good engineering management, the engineers in the respective states are doing very well, there is no question of any engineering defects. Then, what is meant by 'taking over'? What the states mean is the financing of these projects should come from the central budget, they should not be tied up to the state budgets. That has got some force in it. We have been trying to look into this matter, it is only the question of finances. The tight financial position is coming in the way. But then it is very important that when we have taken a project like the Gandak project which irrigates thirty-six lakhs of acres, it should be our endeavour to complete it in the shortest possible time. That is recognised on all hands. The only question is, how to achieve it in the present financial stringency? We have to see how much more money should be allotted. That is the main problem connected with that. Otherwise, there can be no two opinions about the Gandak project and its utility. The effort should be to complete it as early as possible.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that the Bihar Government had asked the centre to take it over?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, the Governor of Bihar has requested the centre; the Bihar Minister is earnest that the project should be taken over. I have already explained what is meant by 'taking over'. It is not physical taking over. The engineering staff, everybody is doing well. It is a question of financing. I cannot be very plain on this subject. Suppose this project involves an expenditure of Rs 20 crores this year, it should be made available so that the project may be got through. On account of the present financial conditions in our country at the moment it may not be possible to give all that money. To that extent the project will be retarded. Perhaps what people connected with it feel is that if this project goes into the hands of the Government of India then the work will proceed quicker at any rate then they will be held responsible and one can criticise them more. That is the main advantage in it.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): What about the Nepali aspect of it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is not difficult we have got very good understanding with them. There is no difficulty about that.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): What about the Iduku project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will finish this and then take it up. I shall refer to the Rajasthan canal. I should not exceed the time-limit. I shall talk about it later.

With regard to Rajasthan canal, there has been a persistent demand from many friends, from Dr Karnu Singh and many others, that the Rajasthan canal should be completed as early as possible. It is one of our very good projects, there is no question about it, because it is going to convert a desert into a flourishing field. I do not know whether hon. Members have seen it, but those who have seen it will feel that the project should really be completed immediately. The desire would be so taking.

especially when one sees, for instance, the Ganganagar district, how wonderfully that district has been converted—a big desert going to be converted—into flourishing, smiling fields. Everyone would naturally feel that the project should be finished as quickly as possible. Fortunately, we have done most of it. On the Rajasthan canal, we have done 185 miles out of 250 miles in the first phase. That is, we have to do only 70 miles. The money that we have to spend still is only Rs 28 crores. Therefore, it is really not very much out of our possibility of completing it as early as possible. If we spend every year at the rate of Rs 6 crores to Rs 7 crores, we can try to complete it in the fourth Plan itself which is very necessary in order to utilise the waters to the fullest extent possible.

Again, as I said there are two difficulties in this matter. Firstly to find the money from the Centre and the second is to adjust it under the State ceiling. It has to come into the State ceiling. Here is an instance where the Centre is prepared to give the money but the State is not able to adjust with regard to the ceiling. We are trying to solve some of these problems the matter is still under discussion. I think it is important for us to see that this project is completed as quickly as possible.

Shri Amrit Nahata. Two-thirds of the staff are facing unemployment there.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon Member is correct, because, at the moment, the money that the Rajasthan Government is able to adjust is only Rs 3 crores, and so, while the Central Government has allotted something like Rs 7 crores, it is a question of their trying to find out how best to get over this problem, whether the State Government can adjust a little more, or—(Interruption)—I know the whole difficulty

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi) Even if it is completed, as you said, it will touch only the fringe of the problem. Rajasthan is a very promising State in the sense that you can convert all its deserts into growing fields. Then, as my friend Shri Nalata had said, there is the question of making use of foreign experts, particularly from Israel who have much experience in this field. Are you considering that aspect also?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is nothing to consult anybody. Indian irrigation engineers are the best in the world. If one says that Israel knows more on this then it is entirely a incorrect. What I should like to submit to the House is that in the matter of irrigation engineering, Indian engineers are the best. All that is done in Israel is this. The amount of water that is available if I remember aright, is about 16 TMC, it is a very small amount and they have got only a small area to deal with. What they are trying to do is, they are doing sprinkler irrigation, an irrigation technique which is a costly one they just sprinkle water on the lands, there is nothing mysterious about it, there is no speciality about what Israel is doing. What I am submitting is that there is nothing for us to learn from anybody on this score, the only thing that we must learn is how to get the money.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra) Then, how do you explain the wastage of money that goes on in this country?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is for the hon Member to find out. What I was trying to say a little more in detail was this but some hon. Members drew my attention to the other points which drew me away a bit. Now, if once we are convinced, if once the House is convinced that irrigation should have over-riding importance then you will find the money. But then when the Demands for Grants relating to, say, communications, come up my hon friends want more of

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telephones Then, another hon. Member says he wants more hospitals That is the whole trouble, If only the hon Members stick to the conviction that irrigation is the most important and that irrigation should have the highest priority, then, it will be very easy I was only trying to convince the House on that point

Shri Pilo Modu: We approve of that

Shri S Kundu: That is making the matter simple The question is this About 50 per cent of the money given to you is wasted, we said so How are you going to remedy these affairs?

Dr K L Rao: You mean in the irrigation sector? I do not know whether the hon Member refers to the Government as a whole or to irrigation particularly

Shri S Kundu (Balasore): In the irrigation department crores of rupees are spent What the Members alleged was that the waste is due to corruption owing to corruption large sums are wasted and sometimes it is done with connivance of the officers Ministers and the contractors and nothing is done to catch them Some projects are lingering for 15 years and corruption perpetuates a case in point is salandi irrigation project in Orissa

Dr K L Rao: You are privileged to say all that You must provide the money to cover up all these things and to achieve finally the object of providing necessary irrigation facilities

Dr Karni Singh: referred to lift irrigation He is not present but I must answer his point, because he has been taking a lot of interest in this particular project He will be the happiest man—and so also myself—if lift irrigation is brought into actual implementation He has been pleading for it for a long time and I have been accepting it for a long time, but still the lift irrigation canal has not come up so far because there have been so many opinions There is an

area called Lunkaransar, where there is no water even for drinking, it is completely saline The drinking water for that area is brought from Bikaner and given to the people Such an area must receive our attention first There are an excellent 2½ lakh acres there Earlier there were some complications about light irrigation scheme, whether pumping should be to this height or that height and so on We have simplified all that now and decided that we will take up a limited amount of light irrigation. We will take water up to Lunkaransar We will take a canal of a thousand cusecs upto Lunkaransar and we will take a small canal of 100 cusecs upto the Maharaja's place i.e. Bikaner to supply water and also for the industrial development of that area We have called for the estimates I am sure the estimates must be coming in in the next few months I sincerely hope that my officers would assist me by seeing that this project is started soon and when I come before the House next I shall be able to say that this canal has been started

Mr Onkarlal Berwa: said that we are not proceeding with the Rajasthan Canal because of pressure from Pakistan Actually there is pressure about the Farrakka Barrage not about this one because if we grow more food there they can smuggle it into their territory But actually there is no such pressure about Rajasthan Canal We are not worried about what Pakistan says so far as the development of our country goes

Shri Ganga Reddy: referred to silting of Nizamsagar This has come to my notice Actually I was trying to go there and see because I myself was not quite clear how it can get silted so much upto 50 per cent It is a problem which has to be looked into and the necessary precautions will be taken

Mr Eswara Reddy: was talking about the Famine Eradication Board and the Pullivendla project Famine Eradi-

cation Board is a subject dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry. He must find some member to take up during the discussion on the Agriculture Ministry's demands. With regard to the Pulivendla channel, I entirely agree with him that is a very good one. It goes right into the heart of Cuddapah district. It costs Rs 1½ crores. He should persuade the Andhra Government to make some beginning somewhere. I will also join him and assist in that

Mr Kotaki from Assam mentioned about lift irrigation scheme. In fact, it is a very good project. I am thankful to him for making that suggestion for raising a second crop. Assam has got plenty of rainfall, more than 100 inches, but the whole occurrence is over in 4 months and afterwards it is dry. The land is very good and there is plenty of water in all the rivers. Lift irrigation will be really valuable there. I am sending one of my senior officers to that area immediately to find out what can be done. We are very anxious about it and we want to see that something is brought about even within the coming rabi period.

The hon Member, Shri Lakkappa has found fault with me. I am sure he would not have done it if he knew the real facts about the various points that he mentioned. He said that none of the projects in the Mysore territory has been sanctioned. He must have known—I do not know how that escaped his notice—that Ghataprabha project that he mentioned was sanctioned in 1959. 1959 is pretty far away. We are today in 1987. Eight years back this project was sanctioned. How is it that the hon Member does not know about it?

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): Financial assistance has not been made and the work has not been completed.

Dr K. L. Rao: I am talking of the sanction about which the hon Member mentioned in his speech. Simi-

larly, the Malaprabha project was sanctioned in 1963. Another hon Member, Shri Naghnoor, this morning mentioned that the Upper Krishna project has not been sanctioned. I am surprised. This has been cleared four years back. All these projects have been cleared a long time back. Asking for funds is a different affair. Saying that all these projects have not been sanctioned and there has been a certain amount of partisan attitude is something different.

Shri M. N. Naghnoor: You have sanctioned it, but where is the water for the project? What is the water required for the Upper Krishna first stage and Upper Krishna second stage? Where is the water left for Mysore? I gave an analytical position of the project. You have allotted 600 TMC out of which 550 TMC has already been utilised. Only 50 TMC ft is left.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. Without water Government does not sanction a project. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please allow the hon Minister to proceed.

Dr K. L. Rao: I can assure the hon Member Shri Naghnoor that Government does not sanction a project without water. (Interruptions) The hon Member, Shri Lakkappa found fault with me for not sanctioning Kambadaguda and Bheema projects. Where are they? They are not even investigated, not even sent to the Centre. How can we sanction a project before we have seen it. (Interruptions) I am on my legs now. The hon Member has given his view points. I am only replying to those points. If hon Members could come and discuss things with me I will only be too happy to discuss with them and at least correct these facts which would only kill down emotion in the House. The hon Member said that Hemavati is a non-scheduled river and asked why should this project be not sanctioned. The fact is, it is a

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scheduled river Just the opposite is correct. Again, the hon. Member said that the flood problems of Mysore are not being looked into at all and it is receiving a stepmotherly attitude. The real fact of it is, the area that is affected by floods in Assam is 70 to 80 lakhs, in Bihar it is a similar extent and in Mysore it is one-third of a lakh. Even so we have constituted a Flood Control Board and a State Technical Committee and every project has been sanctioned. There is only one project which is a multi-purpose project, the Manchanabele project for which Shri Hanumanthaiya and Shri Njalagappa have been repeatedly agitating very much. That is a project for irrigation combined with protection of Ram Nagar. That project is costing too much. I therefore suggested that I will go there personally myself and see how to reduce its cost and bring it into fruition. Therefore to whatever part of India the project belongs, the soil of the whole of India is sacred to us and it is our intention to see that whatever happens to the utmost extent possible, all the projects are taken up and executed.

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati, I must submit made the best contribution. He has studied the subject thoroughly. One of the steps that he has suggested is the Ghaggar river Project. He is impatient with us. He is correct in saying that it is one of the best rivers in the country. He said that 40 lakhs of acres can be irrigated by lift irrigation dam. But there is no necessity for pumping. We can get it by gravity itself. This scheme is under serious consideration and investigation, preparation and I hope that a beginning of that project will be made very soon. It is a very magnificent project which will irrigate 40 lakh acres of land between Ganga and Ghaggar, which is the best fertile land in our country in the Gangetic basin. Its area is equal to the whole of Madras State and it will be brought under irrigation.

Shri Rajaram (Salem). What about people living there in the South?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not a dam, it is a diversion, because the river is perennial. Unlike the rivers in the South, the rivers here are perennial.

श्री बहाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : गंगा बाढों योजना का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण नही किया।

Dr K. L. Rao. I am only taking just one point from the speeches of each Member so that I may try to cover the points raised by all the Members who have spoken. Then, I have got to deal with flood, power and so on.

Shri Rajaram. The hon. Minister has all along been speaking about the rivers in the North. Now may I invite him to the South?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi). Before he goes to another subject, may I know whether he will throw some light on Upper Indravathi project?

Dr K. L. Rao. The hon. Member has not participated in this debate, otherwise I would have dealt with it. Nevertheless, as the hon. Member is a distinguished friend of mine, I would say that the Upper Indravathi Project is one of our very good projects which will supply water to 2½ lakh acres of land in an area which is subject to famine conditions very often. The hon. Member is taking a lot of interest in that project. I have myself gone over there and seen that area. The whole trouble is about money. I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Orissa and he has agreed that the project should be taken up and it is only a question of trying to get some finance. This matter is receiving serious attention along with other small projects.

The hon. Member, Shri Nagnoor, has raised the Krishna-Godavari question. I will couple with that the

names of Shri Patil and so many others who have spoken on this. First of all, I must remove the apprehensions of the hon Member, Shri Naghnoor, about water. The whole Krishna-Godavari discussions, I will briefly state, started in 1951. Until then nobody thought about either Krishna or Godavari. First there was a discussion when everybody was liberal in trying to adjust with each other. Madras wanted something and Mysore said "all right, have it"; Maharashtra said (Interruptions) I am giving the history in 1951. Nobody knew the extent of utilisation of the waters in their respective States. It went on till 1960. By that time various States were formed and, for the first time, in September 1960 came the controversy. Since then it has been there in various intensities. As a result of that the Government of India took some steps and, finally, my predecessor, Shri Hafizji, laid a statement on the Table of the House in March 1963.

Now we are going strictly according to that plan. Ever since the controversy arose and ever since I came into the picture the amount of water sanctioned for Maharashtra is 161 TMC (thousand million cubic feet), for Mysore 130 TMC and for Andhra Pradesh only 7 TMC.

Shri K Lakkappa: Before integration or after integration?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would humbly request the hon Member to hear what I say. It is very simple to understand that the amount of water sanctioned after the controversy started was 161 TMC for Maharashtra, 130 TMC for Mysore and 7 TMC for Andhra Pradesh. Out of the allotments, the projects submitted by each State have been completely sanctioned subject to the limitation of our finances. In the case of Mysore there was no such limitation also. For the sanctioned projects, the total amount of water now allotted so far, being used

in the projects in Mysore State, is 450 TMC and they have still got 150 TMC for which they can produce any number of projects (Interruption).

Shri K Lakkappa: More than 600 TMC

Dr. K. L. Rao: When the hon Member was speaking, I never even rose and said anything.

All that I can say at this stage is that the matter is receiving our utmost attention. It is under discussion. I do not want to say very much on the subject. I can only make two statements. Firstly, Nagarjunasagar, second stage, will not be sanctioned except in accordance with that statement and that does not arise now. Secondly, we have now come to the stage of adjustments. We have gone on talking, all that is over and now we are in discussions at the very high level in regard to this matter. I only hope that in the best interests of the country, a solution for this will be ere long found.

Shri Sonavane: Is it true that the gates have been ordered?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will request the hon Member

Mr. Chairman: Let it not be expected that the Minister can reply to all the questions of all the Members during his speech.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have said very clearly and distinctly that the second stage of Nagarjunasagar is not going to be sanctioned and approved.

Shri Sonavane: Does it fall under the first stage or the second stage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon Member may come to me and I will explain the whole thing to him. Gates also have not yet been approved.

Shri Chengalaraya Naidu (Chittoor): Without the gates how can the project function?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I said, not yet approved

The hon. Member, Rao Gajraj Singh, has very rightly pointed out the importance of expanding irrigation facilities to Mohindergarh and of seeing that Sabi Nadi and Gurgaon Canal Projects are taken up as early as possible. I entirely agree with him in that respect.

The hon. Member Shri Puri talked of Navadha tubewells. At Navadha which is one of our worst famine areas there is a very good layer of sand at a depth of about 150 feet and if we drill holes up to that depth we can find water which will be sufficient for a lakh acres. That is one of the discoveries of our talented Geological Survey of India. By using the tube wells we can exploit that area very well and the famine conditions there can be banished. I hope and I am sure the hon. Food Minister will see to it.

Shri Mudrika Singh (Aurangabad): What about the high level Sonb canal and North Koil Canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member was not here at that time. I had dealt with this already.

I am sorry I cannot spend more time on this because there are other subjects that I have got to touch upon. The next point that I would like to deal with is about flood control. Many hon. Members have not touched on this except perhaps just one or two Members. It has got to be remembered that in regard to flood control there has been a very great advance from 1954 up to date and we have done a lot of work in this field.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): The hon. Minister has not told us anything about the Narmada Valley Project. We are all anxious to know what has happened to it.

Mr. Chairman: It should not be expected that the hon. Minister would

reply to every point being raised by every Member. He is only replying to the debate.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As regards the Narmada Valley project, I would submit that that is again subject to a discussion between the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and at the present stage, I understand that talks are going on very well between them, and it is expected.

Shri Puro Mody: They will never come to an agreement.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That in the course of the next few months it will be possible to finalise something on this subject.

Shri N. Shivappa: What about the Hemavati project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Before the flood control plans started we were only having some very little embankments here and there in the country from the river Cauvery right up to Godak. We had only some simple flood banks here and there. But now we have taken up a scientific treatment of the flood control works and an enormous amount of work has been done in this direction and it has been possible for us to free one third of the area which was subject to flood conditions now. Anybody who sees the Kosi project at the present time and who has seen these areas during previous years would be convinced of this. I have visited these areas myself and I am sure several of my friends from Bihar also would have visited them and they would be out what I am saying namely that there is an absolute change of life in those areas and great prosperity has come in there. Similarly, we have yet to treat the other areas. So far as floods are concerned, at present, Assam is in a very difficult position, because we have not been able to do much for Assam. In the case of North Bihar also, we are having similar problems still.

But there is one point that I would like to submit in this connection and it is this. We have been constructing so many embankments and essential embankments and erosion protection works, but the stage has come when it is very necessary for us to realise that the maintenance of these embankments is also very important. Without the embankments, the banks are no good, and they are as good as not having been constructed at all.

I was very distressed to find this morning that there were 12 breaches in the Brahmaputra valley on the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. We had spent crore and more of rupees last year on the construction of the banks and on the repair of the banks, but again the whole thing is gone now. It is due to want of proper maintenance. People must rush in there and see that they are maintained properly. But, unfortunately, some people came over here for some political settlement.

Shri S. Kundu: Let him fix responsibility on the officers concerned.

Dr. K. L. Rao: What I must submit is that wherever the embankments or banks may be located, they must be protected and taken care of. It is only when we guard them properly that we can have protection from floods. That is happening in the case of the Kosi embankment. The Kosi embankment has been guarded very well; the river attacks it very violently at some places, but we find that it is able to hold on. I hope that will hold on for many years to come. But in the case of the other banks what is happening is that the moment the water comes even though it does not reach any appreciable height, breaches occur. I am emphasising this point here so that hon. Members may impress upon the State Governments and the State Departments concerned that the maintenance of these banks has become necessary. It is no use constructing 4500 miles of new embankments if they are not going to be maintained and

guarded. It is no use if starting with some simple breach here and there, the whole embankment gives way and year after year we go on spending money on them. This is one lesson that we have got to learn.

Now, I come to the subject of power.

Shri Mudrika Singh: What about the North Koil Canal and the Sone high-level canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I had already dealt with it. The hon. Member was not here at that time.

With regard to power, hon. Members have said that we should have perspective planning. That is quite true. In fact, we have got a very clear perspective planning on power development. In regard to power development we have done very well. Before the plans we had only 2.2 million k.w., but now we have multiplied it by five times. We are today having about 11.5 million k.w. But I know for a country of this size and for our wants and needs, this is not sufficient and we should have much more. In the Fourth Plan, we hope to taken it up to 20 million k.w. or so. We have also planned that by 1980 we shall reach at least 60 million k.w. of installed capacity. That is the absolute minimum required to sustain a modern civilisation and modern needs for our country. Therefore, we have this perspective planning.

Unfortunately, in the case of power, there are some States—nearly seven of them—where there is a heavy imbalance, where the availability of power is much less than the average of the country. It is very necessary to bring this up to the average level of the country; otherwise, when we are in the higher reaches of the power limit, it becomes very difficult to rectify the imbalance. Therefore, it is necessary to rectify it in stages now. We are taking steps for that, to see if some industries and some loads can

[Dr K L Rao]

be built up in those areas and we can develop power in those particular areas

Shri P. K. Deo Which are those States?

Dr K L Rao Giving the names will give rise to a lot of heart-burning

Mr. Charman Let the hon Minister proceed

Dr. K. L. Rao. I must accept that in the power sector, we have not been able to hit the target we had set. For example, this year we had a target of 2 million kw whereas actually we could achieve only 1.3 million kw. This kind of going back is not good. We had appointed a committee to look into this and they have submitted a very valuable report. Also I have asked each member of the Central Water and Power Commission to look after this matter on the spot, look into the problem that arises then and there and attend to it so that the projects get along on time and on target. Otherwise, we are losing a valuable amount of power in this respect.

One of the important aspects that come to the forefront in recent days is this. In many States we find that on account of lack or insufficiency of inter-connections, there has been a very acute shortage. Wherever there are inter-connections we have been able to avoid this. Madras for example, has drawn as much as 800 million kw hours from Mysore—a very big amount of power. It is as much as the amount consumed by Rajasthan in a whole year. That much has been drawn by Madras from Mysore. Similarly from DVC we are giving to UP for the last two years at the rate of 15 lakh units per day. Unfortunately, in the case of Orissa, this was not possible, if there had been more transmission lines, then would have been no necessity for even the cut that was imposed. If we had the requisite line, we could pump

about 7-8 lakh units per day to the Orissa grid.

In the case of Rajasthan, it stands isolated. It has no connection with any important place with the result that there has been heavy suffering this year having to bear a cut of 65 per cent on the industries for want of electricity. This is a very unfortunate thing. We are trying to take steps to avoid this situation. For this suitable inter-state links have got to be established as early as possible.

What happened was that we had to function under the limitation of funds. In any plan the cost of transmission lines must be equal to the cost of generation. That is the general rule, whereas we spent more on generation and only half of that on the transmission lines. With the result that this kind of trouble has come about. But in order to build up the regional grids and then an all-India grid, it is very necessary to have these transmission lines. We are trying to see how best we can meet the situation.

There have often been complaints about power failures, voltage drops and excessive losses in transmission. In the Indian system, the loss in transmission is about 20 per cent. That is to say 20 per cent of our power is lost in the course of transmission whereas it should not exceed as much as a developed country anything more than 10 per cent.

In order to look into these three aspects in detail and in depth and suggest remedial measures suitable for particular localities I am appointing a committee. I hope it will give us a very valuable report.

Now I come to the question of rural electrification. Hon members were very definite that it should be more. Quite agreed. The number of villages that have been electrified so far is about 63,000. I have been reminded by Mr. Charanjit Rai that we should have one lakh villages by Gandhi's Centenary. I still hope that that idea will be reached, but

due to force of circumstances we are now giving more priority to the pumping sets avoiding the villages. We have added nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh pumping sets this year, which is the largest for any one year. So, while we are happy that pumping sets are coming up, I should also be very glad if it is possible to see that the target of 100,000 villages is reached by 1969. We have to add only 37,000.

Some hon. members say that the number of villages is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and we have electrified only 9.3 per cent, it is very discouraging and so on. It is not so bad as that, because we have electrified villages with the largest amount of population. If we calculate the population, it is 12 crores, or one-third of the rural population; it is not 9 or 10 per cent of the population. All the villages with a population of more than 2,000 have been electrified, maybe there is some exception here and there which can be brought to my notice.

- The pumps and electric connections in the pumping sets get out of order, they require servicing, and because of this very often they are laid aside. I have addressed the State Electricity Boards to take up this work on a no profit-no-loss basis, to organise some units so that they may do the servicing and be of help to the rural people in repairing these things quickly.

The hon. Members of the previous Lok Sabha were pressing for a Central Electricity Council, that Members of Parliament may be there so as to advise on generation and other aspects of power development. According to their wishes, I have constituted a Central Electricity Council, and shortly that will be formed. That is where the hon. members can give their suggestions.

Dr. Karni Singh has again mentioned about the Palana project. Unfortunately, he is not here. It is estimated that there will be 20 million tonnes of lignite available there, of which the minable portion will be 10

million tons. We are not sure about it. We have requested the Mines Ministry to do more borings to establish it before taking up any thermal power station. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati has pointed out that from Obra project, coal is being fetched from distant Raniganj instead of from Singrauli. I find that the reason is because of the differences between the NCDC and the electricity department in fixing the rate of coal supplied. I am taking steps to see that this is settled. It should not stand in the way of utilisation of coal which is available nearby. The hon. Member Mr. Mayavan has talked about Hogenakkal project in Madras. There are two types of projects—Hogenakkal project suggested by Madras and another one suggested by Mysore; one of this has 1,000 m.w. and the other 500 m.w. It is under discussion and investigation. It is a project which has got to be dealt with carefully because it has to cater to the requirements of the Cauvery delta and one has to be careful about calculations about the availability of water for irrigation and simultaneously for power also. This is a hydro-electric project on the border which will be useful to both the States. We are going into it and I hope we will make some progress.

I am sorry Sir, I am taking more time.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister should try to conclude now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I was warning myself regarding time. I am thankful to the hon. Members for their concrete suggestions. There are a number of eminent engineers who are retiring, who have got experience of the whole developmental work for a number of years. We are thinking whether the services of these people could be given to the other countries which are in need of them it will be a valuable service to our brotherly nations. If there is any single remedy to arrest the cost spiral and carry forward our economy, it is through irrigation and rural electri-

[Dr K. L. Rao]

fication. Both these aim at energising the eighty per cent of our rural public and make the best use of our land and water. I was happy that hon. Members were one with me and all are agreed that these two aspects must be given the utmost attention. I wish to express my admiration and my appreciation for the excellent hard and devoted work put in by the Secretary of the Ministry and all the other officers of the Ministry and the Central Water Power Commission. Thank you . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारागमनी) :
चेयरमैन साहब- मं एक महत्वपूर्ण कश्चन
पध्दना चाहता हू जिम के बारे में डिस्क्यूट है।
आप उन वा खला करने दीजिए।

Mr. Chairman: So many questions have been answered. I see that many Members rise in their seats. Please allow me to proceed. I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 63 to 65, 128 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,45,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 65—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,01,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,87,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

16 hrs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 93 to 97, 142 and 143 relating to the Department of Communications for which 3½ hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

DEMAND No 93—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 94—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,09,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 96—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,61,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,42,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Mr Chairman]

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) "

DEMAND No 143—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COM-
MUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,15,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications' "

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkenal)
Mr Chairman, Sir, within the limited time at my disposal, it will not be possible to go into the details and a lot of things which I would have liked to point out. But I should like to refer to some of the crying needs which require a rational change in the P&T department. First and foremost, before we sanction this huge amount of Rs 256 crores to the P&T department I would like to point out the working of the P&T Board. In the report of the Department, it is said that the P&T Board and the Director-General, between themselves, are responsible for the development, maintenance and expansion of the posts and telegraphs throughout the country as also in administrative matters. When the P&T Board was first set up, it was with a view that it would function like the Railway Board, as an autonomous body. But now we find that the Secretary of the Communications Department is the Director-General, who is a civil servant, devoid of technical knowledge of the department, who is a rank outsider, and who is placed above the senior engineer and the postal officials who had for the best part of their

lives spent their time in this department. Without any previous knowledge about the department, this Secretary is placed above them.

I would now like to quote from the report of the Estimates Committee—report for the year 1960-61—which says

"It is high time that consistent with the responsibility and the social obligation of the department, due recognition was given to its commercial character by conferring on the P&T Board powers similar to those enjoyed by the Railway Board or at any rate the substance of powers enjoyed by public undertakings which may enable it to approach the problems of management and organisation with a more business-like mind and a greater sense of enterprise "

Till today, we are far from that objective. It was also pointed out that unequal status of the members was not conducive to efficiency. The inequality was removed in 1961, but unfortunately, it was reintroduced in 1966. The Committee also said that in course of time the functioning of the Board would have to be so arranged as to provide the service chiefs to become the real functional heads and the Chairman exercising only powers of co-ordination and policy-making. So, comparing this with the Railway Board, we find that the Board consists of seven members, there is one senior member of the Finance Ministry who has got the authority without any responsibility. And whenever there is any matter of policy, this brings in bottlenecks and red-tapism. There are a lot of difficulties in expansion and other progressive work in the department. I would submit that the present board be reduced to members of equal status. The Secretary should cease to function as the Director General and the member from Finance Ministry should find no place in the Board.

The members of banking and insurance, who have background of finance, should act in his place. The Chairman should be the senior-most among the 5, having a definite portfolio.

The reorganisation of the P&T Board has been promised by such eminent predecessors of our present minister like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri S K Patil, but till now it has not been done. If the present membership of 7 is reduced to 5, this would lead to economy, better coordination, better working and more efficiency.

Since P&T is considered a commercial organisation, having social obligations too, it is expected that its revenues should exceed its expenditure, its projects should be remunerative and the overall capital loaned by the Government of India from its general reserves should pay a dividend. If we look at the difference between the postal branch and the telecommunication branch, we see that the postal branch is a labour intensive organisation, having about 4 lakh workers and a capital of Rs 5 crores. It needs labour-saving devices to increase productivity and stop losses. But the telecommunication branch is capital-intensive. They have a capital of about Rs 350 lakhs, but it is not so labour-intensive. It needs its capital utilisation to have more productivity and better technology.

In a Welfare State, health and education are considered basic and social necessities. So is the postal service. In India during the successive plans, the limit of permissible loss on opening post offices in rural areas was raised because of the objective of providing even the remotest parts of India with post offices. Today few people realise that whenever one makes a telephone call or books a telegram or hires a teleprinter, he is being indirectly taxed exclusively for the running of the postal department, which is running at a loss. From 1951 till today the postal department has incurred a loss 9 times to the extent of

even Rs 120 million per year, but since both these branches are treated as one entity, the losses are made good by the telecommunication branch. On the other hand, telecommunication has steadily increased from 165,000 lines in 1951 to 965,000 in 1967. Teleprinter exchanges and subscriber trunk dialling for long distance have also increased the general growth by 64 times, which is greater than the postal increase. Now in spite of the rapid advance that telecommunication has made in manufacturing equipment, etc., still there is a waiting list for telephones to the tune of 350,000 against 150,000 in 1951. Is it logical or in accordance with any law or principle that to subsidise the losses on the postal services the telephone users should be asked to pay an indirect tax? The first step to avoid it will be the separation of the postal department from the telecommunication department.

If we go into the workings of the postal and tele-communications in advanced countries like Japan, Britain and Sweden we see that they have also thought of rationalising this. In Japan in 1943, after 84 years of telephone service, they had about 108,000 subscribing lines. By the end of the war, near about 1952, half of it had been destroyed. So Japan in its way to rehabilitate the telephone services floated government loans for telephones and telegraphs. It was not sufficient and, therefore, they thought of having a Corporation which was financed by the Government. This corporation was exempted from corporation taxes and it was free to subserve its own finances without getting on to the red-tapism and other bottle-necks that exist in our present structure of the P & T Board. In Britain, in 1961 they came up with a new Act by which the Posts and Telegraphs Corporation was enunciated and even till now it has remained as a new form of State enterprise different both from the normal government department or the normal nationalised undertaking.

[Shri K P Singh Deo]

Coming back to the difference between postal and telecommunication services in our country, we see that the losses suffered by the postal department are like a mill-stone round the neck of the expansion scheme of the Telecommunication Department which, if separated could give at the disposal of the Telecommunication Branch additional funds to expand and to make available to the public telephones and other facilities at a quicker and much cheaper rate

I would like to say something about the Delhi Telephones which we have in our capital today. First of all I must say, a large percentage of telegrams are being sent as ordinary mail thereby deceiving the public. Even if a telegram worth Rs 100 is sent it goes at the slow-coach speed of six paise post card so that the public is cheated to a great extent although the Minister categorically denied bringing a Calling Attention some months back and said that it was not a case of misappropriation of funds nor was it a case of cheating.

I now come to the question of telephone bills in Delhi. In case of non-payment of telephone bills a call is given from the Delhi Telephones informing the subscriber, whether he is present or whether some one else lifts up the receiver, that his line is being cut off. He is expected to maintain records of bills which he had paid for the last five or ten years to prove that he had been paying the bills in full. I am glad to say that the department has come out with defacing of stamps.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Since the time at my disposal is very short, I will switch over from Delhi Telephones to my State of Orissa. Although the postal side of my State has been given the status of a Post-Master-General the engineering side

of the department is non-existent. For want of time I am not able to deal with it in detail. So, I would request the Minister of Communications to go through the cut motions which I have moved so that he will come to know some of our crying needs or pressing problems. During the last March session also I had demanded certain facilities for the Orissa circle. Dhenkanal and Kalahandi districts have been suffering a lot due to delay in the conveyance of postal articles. So I would request the Minister to introduce mail motor service and thereby increase the efficiency. The coal-mining area of Talchur and the nearby vast industrial areas are put to considerable hardship because of the delay and shortage of hands in the postal department.

Before concluding I would like to refer to the work to rule' struggle which the telegraphists have launched for 86 epic days. They were assured by the hon. Minister that a one-man arbitrator would go into their demands. That assurance is yet to be implemented. I hope he will look into it.

Then, the houses of class 3 and class 4 employees are in a deplorable condition. The hon. Minister of State, Shri Gujral had gone and seen for himself that accommodation meant for 400 people is used by 1,400 people. Though he has promised to do something in the matter, that remains unfulfilled so far. In Orissa a lot of extensions and alterations are needed to the existing post offices, because they were constructed 20 years ago or even earlier and are paying rent to P.W.D. Yet, it has not been attended to.

Since for want of time I could not deal with all the topics I wanted to, I would request the hon. Minister to go through the cut motions which I have moved and do something for Orissa, which is a backward State. I also thank you, Sir, for giving me an

opportunity to participate in this debate.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): Mr. Chairman, we all know that P & T is the biggest organisation, next only to the railways, not only in the matter of its size but also in the service that it does to the people. This department is spread all over the country and I think it is more widespread than the railways. It has got greater importance because it serves the cause of the poor in the remote areas. It gives employment to 5 lakhs of people. Of course, that should not give us satisfaction because if it is more well-managed it can give employment to another 5 lakhs people without much difficulty.

The Postal department has done very commendable work in all spheres of work and for that I must congratulate that department. It has made its contribution and impact felt in administration, defence, education, commerce and industry, transportation and earning of foreign exchange. It has done really commendable work. On the banking side also it has a very good record. The percentage of defalcation and fraud in the banking side of the postal department is very much less, compared with other banking corporations, which is praiseworthy. Also, it pursues cases of defalcation and fraud to the maximum extent possible and ensures that the money is actually realised.

I will tell you and the House a very interesting story. A defalcation case against a gentleman and his family, who contested against me in the last election, was going on for the last six months. He had defrauded the department to the tune of Rs. 25,000. I am glad that Shri Ranga is here. He gave a ticket to that man who thought that as he defrauded the Postal Department he would also defraud the voters and would get victory for them. But the people realised it and the man forfeited his security in spite of the biggest backing from their end and

the maximum amount of money spent by them. Still, knowing full well that he is going to be an MP, the Postal Department did not slacken its endeavour in realising the money due to them. Ultimately, only a few days back the man has been finally convicted and it has been found that neither he could defraud the bank nor the voters.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): What about the money?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Money certainly will come.

An hon. Member: He wants to know his name.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: He knows it; he is his party-man. He has given him the ticket. He contested against me from the Pupri parliamentary constituency. He can find out the name. Why should I give him the name?

I must tell you that the condition of the Postal Department employees is not good. They need more amenities and more care.

I quite agree with my hon. friend, who has just now spoken before me, that the Board must be further strengthened and must be given more powers. There is no doubt about it. But just as in the railways there is the RPF for the safety of stations and other things, there must also be armed persons to safeguard the post offices where huge amounts of money and public property are there. Unfortunately, there is no such arrangement made by the Postal Department. I will request our very efficient and able Minister to take note of it. In many post offices where I have gone they have personally told me that this is their position.

Their living conditions also need a little care. They do not have houses. They have to live in a very humble way, much lower than they need. Their amenities are not there. So, I

[Shri Shashi Ranjan]

will request the Minister to look into the matter

There are certain grievances of the accounts branch of the Postal Department. I think I will pass them on to the Mins^{tr} who will give a hearing to it and see if there is reason in that. He must look into it.

Then, I would like to say a few words regarding the increase in postal rates and about services. Every time when there has been an increase in postal rates, the ministers, right from Shri Kidwai, assure the House and the people that all the letters will be sent by air but I think most of the letters are not being sent by air. There is delay in the matter of delivery of letters of three to four days even from here to Patna, Muzaffarpur etc which are district headquarters. With the increase in the rate I hope the Minister will fulfil that assurance and he will see to it that letters reach early.

Express delivery letters have absolutely no meaning. You will also bear out with me that express delivery has no meaning. It takes more of stamps but the purpose is completely lost, no special care is being taken.

Many people while speaking on the Budget have said about the increase in the postal rate for newspapers. Really it is very pinching. It must be viewed with very seriousness that in a country which is developing and wants to develop its education and way of life we should increase the postal rate from 2 paise to 5 paise for 100 grams and from 3 paise to 10 paise for 200 or 250 grammes.

These things must be looked into.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I have not yet touched the other part of the work

of this Ministry. I would request you to give me some more time.

Mr. Chairman: Only 3 hours have been allotted for the whole debate.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I am the first speaker from my party. So, you may kindly give me some more time.

I hope that the hon Minister will do something about the postal rates for newspapers. There are many newspapers which are priced at only 3 p but we find that they have to bear a postal rate of 5 p. This speaks very badly of our postal system. This is a matter which deserves consideration.

I would request him also to see that juvenile literature gets priority.

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon Minister will appreciate these things.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Yes juvenile literature must get priority.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: After having spoken about the Postal Department, I must say now that the condition of the tele communications is very hopeless. Of course, the lines and services have increased enormously, but in the same proportion efficiency has decreased. You will bear me out when I say what it matters to get a telephone call matured and how discourteously the subscriber, be he a Member of Parliament or anybody else, is treated by the Telephone Department. The improvement in the tele-communication system during the last twenty years cannot be said to be adequate. Often, it is a well stated fact that a letter reaches its destination earlier than a telegram. As such the telegram does not serve the purpose for which it is meant, even though it is a very costly affair to book a telegram. Similarly, the irksome experience of waiting for a telephone call to mature is also a well known thing.

Everybody knows it very well Similarly, to have a telephone connection is also a very big achievement Everybody knows that there is a long queue of persons waiting at several places to get telephone connections I feel that if more equipment could be manufactured at Bangalore by the ITI and the BEL and more connections could be given, it will certainly give more employment to the people and it will also bring in more revenue to the public exchequer

I shall now try to sum up But I do not know whether I shall be able to sum up because I have many things still to say

The failure of the communication system in certain parts of the country is an every day affair Our telecommunication system is mostly dependent on physical lines, overhead or underground Faults develop here and there every now and then and the whole communication system fails in that area for the period till the fault is cleared Also, there is the theft of wires, sabotage and fractures or breakages of lines due to natural calamities etc thereby affecting the physical system of communication There may be several carrier channels on one physical line be it overhead or underground coaxial cable If the overhead line or coaxial cable fails along with it fails the entire system of 30 or 40 carrier channels that go over it This is happening because the maintenance of such a vast physical system is very hard indeed For example, the communication between Delhi and Calcutta is now dependent on the physical system only

I would submit that telecommunication can be well divided into the physical system and the wireless, and the wireless system can be further subdivided into high frequency and microwave systems I can understand that the introduction of the microwave system is a costly affair, and since the microwave equipment is not being manufactured here, we

may have to spend a lot of foreign exchange on it But since the BEL is manufacturing high frequency and very high frequency equipment, I do not know why the system cannot be introduced very easily in our country

I shall tell you one very concrete example about how the v.h.f system is being worked An estimate for linking up Patna and Muzaffarpur with a repeater station at Bhagavanpur was sanctioned in 1964-65 The equipment for this was received more than a year back But the system has remained uncommissioned as yet for want of masts I am told that three masts are required For want of these masts, the matter is being kept in abeyance for the last more than two years I had written to the hon. Minister and pointed out that these masts did not involve much of technical know-how and they could be manufactured anywhere But the hon. Minister replied to me that they had ordered it through the BEL on one Calcutta firm The Calcutta firm had manufactured those masts But since they owed some money to the State Bank of India, the State Bank forfeited those masts and they were not made available to us Then Government ordered another set of masts I could not understand the logic behind this action Where was the need to place a fresh order for masts when by paying the money to the State Bank those masts under their custody could have been released and the project completed and commissioned? Because the money was not paid, the State Bank did not release the masts Still the matter is hanging fire because they have ordered new masts This appears to be very funny

Our Minister comes from Bihar When he comes to Patna, I will ask him to book a call to Muzaffarpur He will find for days together, the call does not materialise From here to Patna, there is a direct line with 10 channels

Shri Rajaram: Is it possible for him to book a call from here to Madras?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: It may not be.

From here to Patna there is a direct line with 10 channels. Most of the time they remain idle. I cannot understand where is the fun in having 10 lines. The VHF is also very important from the point of view of our security and defence. So there must be a duplicate system of VHF and HF along with physical lines.

In these days when other countries are advancing at a rapid pace in the matter of tele-communications, we cannot lag behind. Of course, on record we have increased our lines enormously. But along with that the services have deteriorated in the same proportion. I would request the Minister to improve upon the service. At least he must see that once a call is booked, it materialises within 24 hours. But as it is, for days together, it does not. At 12 o'clock in the night, they ring up the man who has booked the call and say that the call is cancelled and he has to book a fresh call. I cannot understand it. When it is an ordinary call, you cannot get it for days.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now. The Minister has certainly followed it with interest.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Then I will take some other opportunity. I will also meet the Minister personally and explain to him what I actually mean. I thought that being the first speaker from this side I would get at least 25-30 minutes, and so I had come prepared with notes. But I am sorry I am nipped in the bud itself.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The Minister in charge of this Ministry, Dr. Ram Subhag, as we all know, is a very able and hard-working man. But however capable he may be, I think with his preoccupation with multifarious activities, he is not able to spare much time for the management of this department. Even the little time he has is, I am sorry to

say, being mostly devoted for the promotion of Hindi in the department, with the result that the management of this service has gone from bad to worse.

Even a perusal of the audit reports show that the same types of omissions and same types of negligence are committed repeatedly in spite of audit objections. Without going into detail, I would draw attention to one remark on p. 14 of the audit report for the current year where it is stated:

"The total number of objections raised upto 1964-65 and remaining unsettled at the end of August 1966 was 61,369 involving an amount of Rs. 10.13 crores."

Though to a member of the Bhim Club, this is a small amount, I think in reality this is a very big sum. It is time that the Government see that these things are rectified and the record is put straight.

I say this because when this department was handed down to us by the British, it was quite a well-knit and organised undertaking, and there were enough checks and counter-checks in the department itself. So, how do these anomalies occur in the administration of this department, incurring such huge losses? This amount should be made good, and I think the Minister should pay some attention to recover the losses.

This department deserves condemnation in the strongest terms for accumulation of arrears with regard to telephone dues. It is really very strange that dues in respect of bills issued up to 31st March, 1966 were in arrears to the extent of Rs. 6.11 crores on 1st July, 1966. How such a huge amount is being allowed to accumulate really I am at a loss to understand. Actually, in Delhi alone a total number of 55 subscribers were allowed a large amount of arrears. The most interesting part is that they have not paid dues ranging from one to

seven years, and even after seven years their telephones were not disconnected. This is pointed out by audit.

In my home town of Tiruchengode, every month, even before the due date, we receive repeated calls, insistent demands verging on harassment, that the bill should be paid within the stipulated time.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): That is Madras efficiency, this is Delhi inefficiency.

Shri S. Kandappan: I wish other parts of the country get the Madras efficiency in this matter. The bills have to be paid within a month. If they do not pay I do not know why action is not taken against them.

Actually it was brought to my notice that in one place in Salem even after the dues were paid the telephones were disconnected. It was a factory. When there were some wide fluctuations in the market and there were hectic calls to be put through to sales managers etc at various places suddenly they found that their telephones were disconnected. They thought it was out of order. The matter was reported. After some time they were told that it was disconnected for not paying the dues. They immediately rushed to the authorities with the receipt, but it took some time for the authorities to trace whether they had paid the bill or not, and the telephones were connected only the next day. In fact, damage to the business was already done, and not even an apology was offered to that firm. When such is the position in some cases, this kind of non-payment is allowed in Delhi and other places. I do not want to attribute any motives but really this is the height of inefficiency and it must be rectified within the shortest possible time.

The Minister should also see whether there is any liaison between those who issue the bills and those

who collect the money. If there is no liaison, it is high time this is rectified. There is no point in harassing the man if the bill has been paid on the one hand, while you are allowing, on the other, Rs 6½ crores of arrears in the case of some other people, the privileged class. Really I envy those people as a telephone user, but at the same time regret that I have to foot their bill.

Shri Nambiar: There are more VIPs in Delhi than common citizens.

Shri S. Kandappan: Let them all be treated equally.

I find at page 28 in this report:

Telephone Directories in Regional Languages—It has been decided to bring out telephone directories in regional languages (other than Hindi) through private publishers under licence issued by the Department.

I do not know why it has not been done so far and only now the Government is thinking of bringing out these things. It is strange that whenever these are published in the national languages first it is done in Hindi and then only it is taken up after a lapse of sometime in other languages. I am at a loss to understand why there should be this time lag. Perhaps they want the other languages to be kept at a respectable distance behind Hindi in order to enhance the prestige of Hindi. It is very objectionable. It can be done simultaneously in all the languages. What harm is there? How can the department afford to neglect basic things? I am very sorry to observe this. Government should see that as far as possible all the languages should be accommodated and in all the regions, the directories should be brought out in the regional languages.

There is a provision to give telegrams in all the languages in the Devanagari script. It is impossible as far as Tamil is concerned to use the

[Shri S Kandappan]

Devanagari script I am a student of language and I know what I am talking about With a little modification it is possible to introduce that script for other languages but not for Tamil I would challenge the Minister to show a single instance where Tamil message was transmitted through the Devanagari script At least in Tamilnad there should be some provision for people to transmit messages through their own language When the late lamented Dr Subbarayan was the Minister of Communications, he came down to Madras and it was demonstrated to him by an employee of the telegraph department how the messages in Tamil could easily and quickly be transmitted and he promised to look into the matter Unfortunately he is no more there I would request the hon Minister to see that this is done Even conceding that Devanagari could be used for Tamil messages, there will be hardly a few hundred people who are well versed with that script but hardly any person is ignorant of the Roman script Therefore, I would suggest meanwhile that the Government may permit the use of the Roman script with necessary modification for transmitting messages in Tamil.

A lot of wasteful and unnecessary expenditure goes on in the department due to duplication of work owing to bilingualism Government should rectify this It is a public undertaking and profit should be the motive, or at least no-profit-no-loss should be the basis of its working If that is so, why should they go on unnecessarily incurring this expenditure? They are not doing anything to rectify these losses They are because of this bilingualism duplicating all the work and incurring a lot of avoidable expenditure I mean the use of Hindi They have got a good number of Hindi typewriters but they have not discarded nor could they discard the English typewriters which are already there It is double work. A lot of accounts are maintained

simultaneously in Hindi and English. Is there any sense in putting up some sign boards in a remote corner of Tamilnad in Hindi? Is it not an insult and a humiliation to the Tamilians to put up huge signboards in Hindi in the heart of Tamilnad? If at all, the Government can argue that they want to run this department in the language of the people, then it must be run really in the language of the people You cannot equate Hindi with the language of the people It would be a travesty of truth to say that Hindi is the language of the people of this country Even fanatic protagonists who plead the cause of Hindi will concede the point that more than half the population of India is not two-thirds is alien to Hindi. So, what is the purpose in saying that they are running the department in the language of the people? If this is the case I would insist that bilingualism should be English and the regional language of the particular region and not English and Hindi everywhere We cannot accept English and Hindi everywhere The Government should really give serious thought to this basic proposition There is no meaning in brushing aside my argument as very unpatriotic or that it is the DMK way of looking at things I am speaking what I feel from the bottom of my heart Unless you make us feel that we belong to this country, really there cannot be any real unity in this country So, I would urge upon the Minister to make a beginning in this matter, if they want to keep bilingualism in this department, let it be English and the regional language of that particular region Otherwise, there is no meaning in claiming that they are supporting the popular languages and giving scope for the language of the people in the particular regions

Before I conclude, I would like the hon Minister to let me know one thing If not exactly, at least tentatively, let him make a calculation and say what is the total amount of money

that is being spent for the purpose of propagation of Hindi in this department, which is not the business of this department.

With these words, I conclude.

17 hrs.

श्री ना० नि० बटेल (बलसार) : सभापति महोदय, कम्यूनिकेसंस मिनिस्ट्री की यागों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और कुछ थोड़े सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ सब लोग बातें करते हैं कि काम अच्छा नहीं चल रहा है, चिट्ठियाँ मिलती नहीं हैं ठीक से। ठीक बात है। अगर उस की वजह क्या है वह भी तो कुछ सोचना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्दर तीन डिपार्टमेंट ऐसे हैं कि जिनका जनता से जनरल पब्लिक से गाढ़ा संबंध है। वह हैं पोस्ट, पुलिस और रेलवे। वह तीनों के अन्दर ध्यान देखें तो पोस्ट से ज्यादा लोगों का संबंध है। पोस्ट में जब तक नहीं घाटा हर एक इन्तजार करता है कि कब चिट्ठी आयेगी। बहुत से बिजनेस मैन तो डाकघर में अपने धादमी भेजते हैं। पोस्टमैन घाटा है दरवाजे एए ताँ खुली होंती है। अगर पुलिस खंडा लेकर खड़ी हुई दरवाजे पर तो विचलता है क्या बला धा गई। रेलवे में भी ऐसा है। अगर पोस्टमैन को कैसे काम करना पड़ता है वह कोई नहीं देखता। पोस्टमैन की यूनिफार्म धाप देंके, पुलिस वाले की यूनिफार्म देखें और रेलवे वाले की यूनिफार्म देखें। उस बेचारे को मेरा ख्याल है वो जोड़ी कपड़े मिलते होंगे। बगल में श्री हाथ में मिला कर सात घाट कि लोका वजन लेकर उस को घूमना पड़ता है। ठंड में, गर्मी में, बारिश में पावो से ही चलना पड़ता है। उस के कपड़े पर पसीने का नमक बन जाता है। हर एक घर में उसे जाना पड़ता है और आजकल तो देखिये बम्बई जैसे शहर में पन्द्रह, पन्द्रह, बीस-बीस मजदूरों की बिल्डिंगे होती हैं। अगर लिफ्ट में जाये पोस्टमैन तो लिफ्ट बाला कहेगा कि नहीं, लिफ्ट तुम्हारे लिए नहीं है। 15-15 और 20-20

1252 (A1) LS (D)—8.

मजिल उस को बगैर लिफ्ट के सीढ़ियाँ से चढ़ना पड़ता है और उन में जाकर डाक डेलीवर करनी पड़ती है। इस के लिए उस को क्या मिलता है? उस का वजन बहुत थोड़ा व अपर्याप्त है। बाकी बीवाली व होली भादि स्वाहारों पर किसी ने अपनी खुशी से 1-2 रुपया बतौर इनाम के दे दिया तो दे दिया। अगर कहीं मनी-आर्डर गुम हा गया तो पोस्टमैन बचारा मूसीबत में आ जाता है और उस को उसे भरना पड़ता है। देहातों में भी यही हालत है और वहाँ एक, एक पोस्टमैन को बारिश में गर्मी में और जाड़े में 10-10 और 15-15 मील से कम पैदल नहीं चलना पड़ता है। पुलिसवालों के लिए और रेलवे वालों के लिये रहने की सहुलियत है लेकिन पोस्टमैनों के रहने के बास्ते कोई सहुलियत नहीं है। यहाँ दिल्ली में क्या हालत है मुझे भास्य नहीं लेकिन जो मेरा धनना चुनाव क्षेत्र है वहा पर पोस्टमैनों के रहने के लिए कोई सहुलियत नहीं है। हमारे यहा के पोस्टभाफिसर की हालत खराब है। पहले बलसार सूरत के साथ था लेकिन अब बलसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट अलग हो गया है। बलसार के पोस्टभाफिस की बिल्डिंग बिलकुल नाकाफी है और वहाँ पर जो चिट्ठियाँ और प्रखबार भादि की सौटिंग करते हैं तो उनको खडे होने की जगह तक नहीं है। हमे शिकायत होती है कि चिट्ठियाँ टाइम से नहीं मिलती, एक्सप्रेस डेलीवरी ठीक से टाइम पर नहीं मिलती लेकिन वह बेचारा पोस्टमैन करे तो क्या करे?

जब श्री जगजीवन राम इस मंत्रालय के इनचार्ज थे तो मैंने कसटेटिव कमेटी में यह माग की थी कि बलसार में पोस्ट भाफिस के लिए एक मल्टीस्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बनाई जाय जिसमें कि पोस्टभाफिस और टेलीग्राफ भाफिस दोनों लोकेट कर दिये जायें। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए बिल्डिंग बन गयी लेकिन पोस्टभाफिस की बिल्डिंग के लिए अभी खाली प्लाट पड़ा

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

हुआ है। जैसा कि मैंने सुझाव दिया था अगर मल्टीस्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बना दी जाती तो पोस्ट आफिस और टेलीग्राफ आफिस दोनों उसी में हो सकते थे। आजकल बलसार हेड पोस्ट आफिस दो भगल भलग बिल्डिंगों में है। इन दोनों आफिसेज के भलग भलग स्थित होने से जहा स्टाफ को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने में दिक्कत होती है और समय खर्च होता है वहा पब्लिक को भी इस से दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए इस और मन्त्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए और खास तौर पर जो पोस्टमैनो की हालत है और जो उनके कपड़े और रहने की समस्या है उस के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मुझे मालूम है कि रूल के मुताबिक जिस गांव की आबादी 5,000 हो वहा पर टेलीग्राफ आफिस होना जरूरी है। लेकिन हमारे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ऐसे गांव हैं जिनकी कि आबादी 7-8 हजार है और वहा पर कोई टेलीग्राफ आफिस नहीं है। मिसाल के लिए हमारे फन्धामरोली, नारंगोल और खटलवाड गांवों में टेलीग्राफ आफिस की कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

अब मैं टेलीफोन के बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। आज के युग में टेलीफोन की मांग दिन प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि उस से जनता को बड़ी सुविधा होती है। लेकिन हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हमारे बौरडर पर यह टेलीफोन की सुविधा की खास आवश्यकता है। टेलीफोन ही एक ऐसी चीज है जिससे हम आसानी से और शीघ्रता से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकते हैं इसलिए बौरडर पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा पहले देनी चाहिए। अगर हम वहा पर यह सुविधा नहीं देते हैं तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यह सतोष का विषय है कि टेलीफोन लाइन दिन पर दिन ज्यादा दी जा रही है।

ट्रंक के कोल के बारे में मेरा खूब का अनुभव है और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहा जो काम चलता है वह थोडा मुश्किल से भरा भवश्यक है। पहले एक शिकायत थी कि 180 या 181 बुकिंग या प्रसिस्टैस के लिए दो नम्बर लगाये हुए थे और लोग उन्हें रिंग करते थे तो उन पर कोई उठाता नहीं था। अभी दो दिन पहले की बात है कि हमारे मैसूर के माननीय सदस्य श्री भगवती के साथ मैंने एक ट्रंककाल गुलबर्गा किया था। सुबह 6 बजे हमने पहले पहले ट्रंक के लिए कहा। आध घंटे के बाद हमने उस की बाबत पूछा तो कहने लगे कि क्या आप को गुल बर्गा टेलीफोन करना है जिस पर मैंने उन्हें बतलाया कि साहब गुलबर्गा नहीं बल्कि गुलबर्गा जो कि मैसूर स्टेट में है वहा को हमें टेलीफोन करना है। इस पर वह हम से ही सवाल करने लगे कि यह तो आप ने बनना दिया कि गुलबर्गा मैसूर में है लेकिन उस के लिए कहा से जाते हैं? हम ने कह दिया कि यह सब जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है वह तो आप का काम है और आप का वह सब मालूम हाना चाहिए। अब मबरकाइबर्स को क्या पता कि कहा से जाता है? किन्सा मुञ्जसर यह कि सुबह 6 बजे हमने ट्राइ किया और पीने आठ तक हमें नहीं मिला यही कोल रात को आठ बजे तक पेडिंग रखा। 8 बजे रिंग आई कि गुलबर्गा लाइन अभी चलती नहीं है, दूसरी कोई जगह से जाता हो तो करो। उस के आधे घंटे के बाद फिर हमने कोशिश की। 180 को रिंग किया वह इन्गेज्ड मिला। 181 पर रिंग किया तो बतलाया गया कि आप क्या में है हूपया बेट करें। बेट करते करते 15 मिनट और हो गये। 40081 पर सुपरवाइजर को पूछा तो वह भी इन्गेज्ड मिला। मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी बातों के लिए एक या दो खास ऐसे नम्बर रखने चाहिए ताकि अगर यह 180-181 या 40081 जैसे महत्वपूर्ण नम्बर बिजी मिले तो सब्सक्राइबर उन्हें

रिम करके अपनी पीजीशन को जान सके ।

टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को रखते हैं । मैं टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मੈम्बर रहा हूँ । इस वक्त जो डाइरेक्टर आफ टेलीग्राफ होते हैं उन को मैंने कहा कि अभी हमारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट का जो सवाल है वहा उसे डिस्कस किया जाये । उन्होंने जबाब दिया कि वह बातें यहा डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते । रोजनल कमेटी इस के लिए बनाई गई है वहा डिस्कस करना मैंने कहा कि मैं रोजनल कमेटी का मੈम्बर नहीं हूँ तो उन्होंने कहा कि ग्राप लिख कर भेज दीजिये ऐसी सब बातें लिख कर भेजना यह दिक्कत होती है । ग़रर एरिया की बात हो और वह इस कमेटी में न आये तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा ? ग़रर एरियाज सिटीज से ज्यादा डेवेलप हो रहे हैं और वहा की भी टेलीफोन की प्राबलम्स होती है । मेरा यह मुझाब है कि ग्राप को यहा से इस के लिए डाइरेक्शन देने चाहिए कि जो टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी है उस के अन्दर डिस्ट्रिक्ट ग़रर एरिया की टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी जितनी बातें रखी जाये तो उन पर वहा डिस्कशन होना चाहिए ।

हमाग गुजरात का गज्य जो अलग हुआ उम वक्त पोस्टमास्टर जनरल श्री स्वामीनाथन होते थे और वह हर 2 महीने के बाद टूरिंग पर जाया करते थे और वह यह टूरिंग कोई टी० ए० या डी० ए० लेने के लिए नहीं करते थे बल्कि अपने सिकल के एम० पी०, एम० एल० एज०, म्युनिसपल काँसिलर्स और मर्बेंट चैम्बर आफ कामर्स के लोगो से मिलते थे । उन को मीटिंग बुलाते थे और इस तरह और हर दूसरे और तीरे महीने उन सब लोगो के साथ उस इलाके की समस्याओं को डिस्कस करते थे । लेकिन अभी जो हमारे पोस्टमास्टर जनरल हैं खाली एक मर्तबा मैं खास तौर से उन से मिलने गया था बाकी उसके पहले मैंने उनका मुह

तक नहीं देखा था । मेरा मुझाब है कि जो भी पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल हो उन को यहा से कहा जाना चाहिए कि वे लोग अपने सिकल के अन्दर वक्तन फवक्तन एम० पी०, एम० एल० एज, म्युनिसपल काँसिलर्स आदि लोगो से मिलते रहे उन को मीटिंग बुलाते रहे ताकि जो भी उस इलाके की तकलीफ व कठिनाइया हो उन को तरफ ध्यान दिया जा सके । जब उनका ट्रान्सफर हुआ तो हमारे गुजरात के एम० पी०ओ ने कहा कि उन का ट्रान्सफर बन्द करो । तब हम से कहा गया कि उन को बिहार भेजा जाना है क्योंकि वहा उन को ज्यादा जरूरत है । फिर हम कुछ कर न सके । मगर जो पी० एम० जी० वगैरह हैं उन से ग्राप को कहना चाहिये कि वह लोग एम० पी०, एम० एल० एज०, मर्बेंट चैम्बर वगैरह जो है उन से मिले और तब कोई फसला किया करे ।

एक बात कह कर मैं खतम करूंगा । दो-तीन ठिकाने ऐसे हैं जहा से ग़रर दूर किसी जगह का टेलीफोन करना हो तो दूसरे स्टेशन पर पहले घाना होता है । एक सजान नाम का स्टेशन है । वहा पी० सी० ग्रा० है । ग़रर वहा पर एक्सचेन्ज खाला जाये ता जा दूसरे घाठ, दम गाव है जैसे सजान, नारगोल, खतलवाड, फनसामरोली उबरगाव, भीलाड, जहा पर टेलीफोन की डिमान्ड है उन को भी टेलीफोन की सुविधा मिल जायेगी । इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । यदि मिनिस्टर साहब ने ऐसा किया तो मैं उन का बडा धामारी हुंगा और धाशा करता हू कि जो बातें मैंने कही है उन के ऊपर वह अमल करेगे ।

Mr. Chairman: Hon Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Communications, subject to their being otherwise admissible

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Excessive expenditure on high officials (7)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Inadequate expenditure on ordinary employees (8)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Inadequate attention to employees' amenities (9)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to improve the condition of RMS employees (10)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Unnecessary delay in providing telephones to subscribers (11)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to improve the condition of telephone employees (12)]

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to improve the pay scale of the departmental stamp vendors (13)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re 1"

[Increasing the rate of telegram, telephone and postage rates on parcels (14)]

Shri P Viswambharan (Trivandrum) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the conditions of service of the extra-departmental staff in the Postal Department (17)]

Shri Kundu I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to disburse quickly the overtime bills to the trunk telephone exchange class III employees of Orissa and other postal employees of class III and Class IV of Orissa (18)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide more post and telegraph offices in the districts of Bala-sore and Mayurbhanj of Orissa (19)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to upgrade the Bishunpur and Dighalbanu post offices of Bihar (20)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to ensure proper running of

teleprinter service at Puri and quick delivery of telegrams and letters in Orissa (21)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to open a telephone exchange at Thakurganj in Bihar (22)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to open automatic telephone exchange at Cuttack and provide new telephone connections to persons who applied more than a year back (23)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to open a telegraph office at Kalaganj in Bihar (24)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to provide a separate postal division at Baripada in Orissa (25)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to open telegraph offices at Bahadurganj, Sontha and Busunpur in Bihar and to construct new post office buildings there (26)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to reconstruct the postal building at Kishanganj, Bihar (27)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to abolish extra-departmental cadre of class III and class IV postal employees of Orissa and absorb it in the regular cadre (28)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Discrimination in the matter of transfer of Posts and Telegraphs employees (30)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Excessive expenditure on the amenities of high officials (31)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to remove the difficulties regarding service conditions of Posts and Telegraphs employees (32)].

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to provide adequate medical facilities to P & T employees (33)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Shortage of medicines and absence of other facilities in P & T dispensaries (34)]

Shri K Ramani (Coimbatore) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Work-

ing Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to upgrade the existing Branch Post Office to a sub-Post Office in Irugur Nagar Panchayath, Palladam Taluk in Madras State. (35)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of means of communications in the country (55)].

"That the demand under the head Overseas Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-delivery of letters and telegrams in time. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Overseas Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misappropriation of money orders. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Overseas Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Housing arrangements for postal employees. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Overseas Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for living wage to the Posts and Telegraphs Employees (59)].

"That the demand under the head Overseas Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of Post and Telegraph Offices in eastern and central districts of Uttar Pradesh. (60)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs 100."

[Unsatisfactory service conditions of the employees of the extra departmental posts offices. (61)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of the Telegraph Traffic Employees by treating sick leave supported by medical certificate as 'Dies Non' (74)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to refer the upward revision of pay scales of telegraphists to arbitration. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove "show-cause notice" threat to withdraw the recognition of the AITTE (Class III) union. (76)].

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced to Re. 1"

[Functioning of the Posts and Telegraphs Board (77)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve organisation of the Department (78)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formation of new postal divisions at Baripada and Dhenkanal in Orissa (79)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Work-

- ing Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Need for reconstitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Orissa (80)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Need for introduction of Motor Mail Service in the Orissa circle (81)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Delay in sending and receiving telegrams, letters and parcels in Orissa circle (82)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Functioning of the Inspection Organisation of the Department in the form of Special Inspection Squad (83)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Failure of the Complaints Organisation (84)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Feasibility of separation of Postal Department from Telegraphs and Telecommunications (85)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Urgency of formation of a Corporation in the Telecommunication Branch (86)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Urgency of having appraisal, job evaluation and productivity surveys. (87)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Unremunerative schemes detrimental to the expansion of the Telecommunication section (88)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Unsatisfactory working of the Delhi Telephones (89)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Failure to root out corruption in the Department (90)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Possibility of introduction of Inland Trunk Service in Orissa (91)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Possibility and urgency of opening of more local exchanges in Orissa (92)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "
- [Need for wireless communication on the important festivals in Orissa (93)]
- "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to form a R.M.S division in West Orissa with headquarters at Jharsaguda. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to improve the working of telegraphs department in the Orissa circle. (95)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to solve the housing problem of postal employees in Orissa (96)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for opening of more post offices in rural areas of Orissa (97)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Delay in payment of overtime bills and medical bills (98)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to enhance the wages of part-time workers like postal runners and sub-post masters of the Department. (99)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to improve the working of the vigilance Organisation of the department (100)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Work-

ing Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for revision of postal tariffs. (101)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to provide postal facilities in the State of Orissa (102)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to keep up the time schedule for postal delivery services (103)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for mobile post offices in rural areas (104)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to establish night post offices at district headquarters (105)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for welfare activities in the P. & T. Department (106)].

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Establishment of more Posts and Telegraphs dispensaries in the State of Orissa. (107)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to introduce cricket and rowing in the P & T sports (108)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Discord among posts and telegraphs staff in Orissa, due to high-handedness and complacency of some officials (109)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for alteration and addition of P & T buildings in the Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Kalahandi districts of Orissa circle (110)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Misappropriation and wastage of money with regard to rental of buildings in the Gujarat circle (111)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Slow progress in developing the Indian Telephone industries (112)]

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to resolve the grievances of the workers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department (113)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for prompt service in telegrams letters and trunk telephones (114)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Work-

ing Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need for post offices and other communication facilities in Udumbanchola Taluqu of Kerala (115)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Necessity for construction and repair of R M S buildings in Ernakulam, Shoranur, Olavakot Cannanore, Alwaye, Cochin A D S, Truvella, Kottayam and Calcut (116)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need to build quarters, rest houses and cycle sheds for postdl employees in Kerala (117)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs 100"

[Necessity for introducing automatic telephones in Ernakulam and Cochin (118)]

Mr Chairman The cut motions are also now before the House

श्री सुरेश मान (भम्बाला) मन्त्रपरिषद् महोदय इम मन्त्रा मे बोलने का यह मरा पहला मौका है। चुनावे डाक तार विभाग के बारे मे कुछ कहने से पहले मैं अपने दिल के ताम्बुरान पर मबनी एक बात कह कर निहायत श्रद्ध के साथ एक गुस्ताखी करना चाहता हू। लोक मन्त्रा मे अपने से पहले मेरे दिमाग मे लोक मन्त्रा की बड़ी दिलफरेब तस्वीर थी। यहा मात्र मैं ने वह तस्वीर सुहावनी तो पाई है लेकिन पिछले ढाई महीन के तजुबे ने मुझे बतलाया है कि कुछ समहात ऐसे भी घाये है जब मेरे दिमाग मे बनी वह तस्वीर धुल्ला गई। कई भवसर ऐसे भी घाये है जब कई कई मिनट तक कान पडी

[श्री सूरज भान]

आवाज यहा सुनाई नहीं दी और मेरे दिल ने यह मानने से इन्कार कर दिया कि मैं पार्लियमेंट हाउस में बैठा हू। मुझे यह भ्रम था कि कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जहा मेरे जैसे नये मेम्बरो को पुराने मेम्बरो से कई बातें सीखनी है, वहा मैं यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं महसूस करता कि कुछ पुगने मेम्बर भी ऐसे है जिनको डिकोरम, डीसेन्सी और डिप्लोम के मंदान मे हम से बहुत कुछ सीखना है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय कम है, इसलिये वह आलोच्य विषय पर ही बोलें ।

श्री सूरज भान मैं उसी पर आ रहा हू। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हू कि यह मेरा पहला मौका है बोलने का ।

डाक तार विभाग के मजमून को बड़ा बुझक समझा जाता है लेकिन मैं इसको कुछ दिलचस्प बनाने की कोशिश करूंगा। एक एकम-गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लयी के नाते मुझे इस बात का एहसास है कि किसी भी मिनिस्टर से मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होता है खास तौर पर किसी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट का किसी मिनिस्टर से मिलना तो और भी मुश्किल है। डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी मेरे सामने बैठे हुए हैं इसलिए उन से मैं एक शाइर के भ्रम का मे कहना चाहता हू कि :

“अब मिल गये हैं आप तो आना नहीं है याद,
वना हमे कुछ आपने कहना जरूर था।”

इस डाक तार विभाग को अंग्रेजी मे पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट कहते है यानी पोस्टम एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट। लेकिन मैं इसको

दूसरे भीनिग देना चाहता हू। पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट को पुअर और टिअरफुल डिपार्टमेंट कहना चाहिये और इसलिये मैं इसको ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक डिस्कस करना चाहता हू।

सब से पहले मैं आदरणीय मिनिस्टर साहब को ही लेना चाहता हू। मिनिस्टर साहब के पास एक महकमा पालियामेन्टरी अफअर्स का है। उसी से उन्हें फुर्सत नहीं मिलती। इतिफाक से अब तो वह भीम क्लब के मेम्बर भी बन गये है। और भी फुर्सत कम हो जायगी। इसलिये पोस्टम एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट के लिये उनके पास बहुत कम वक्त रह जाना है।

दूसरी बात मैं डाइरेक्टर जनरल पोस्टम एंड टेलीग्राफ के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू। बेचारा एक डाइरेक्टर जनरल है। वही पी० एंड टी० बोर्ड का चेअरमैन भी है और सेक्रेटरी कम्प्युनिकेशन्स डिपार्टमेंट भी है। इस डाइरेक्टर जनरल की पोजीशन यह है कि उमको डाक तार विभाग के बारे मे कोई भी वाकफियत नहीं होती जब उसकी अम्पाइमेंट होती है। जैसे मिनिस्टर कोरा है, है उसी तरह से डाइरेक्टर जनरल भी महकमे की वाकफ के बारे मे कोरा होता है। कुछ वक्त पहले डाइरेक्टर जनरल को कुछ ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती थी लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह भी अब छोड़ दी गई है। पी० एंड टी० बोर्ड के कुछ मेम्बर पहले के भी हैं जिन में से कुछ सीनियर मोस्ट और महकमे की वाकफियत रखने वाले भी है। उनको डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन उन्हें इन्गो किया जाता है। आई० सी० एस० आफिस को लाने के लिये उन्हें नरबकी देने और फौवरटिज्म दिखलाने के लिये यह सारा काम किया जाता है। मुझे किसी खास

धफिसर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट का तजुर्बा रखने वाले धादमी को ही डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

तोमगी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एंड टी० बोर्ड को रेलवे बोर्ड की लाइन्स पर बनाया गया था । लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उसको वह स्टेटम नहीं दिया गया । फिइनैन्शियल मैटर्स में फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट का धादमी जो होता है डिपार्टमेंट की ज़मीर उसके पास रहती है । वह हमेशा वह ज़मीर खींचे रहता है और पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट को कोई काम नहीं करने देता है । पी० टी० डिपार्टमेंट भी जनरल रेवन्यू में उतना ही रेवन्यू देता है जितना कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट देता है लेकिन वह स्टेटस और कसेशन पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट को नहीं मिले हुए हैं जो कि रेलवे बोर्ड को मिले हुए हैं । चुनाव में आपके जरिये मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड का स्टेटम भी रेलवे बोर्ड में लेवल पर न्याया जाये ।

पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट की धाम तौर से नोग शिकायत करने हैं । उन में मैं भी हिस्सेदार बनना चाहता हूँ । मसलन टेली-धाम वकन पर नहीं मिलते । टेलीधाम की पोस्ट (डाक द्वारा भेजी गई) कापी पहले मिल जाती है । जैसे बनलाया गया है टुक-काल का न मिलना, टेलीधामस का म्यूटिलेटेड मिलना, ठीक और साफ अल्फाज न मिलना, चिठ्ठी बर में मिलना या गायब हो जाना यह सारी शिकायतें हैं जो कि शायद महकमे से भी ज्यादा पुरानी है । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट की सर्विसेज को एग्जि-शिएट भी करना चाहता हूँ । बाइनीज एग्जेशन के टाइम में, पाकिस्तानी एग्जेशन के टाइम में पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों ने, खास कर क्लास 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों ने, जो काम किया है उसके मुकाबले में शायद कोई और महकमा अपनी मिसाल नहीं कायम कर सगा । मुझे याद है कि तुर्कियाने में पाकि-

स्तानी एग्जेशन के टाइम में जब बम्बार्डमेंट हो रहा था, तब एक कम्प्यूनिकेशन लाइन टूट गई । एक धफसर ने लाइनमैन से कहा कि लाइन को ठीक कर दे । लेकिन लाइनमैन ने उसके धाईरर को नहीं माना । वह एक बूढा धाफिसर था । मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन उसने लाइन को ठीक करने के लिए जब खुद छम्मे पर चढ़ना चाहा तो लाइनमैन खुद धामे धायी और लाइन ठीक कर दी । बदकिस्मती की बात है कि इस महकमे के धन्दर क्लास 3 और 4 इम्प्लायीज को कोई एग्जिअेशन नहीं मिलता । मैं इस धफसर के खिलाफ यह मिसाल नहीं दे रहा हूँ जिनने खुद दिलेरी दिखा कर कम्प्यूनि-केशन लाइन को ठीक करवा दिया था, बल्कि उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ । लेकिन इस महकमे में एग्जिअेशन उन शब्दों को मिलता है जो एयर कंडिशनर कमरो में बैठे रहते हैं और असल काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई नहीं पूछता ।

धब मैं डिपार्टमेंट वाइज कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूँ । सेविंग्स बैंक में धाम तौर से बड़ी शिकायतें हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि ज्यादातर जगहों में सेविंग्स बैंक की फीस-लिटीज ही नहीं है । जहा है भी वहा धाम तौर पर पब्लिक के धादमी नाला है । डाक-खाने वाले कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे सिन्वेचर नहीं मिलते, कोई धटेस्टेशन लाभो । मैं सुभाष दूगा कि जब कोई धादमी सेविंग्स बैंक में धपना हिसाब खोलता है तो उससे कहा जाना चाहिये कि वह अपनी एक फोटो भी साथ में दे दे । वह फोटो पास बुक में न लगाई जाये क्योंकि पास बुक में लगाने से तो फाइ ज्यादा बढ जायेगा । वह फोटो सब-पोस्ट मास्टर के पास या ग्रेड पोस्ट मास्टर के पास हौनी चाहिये और जहा वही भी डाउट हो वह पोस्ट मास्टर बेरिफाई कर ले कि वह यही धादमी है जिनका फोटो है । ऐसी सूरत में फाइ के केसेज कम हो जायेगे और डिपॉजिटर्स को भी सुविधा हो जायेगी ।

[श्री सूरज भान]

मैंने थोड़े दिन पहले एक सबाल पूछा था तो बतलाया गया था कि गवर्नमेंट को तकरीबन 4 पैसे फी पोस्ट कार्ड घाटा होता है। उस का इस्तेमाल ग्राम तौर पर बड़ी बड़ी फर्म करती है। वह पोस्ट कार्ड के ऊपर प्रिंट करवा कर उनको भेजती है। इसलिये जो फर्म प्रिंट करवाती है, मैंने कहा था कि उनका लाइसेंस बनाया जाये। उन को 50 या 100 रु० का लाइसेंस दिया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह बात गलत है, वह इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोस्टमैन एंड टेलीग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट के एम्बोयड पोस्ट कार्ड्स को प्रिंट कराते हैं उनको ऐसा करने से रोक दिया जाये। आप कम से कम यह तो कर ही सकते हैं कि कोई भी धादमी अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये डिपार्टमेंट के पोस्ट कार्ड्स को प्रिंट न कर सके। अगर किसी को भी प्रिंटेड कार्ड भेजना है तो वह अपना कार्ड छपवाये और टिकट लगा कर भेजे। इससे आपके डिपार्टमेंट की सेविंग होगी और मैं ममनता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

अब मैं डिपार्टमेंट की वकिंग के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। डिपार्टमेंट में जगह जगह से शिकायतें आती हैं कि स्टाफ कम है। इसके लिये आप रिक्लूटमेंट करते हैं। मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि स्टाफ कम होने की दरअसल वजह यह है कि आपके यहां रिक्लूटमेंट का प्रोमीज्ड इतना काम्प्लिकेटेड बन गया है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। डाक-खाने वाले महसूस करते हैं कि काम बढ़ गया है और धादमी मिलने चाहिये। वह इस्पेक्टर पोस्ट आफिसियल के पास रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं। पहले इस्पेक्टर उनकी वकिंग करता है और उसमें थोड़ा बकल निकल जाता है। उसके बाद जब वह धादमी अपनी रिपोर्ट सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के पास भेजता है तो वह उसमें रोड़े घटकाने की कोशिश करता है।

इतनी जगहों के पास से हो कर तब कहीं वह पी० एम० जी० के पास मामला पहुंचता है और यहीं टान महकमे के दूसरे विंग का है। जब पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल यह समझ लेता है कि एडिशनल स्टाफ का रखना जस्टिफाइड है, तब जाकर रिक्लूटमेंट की कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है, जिसमें चार छे महीने लग जाते हैं। उसके बाद कंटेक्टर वैरिफिकेशन और मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन वगैरह होता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जब रिक्लूटमेंट का काम मुकम्मल हो जाता है, तो एक पोस्ट की जगह दो पोस्ट्स की जस्टिफिकेशन बन जाती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जब डिपार्टमेंट को यह पता है कि उसका हर साल रिक्लूटमेंट करनी है, तो वह एग्जामिनेशन या दूसरे जगहों के कंडीशन्स को सिलेक्ट कर ले, जितने धादमियों की जरूरत है उनको उसी वक्त रिक्लूट कर से और बाकी धादमियों का एक एक्स्ट्रा लिस्ट बना दे। उन सब का कंटेक्टर वैरिफिकेशन और मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन वगैरह पहले ही मुकम्मल कर लिया जाये। इसका बाद ज्योंही कोई पोस्ट आफिस या दूसरा दफतर धादमी मांगे त्योंही उसको भेज दिया जाये। इलैड में ऐसा ही किया जाता है। वहां एक एक्स्ट्रा लिस्ट पहले से ही बना ली जाती है और जरूरत के मुताबिक उस में से धादमी रख लिये जाते हैं।

जहां तक इन डिपार्टमेंट की बिल्डिंग का ताल्लुक है, उनकी हालत ऐसी है कि उनमें काम करना तो दरकिनार, बहा बंटना भी मुश्किल है। कई-कई साल तक उनकी मरम्मत नहीं की जाती है। मैं आप को भ्रमाला जिले में यमुनानगर के पोस्ट आफिस की बिल्डिंग की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वह

एक रेन्टिब बिल्डिंग है, जिसमें एक कमरा और दो छोटी कोठरियाँ हैं। बीस माल से उसकी मरम्मत नहीं की गई है और वहाँ उन दो कोठरियों में बिजली नहीं है। वहाँ पर 45 आदमी काम करते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई यूरिनल और लैट्रिन नहीं है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनके आफिस के साथ कोई यूरिनल और लैट्रिन न हो तो क्या वह गुजारा कर मफ़ेचे ?

हम देखते हैं कि डाकखानों में पोस्ट कार्ड और स्टैम्प वर्ग रह नहीं मिलते हैं। इसके अलावा एम्पलाईज को काम करने के लिए फार्म नहीं मिलते हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जब एम्पलाईज को एक फार्म नहीं मिलता है, तो वे दूसरे फार्म इस्तेमाल करते हैं। और ऐसे वह दूसरा फार्म भी कम हो जाता है। उनको सफ़ेद कागज़ नहीं मिलता है। हर जगह शार्टेज आफ फार्म की शिकायत है। इस बारे में अलीगढ़ प्रिंटिंग प्रेस को लिखा जाता है लेकिन फिर भी फार्म वर्ग रह नहीं मिलते हैं। फिर कहा जाता है कि एम्पलाईज की एफ़ीसेसी बढ़ाई जाय। जब आदमी को अपने काम के लिए टूल्ज़ नहीं मिलते हैं, तो वह काम कैसे करेगा ?

सरकारी दफनरों में एक माल काम करने के बाद एम्पलाईज को इन्फ़ीमेंट मिल जाता है लेकिन धार० एम० एम० में इन्फ़ीमेंट हासिल करने के लिए भी टेस्ट देना पड़ता है। इसी तरह सर्विस में कनफर्मेशन के लिए भी टेस्ट मुकर्रर किया हुआ है। जब डिपार्टमेंट टेस्ट कर के अपने एम्पलाईज को रिफ़ूट करता है तो फिर सीनियारिटी के बेसिस पर उन का कनफर्मेशन हो जाना चाहिए। इस लिए इन फिज़न टेम्प को रूक कर देना चाहिए।

इस डिपार्टमेंट में दो-तिहाई एम्पलाईज न। सीनियारिटी और फिज़नेस के बेसिस पर प्रोमोशन मिलता था और यग आदमियों को काम करने का इन्सेन्टिव

देने के लिए एक-तिहाई एम्पलाईज को डिपार्टमेंट की सिलेक्शन कमेटी के सिलेक्शन ग्रेड थू प्रोमोशन दिया जाता था। लेकिन अब उस प्रोसीजर को खत्म कर दिया गया है। इससे जहाँ नौजवान कर्मचारियों का काम करने का इन्शियेमेंट खत्म हो गया है वहाँ इस का एक नतीजा यह भी हुआ है कि इस एक-तिहाई क्वोटा में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की जो रिजर्वेशन थी, उसको भी उठा दिया गया है। चुनावे यह एक और दो-तिहाई का असूल दोबारा लागू होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक वर्क टू रूल भूवमेंट का ताल्लुक है, डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने पिछले सेशन में इस हाउस में यह वादा किया था

"I straightway assure this House that there would be no victimisation"

उन्होंने साफ़ तौर पर यह वादा किया था कि एम्पलाईज की विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं होगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रेजी में एक कहावत है

A promise unfulfilled is an untruth told

उस वक्त जिन लोगों ने एक दो दिन का मेडिकल माट्रिफिकेट भी दिया था, उसे डाइज नान कर दिया गया है उन की सर्विस में उन एक दो दिनों को काउंट नहीं किया गया है और न ही उन को उन दिनों की तन्व्वाह दी गई है और कोई आबिट्रेटर अभी तक नहीं बिठाया गया है।

जब गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की तरफ से महगाई एलाउस की माग की जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि इन के सफ़ेद कपडे हैं, ये टैरीलीन पहनते हैं, ये खामक़्वाह चीखते हैं, इन को महगाई एलाउस की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे समाज का माहौल बदल गया है। मफ़ेदपोशी आज के बदले हुए माहौल का लाजभी

[श्री सुरज भाज]

जुड़ बन गई है। अगर मैं सफेद कपड़े न पहनूँ, तो मेरे घर में मेरी बहन गीली लकड़ी की तरह सुलगती रहेगी। उस की शादी नहीं होगी। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह एम्पलाईजमेंट में एक्जिबेंसी चाहते हैं, तो वह उन का बिजिनेस स्टैंडर्ड भी बढ़ायें और उन को महंगाई एलाउस दें।

मैंने बहुत सी बातें कहनी थी, लेकिन शूक्ति भाप चाहते हैं कि मैं खत्म करूँ, इस लिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैं ने जो चन्द बातें कही हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर ध्यान देंगे।

मैं भाप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral). I am very grateful to the members that by and large they have exhibited a great deal of sympathy for the department and the problems we are facing. I am also conscious of the fact that there is much desired to be done to improve the situation as it is. I can assure the House through you that we are not oblivious of the deficiencies that we have, nor are we ignorant of the fact that this department does expose many of its consumers to a great deal of difficulties.

I have been here in this city for a long time and as a consumer of the services the department offers, I have keenly appreciated and realised the difficulties that the consumer has to face. Therefore, on my part there shall be no effort in this debate to justify the difficulties that are unjustifiable. But I would also like to take the House into confidence through you and explain the difficulties and circumstances under which the department functions.

This department has many aspects of its functioning, tele-communications, postal, banking, insurance, overseas communications and so forth. I shall not address myself to all these issues because that may not be possible. I shall try and start with telephones because I think telephone has come to stay in our life and in our social growth as an integral and integrated part of our day-to-day life.

There is hardly a person, whether he owns a telephone or not, whether he can afford it or not, who does not come in contact with telephone communication as such. This is, in a way, a compliment to our growth in this country. In 1951-52, when we started the First Plan we had a total of 1.84 lakh telephones in the whole country and we did not have any waiting list. We went on increasing from Plan to Plan and today we have 9.64 lakh telephones and a waiting list of approximately 3½ lakhs. We propose to add in the Fourth Plan 6½ lakh telephones and we think that by that time our waiting list will have swelled to 9 lakhs.

The question can be rightly and correctly asked if we are conscious that the waiting list is swelling if we are aware of the fact that the demand for telephones is always going to outstrip the supply, what steps are we taking? For a minute I will take you aside and then come to this point again. I am conscious of the fact that this department has estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan if we really want to meet the needs of the country we should have at least 4 million telephones. Simultaneously in the department there was a committee on electronics under the chairmanship of that great leader of science Dr Bhabha, who is no more with us which estimated that by 1974 this country should have 6 million telephones. This is the reality. We do agree that somewhere from 4 to 6 million lies our must requirement for this country. But even in spite of our additions, even in spite of our expan-

sons, we shall be able to touch only 1.5 million. Between 1.5 million and 8 million, there is a big gap. This gap is bound to express itself in deficit services; it is bound to show itself in long waiting lists, it is bound to express itself in more people asking for telephones than we can supply.

The problem is not simple as to suggest the remedy why should not the requisite number be produced at the Indian Telephone Industries? It is also not the issue that we should go on installing more telephones. For all these things funds are needed. This Parliament in its wisdom always decides what the plan size should be and out of that plan size, how much would be given to communications.

Shri S. Kandappan: We never decide

Shri I. K. Gujral: If Parliament decides to place adequate funds at our disposal for providing 6 million telephones, I can assure you that we shall not be found wanting.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हायुड)

प्रगर टेलीफोनो की सारी इनकम टेलीफोना पर लगा दी जाये, तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

Shri I. K. Gujral: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is a very learned member and I respect him very much. But he has an overestimate about this. Even if we do that, we can provide only a fraction of our requirements. Although I believe we should do it, I would in addition plead that if we get also from general finance the same fund at least as we earn, we would be able to improve things. Even then, we shall not be able to meet all the requirements. Therefore, while we discuss telecommunications, we might keep this in our mental background, and it will be easier for us to assess, appreciate and realise the difficulties under which this department functions.

This department functions under the handicap that we are unable to sup-

ply the telephones that are needed, that we are unable to meet the requirements of trunk calls that are put through resulting in delays, and, I am saying this with a great deal of sympathy, the type of staff that we are able to recruit. The basic education of an operator is matriculation or equivalent. We used to give them two months training on the operating and technical aspects of the telephone board, we have increased to three months now.

Shri Srinibas Misra (Cuttack)
Training in courtesy also

Shri I. K. Gujral: In any developed country where the telephone services respond to the needs of the community, the basic standard is much higher. Switzerland is sometimes quoted as the heaven of telephones. There, the basic education is that of a graduate. After that, the staff training is much longer, approximately two years. Compared to that, we take up a matriculate, giving a training of two months, now we have added another month for training in those aspects of life to which my friend referred, courtesy, better use of language, better understanding of people's needs etc. Even then the difficulties will continue. These difficulties are the difficulties of our underdevelopment, deficiency in financing. Till we have more money we can neither upgrade the staff education nor their emoluments. I am fully conscious not only of the difficulties of the consumer, but also the handicaps of the staff. Therefore, we have to review the situation from an overall point of view.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Within the available resources, can improvement be brought about or not?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am one of those who say yes, we can and we must, because it would be also a lame excuse for me to go on pleading that everything is ultimately connected with money. I would not do that. I do believe that productivity has a big

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

role to play in our life and particularly in this department, not only in giving service, but also in getting the worth of the money that we put in. Therefore, we have instituted and we are going to institute more such points of contact where productivity can be improved. I am a great believer in productivity. Therefore it is for us not only in this department but in every sphere of our activity to go on adding, getting more worth out of the money that we put in. Otherwise, a developing nation will always suffer more.

Another point that was made was about trunk calls and the difficulties faced. As you are aware, now we have introduced in this country what is called subscriber trunk dialling. Some members have referred to it and said that the difficulties have increased.

Shri Shashi Ranjan. It is true Doctor Saheb has *das raths*, but not a single *rath rides*, because all the time all the lines are out of order.

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am glad he has pointed out these *das raths*. I would only bring to his notice a very interesting feature, about STD and how the demand for trunk dialling is increasing. For example, when we started STD for Lucknow-Kanpur in October, 1960 we used to have 330 calls per day; by the end of 1966 it increased to 7,200 calls per day. For Delhi-Agra we used to have 410 calls per day. By the end of 1966, it rose to 11,900 calls per day. Now, take the line which my hon. friend referred to—Delhi—Patna line—over which he was much agitated. Before the STD we used to have 60 calls per day; at the end of 1966 it was 2,500 calls per day. The main point of my hon. friend is this: if we are conscious that there is more demand and that more channels should be laid, why don't we do it? I can only sum up in one word that we are not only conscious but we have also taken active steps to add more channels and more lines and I

am sure by the middle of 1968 he will find the difference. In spite of the fact that we are adding more channels and laying more cables and adding a variety of services like microwaves co-axial, etc. the demand generally outruns supply, not only in the number of telephones but also in the trunk-calls also.

An Hon. Member: How does the hon. Minister explain the shortage of inland letters and postcards for months together?

Shri I. K. Gujral: If my hon. friend bears a while with me, I shall satisfy him when I came to the postal side.

Shri Shashi Ranjan. Mr. Gujral says that there is shortage of material and the number of calls is increasing. The buildings where these machines are housed must, according to the rules, be airconditioned but they are not so. When there is automatic dialling, they give wrong number and the fine wires are easily susceptible to heat and cold. In order to save the life of the equipment and also to facilitate getting the correct number, he must get it airconditioned. Otherwise, it is no use.

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am grateful to Mr. Shashi Ranjan; he has made a detailed study of the functioning of this department. We are aware of this and wherever new telephone exchanges are built and new machines are installed, air-conditioning is provided. But there are a number of telephone exchanges where air conditioning is not available. My friend will pardon me if I tell him that air conditioning costs money and money has priorities under the plan and the plan is again decided by you. If you decide to give me more money for air-conditioning, I have no objection. I assure you we will be able to meet your requirements.

There are two or three salient features about the Delhi telephones. At

the moment we are working connections to the tune of 58,000 telephones Delhi is fast expanding and Delhi's demand for telephones is fastly establishing itself I am representing this city in Parliament and I have therefore a degree of concern for its growth

Mr. Chairman: We have a half an hour discussion today Will he conclude in five minutes?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I will finish this point in two minutes and continue to-morrow

Mr. Chairman: It would be better if he finishes his speech today

Shri I. K. Gujral: The waiting list we have today is much bigger than what I have mentioned in proportion to other towns We are going to instal about 23 000 lines in the course of this year and that I feel to a degree will meet the demands of the town to a degree only because I do not think much more can be done about them within the limited resources that we have

My hon friends have mentioned many points a few points out of which I will now take Shri K P Singh Deo mentioned one or two points and I think he referred mostly to the article which recently appeared—Mr Masani's article—which is both learned and good, and he has appreciated all our difficulties and the hon Member has drawn from it I would like to meet two or three points there It has been made out that if tele-communication is divorced from the postal services perhaps tele-communication will be better off and that what he has chosen to call the hidden subsidy to the postal services would stop As long as we have got a Consolidated Fund of India where all the revenues and all the expenses are to be drawn from all the policies about the postal services that you may decide to undertake will have to be financed from somewhere, and the postal service is not only a service as such in the commercial sense, but also a service in the sense that it is towards development of the

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nation, for development, we do open post-offices and there is a big number of them which are remunerative and we also open post-offices which are losing from the commercial angle, but all the same, we must open them because we want all the corners and all the sections of society to participate in the growth of this nation Therefore, mere diversifying of postal and tele-communication services will not mean much good

My friend also made a point that most of the telegrams are posted I have with me the figures and I would like to refer to the latest figure of April 1967 On an all India basis, only 13 per cent of the total telegrams, which number 1,37 500 were posted In Delhi out of the 12 680 telegrams only 02 per cent were posted This you will agree is an insignificant figure compared to the total work that we undertake

Shri Singh Deo and some other hon Members referred to the work-to rule agitation and the promise which my worthy colleague, Dr Ram Subhag Singh had made to them regarding arbitration I take this occasion to re-state and re-affirm that we have not backed out of that understanding Whatever understanding was given on the floor of this House will be stuck to We have said and we adhere to it that arbitration should be within the machinery of the Joint Consultative Machinery that has been now working in the Government of India I think it is in the interests of the employees that the earlier they decide to appoint their nominee as the arbitrator, the better it will be for them as well as for the department so that this issue can be solved easily and early

I am in complete agreement with some of the points that have been made about the working conditions of the employees and we are doing our best the best we can within the scope of things Salaries are determined

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

and the DA is determined not by this department alone but by the other procedures and other rules and the machinery which is there for all the employees of the Government of India

I would only refer now to the staff-housing. We have got an acute shortage of housing, but in the draft fourth Plan, we have allocated Rs 5 crores on acquisition of land and Rs 10 crores on the construction of additional housing. I do know that this will meet only a fraction of our requirements, but we want to meet this as far as possible.

A point has been made about express delivery. I would only say about express delivery that express delivery sometimes is misunderstood, because express delivery does not travel faster. When a letter is posted, it is only sorted out separately, if it is distinguishable, and it goes by the same train service or air service, and on arrival only, between the arrival point and the delivery point, some time is saved. Some time, though technically saved, in reality, is lost.

Shri R. Barua: Why should it travel late?

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhmpur): You must term it as "ensure delivery", not "express delivery."

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Why don't you allow every aeroplane to carry the dak?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am sorry I cannot go into all those points because the Chairman has asked me to wind up, and my worthy colleague will be able to cover all the other points tomorrow. I will only say that the express delivery letter, on arrival, is handed over to a special messenger who goes from house to house. Sometimes it happens that the ordinary mail delivery man reaches the place earlier than the express delivery man, because he has to travel all round.

A point was made by Mr. Shashi Ranjan that VHF is perhaps better than the micro-wave system. It is a technical discussion into which I will not enter. After studying all the aspects, it has been found that micro-wave is much better, more efficient and more suitable to our needs in Patna—Muzaffarpur than VHF. That is why we have gone in for this. We are importing only a very small fraction of our needs of micro-wave systems for technological reasons aimed at getting maximum advantages. Otherwise, both in the matter of research and manufacture, our research as well as our ITI and other factories are abreast of the time and now micro-wave equipment is being manufactured in this country.

I will refer to two or three main difficulties that we have tried to meet in the last two or three months. One of the complaints made was that in trunk call bills, the new procedure is more irksome and tiresome because the details of the trunk calls are not given. We are examining the possibility of reverting to the old system where the details are given.

Shri Sonavane: They should be sent very early, not after three months.

Shri I. K. Gujral: For that we have started diversification of the accounts system. Previously all the accounts were centralised in one place. Now we have started the diversification process. I think in the very near future the billing system will be considerably improved.

17.37 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I said, there is acute shortage of telephones and there is a huge demand. To meet it, one of the steps we have taken is, we have decided to open public call offices in a very big way. We have taken a policy decision that 2 per cent of all the existing lines in a town shall at the minimum be public call offices. We will increase

it to 5 per cent and later on to 10 per cent, so that that class of society which cannot afford to have its own telephone is able to have access to a public call office within easily walkable distance.

Another difficulty pointed out was about the time fixed for cancellation of trunk calls. It was said that 3 hours notice for cancellation was much too long. We have already reduced it to 30 minutes. This, I think, will meet a great deal of this difficulty.

There have been complaints here and in the press about the billing system. It has been said that a telephone call comes that you have not paid your bill and then the phone is disconnected. We are actively examining the possibility of introducing two methods. One is, like electricity bills, we should introduce the system of rebate or penalty, whatever you may call it, if a person does not pay the bill within a specified period. Secondly, even after that if the bill is not paid, we might send a registered notice, the cost of which may be borne by the subscriber himself.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): What about inflated bills?

Shri I. K. Gujral: About the billing system, we are trying to mechanise it in all the bigger sections. It is not the computer; my friend need not get upset about it. It is just mechanisation, which will meet a great deal of this difficulty.

About philately, the newspapers have been making a point and our Prime Minister also wrote a letter sometime back that the quality of our stamps must be improved. We have decided that in the very near future we shall call an all-India seminar to discuss the various aspects of it, how to improve our stamps and make them better earners of foreign exchange. We propose to call all concerned—the

artists, philatelists and all those who understand this line from the export angle—to participate in this conference and help us in evolving a concerted policy in this regard.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What are you doing about enhancement of cable rates by Britain?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I will not try to reply to that just now because the time at my disposal is short. I hope my colleague will reply to that point tomorrow. I will only say this that the U.K. Government has increased the rates only unilaterally. Therefore, what we decide is entirely our own business. We have not yet decided what we shall do about it, and I think by the time a decision is taken we will be able to come to this House and take the House into confidence.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What about installing meters inside the premises of the subscribers for recording the numbers of calls made?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The House will take up the half-hour-discussion.

17.42 hrs.

VIETNAM*

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, regarding the half-hour-discussion which stands in the name of Shri Gopalan, because Shri Gopalan is absent, under Rule 55(v) I have applied for raising that discussion. But since Shri Krishnamoorthi, whose name is second on the list, is present in the House, he will speak for a few minutes and I will follow him.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs while replying to Starred Question No. 6 on 22nd May, 1967 regarding Vietnam stated that they were in touch with

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

the Secretary-General of the United Nations and also with some countries with regard to Vietnam. I submit, Sir, India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission and its role is very important. Our effort to settle the Vietnam affair is more great than that of any other party. But I am sorry to point out that our Government has miserably failed. They have not taken proper initiative to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Vietnam affair.

As we all know, in Vietnam, our American friends in the guise of protecting the South Vietnamese against the so-called aggression by North Vietnam have poured millions of soldiers, American and Australian soldiers, and have dumped ammunitions and other things. Instead of doing good to Vietnam they have done more harm than what they expected from the North Vietnamese. In the past two years there have been killing, murders of both women and children and all sorts of things. There is no peaceful settlement of it at all. Both the parties, the Americans as well as the North Vietnamese, have understood, they have come to realise, that it is no use fighting and it will result in a loss to both the sides. In these circumstances our Government should take more effective steps to bring about a peaceful settlement. Instead of settling the matter the Government of India keeps quiet and things are developing fast. You must have read from the papers, Mr. Speaker, even today, that the North Vietnamese are not at all insisting upon any conditions for peace talks. I have also read in the Press that the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, is not at all insisting that there must be certain conditions for peace talks. When both the parties are trying to meet together without any pre-conditions, it is the duty of the Government of India, which is the Chairman of the International Control Commission, to negotiate with both the parties and other countries with a view to solving this problem amicably.

I am sorry to say, our American friends, in the name of safeguarding democracy, freedom and other things, have entered into the arena of Vietnam, which is a black spot for the American people. They are doing one thing in respect of Vietnam, in order to avert attack by North Vietnam they have poured military arms and ammunition into Vietnam. But take the case of West Asia. Israel is attacking UAR. Instead of condemning, they are supporting Israel. So, I appeal to the Minister of External Affairs to take up this matter as an independent country and try to settle it with more vigour. I say that the Ministry has so far failed to bring about a settlement. It has got more onerous responsibility. Even though both the parties are trying to bring about a settlement, the Government of India has failed to negotiate with them. Without taking any more time I would appeal to the Minister of External Affairs to take a little more pain to bring about a peaceful settlement between both the parties.

Shri Umanath: This question gets added importance because of the fact that our country's representative happens to be the Chairman of the Control Commission. As far as our Government is concerned, I am sorry to say that it has ultimately taken up the objective position of shielding the American position, as far as Vietnam is concerned.

Let us take the question of withdrawal of American troops. It is shown as though this is a fight between North and South Vietnam Government, in which the South Vietnam Government has got an agreement, legal agreement, with the Americans because of which they are coming in. It is not so. I would submit that as far as the question of withdrawal of American troops is concerned, the entire Vietnam, both North and South Vietnam are one,

and they are against the American existence or presence there. To bring home the point I want to quote the *Indian Express* of 27-4-66, and *Indian Express*, as we all know, is run by Shri Goenka, who cannot be accused of being a Communist. That paper says

"In both North and South, whole of Vietnam is regarded as one country. By their behaviour, the people of South Vietnam seem to be insisting that they belong to North Vietnam—at least to the extent of desiring a withdrawal of US troops."

So on this question the entire Vietnam people want that the American troops should go. And yet if the American troops are there, what are they there for? They are there for some other purpose, and not because they want to fight. In this connection I would like to quote the then President of the United States, President Eisenhower. He had made it clear they are in Vietnam. At a conference of State Governors held on 4th August 1963 President Eisenhower said

"Let us assume we lose Indochina. The tin and tungsten that we so greatly value from that area would cease coming. So when the United States votes 400 million dollars to help that war, we are not voting a give-away program. We are voting for the cheapest way that we can, to prevent the occurrence of something that would be of a most terrible significance to the United States of America, our power and ability to get certain things we need, from the riches of the Indo-chinese territory and from South East Asia."

It is clear that though the entire Vietnam people do not want them, the American troops are there, as President Eisenhower puts it, to further

their own selfish interests. I am sorry to say that on this question our Government has not taken the position that the American troops should withdraw unconditionally.

Secondly, there is the question of the Geneva Agreement. Whenever the question of the Geneva Agreement is raised, they say "we are for the settlement of the issue by both the governments on the basis of the Geneva Agreement." That is not the correct position. It is not as if both the governments are violating the Geneva Agreement. It is not so. On that question it is not correct to say that the North Vietnamese have infiltrated into the South, that was the provocation for the South to retaliate and that is how they violated the Geneva Agreement. That is wrong. Within 24 hours of the signing of the Geneva Agreement, here is the statement made by the then President, General Eisenhower on 21-7-1954 which says

"The United States has not itself been party to or bound by the decisions taken by the conference. The Agreement contains features which we do not like."

So within 24 hours of the signing of the Geneva Agreement, here is the United States which renounces the agreement. So also the Dien Government. The then Prime Minister Mr Dien declared on 16-7-1955

"We did not sign the Geneva Agreement. So, we cannot be bound in any respect by these accords."

So, is it not clear that the United States of America as well as the South Vietnam Government renounced this agreement the moment it was signed? So, is it not but proper for our Government to say to the United States as well as the South Vietnam Government that they have got to implement the Geneva Agreement,

[Shri Umanath]

But our Government does not take that stand which it should take

Then, I would like to take the question of bombing of North Vietnam. Here also our Government takes up this position which is contained in the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's broadcast from New Delhi on 7th July, 1966 —

'We would appeal for an immediate ending of the bombing in North Vietnam

This should be closely followed by a cessation of hostilities as well as of hostile movements and action on all sides throughout Vietnam, in full observance of the Geneva Agreement."

Our Government tells America to stop bombing and simultaneously it tells the South Vietnam Liberation Movement to stop their liberation movement also. It means, by implication our Government says that so long as the South Vietnamese people do not stop their struggle and so long as they continue their struggle America is justified in bombing North Vietnam. This is a very horrible position which is not consistent with our past traditions of freedom struggle. The Government has to decide whether a sovereign country like North Vietnam, could be bombed by America and whether sovereignty could be violated. It is not a question of balancing between the two.

Then, I go to the question of trade. The present position is that our Government has stopped trading with North Vietnam. The other day when a question was put, Shri Chagla replied, "Yes, we have stopped it because the commodities that we send to North Vietnam may pass on to China." That was the reason given. My submission is that this is not the real reason, because if the reason is that a commodity will go through North Vietnam to China, there is Hong Kong attached to the mainland of China. Have we stopped our trade with Hong Kong? We know, daily

goods are passed between Hong Kong and Mainland China, still we have not stopped our trade with Hong Kong. Then, every now and then on the floor of the House the question is raised that some commodities are passing through Nepal to China, still, have you stopped trade with Nepal? We have not done so. We know that there are very close relations between Pakistan and China. Is there any guarantee that goods will not go through Pakistan to China? Still, we have not stopped our trade with Pakistan. Then, why have you stopped trade with North Vietnam?

The real position is that the answer given is not the answer, it is to cover up the real reason. Trade with North Vietnam was stopped in 1965 and in 1965 America passed an amendment to PL-480 Law which said that they would not give aid to those countries which had trade with North Vietnam or Cuba. On that basis in the same year 1965 we have also stopped trade with North Vietnam. Our Government has submitted to the dictates of America. We have got in our soul and we could straightaway tell them that we have a sovereign right to trade or not to trade with any country.

Then a very unfortunate position has come. Even the voice of the freedom fighters of Vietnam is being banned. I have received a communication from the National Book Agency of Calcutta that the Assistant Collector of Customs, Postal Appraising Department GPO Calcutta has addressed them saying why a particular book which has come by ordinary post should not be confiscated. What is the name of the book? It is *South Vietnam on the Road to Victory*. This is the book that has been confiscated.

Ours is a land which took pride in expressing solidarity with the freedom fighters in Spain, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia against the Fascist Mussolini and others and we have come

to a pass that our country has now become a country which gags the voice of freedom fighters of South Vietnam Has the Government banned any American literature? Has the Government banned any South Vietnamese literature which talks of their struggle against the Vietnamese people there?

The reason for confiscation given there is that it contains materials which undermine the friendly relations of India with foreign States This means, naturally their struggle is against American imperialism and they are afraid that America will mistake them This is a very horrible position It was only in the British days that literature concerning the Russian Revolution was prohibited by Britain Have we come to a pass that we have to take a position that Britain took then? I would like to have answers to these questions

Mr. Speaker A number of Members are there who want to ask questions Some of them have written to me that they want to participate in the debate I would like to tell them that there is no debate now but it is only a half an-hour discussion We have already spent about 15 minutes now Now only questions can be asked

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi) The question of Vietnam has been agitating the minds of the people for a long time What is this problem? Here is an area that traditionally was a meeting-ground of India and China Culturally it is part of India but geographically it is nearer to China There have been wars between Vietnam and China for centuries Then the French came in With the precipitate withdrawal of the French after Dien Bien Phu there has been a power vacuum there, and China has been trying to fill that vacuum This is the real problem

China has carried war by proxy to that area Actually, the people of Vietnam would have very much liked India to fill that vacuum, but un-

fortunately because of our unrealistic foreign policy, India is nowhere in the picture and therefore, the Chinese are coming there and they are trying to subvert the constitutionally established government there and trying to bring it within their control This is the real crux of the problem

People talk of our moral duty to support freedom fighters there I should say that in foreign policy, morality does not come in charity does not come in but only national interests come in We have to see what our national interests demand? Our national interests demand that Viet Nam which is a very strategic area should not be allowed to go under Chinese hegemony This is the real problem and this must be prevented

Our International Control Commission is ineffective In fact it does not serve any real purpose It was to have supervised truce and the elections but no elections have been held there The Commission was not meant to meet the situation that has developed there It cannot stop the war

The real thing is that peace must be brought there and it should be done in such a way that the whole area will not come under Chinese hegemony and that can be only done if China also is asked or pressed to stop its war by proxy We are not in favour of the American troops being there but we are equally opposed to the Chinese troops or the Chinese-supported troops of North Viet Nam being there

I am glad that a good thing has happened now North Viet Nam has suggested that they are prepared to sit down for peace talks without laying down any preconditions that the American troops must withdraw It is a good offer and both sides should avail of it and some kind of peace should be established which should be in the interests of those people without any interference from China or from America

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

So far as India is concerned, my submission is that the best course for India to follow is to keep quiet. Sometimes, keeping quiet is also a part of the policy, and here is a case in which instead of taking sides, we should keep quiet because thereby our interests would be served better than by any other course.

18 hrs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I would like to know from the hon. Minister if Government intend to pursue their present hesitant and lifeless and sometimes almost helpless policy in regard to Vietnam, in spite of our being chairman of the International Control Commission. I say this because a war of the utterest barbarity, even though it is undeclared, is being conducted by the United States, with 400,000 American soldiers operating on the scene, with America spending 22 billion dollars, which amounts to more than the total gross national product of our country, with methods like the use of poison gas and napalm and fragmentation bombs and cutting dykes and all kinds of other enormities which we have associated with the worst kind of fascism; and in spite of all this, our Government have a tepid attitude and only says from time to time, and that also very infrequently these days, about the necessity of stopping bombing of North Viet Nam, which has never stopped and which goes on all the time. May I know if Government are going to put up a braver show, because sometimes it is better to follow the Indian tradition of speaking up for what is right and just in international affairs, and here in Viet Nam something is being done by the American imperialists, which is of the utterest barbarity? May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to revive something of the old spirit of India's foreign policy in regard to this matter which is a festering sore in international life today.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहताक) : अमेरिका और चीन दो दुल्स की लड़ाई के दरमियान इस गरीब देश वियतनाम का कबुतर निकला जा रहा है और जितना इन्सानों के मरने से नुकसान और वहाँ की धन-दौलत का जितना नुकसान है वह ऐसी बात है कि जो कहीं नहीं जा सकती। हिन्दुस्तान एक भ्रमन का पुजारी देश है। सिक्कोरिटी कौंसिल का मेम्बर है, इन्टरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमीशन का चेयरमैन है। मैं मिनिस्टर माहब से आप के मार्फत यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कि जब हम भ्रमन का नारा बुलन्द करते हैं और हमारी सरहदों के पास एक ऐसा देश जो हमारे बडे नजदीक है, उसे जो हमारा दुश्मन है वह खत्म कर रहा है और उसे खत्म करने के बाद चीन से हमे भी नुकसान पहुच सकता है तो ऐसी हावात में मैं उन से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई स्पेसिफिक तजवीज उन के सामने है कि य० एन० ओ० के मार्फत या सिक्कोरिटी कौंसिल में कोई रेजोल्यूशन पेश करके या अपने बतौर एक इन्टरनेशनल स्टेटस के जो मिला है बतौर इन्टरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमीशन के चेयरमैन के, उस स्टेटस के मार्फत क्या हम अपना मार्ग प्रेशर या पोलिटिकल जो प्रेशर हो सकता है उस को एकमसाइज करके ताकि इस रोजन में भ्रमन हो और फिर आगे जो जेनेवा गेघ्रीमेंट है उस की तजवीजात के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की कोई तजवीज जेरे गौर है ?

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि वियतनाम के सिलसिले में जब हमारे सदन में बहस हो रही है तो इस बारे में मैं बिदेस मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो जो सवाल साम्यवादी दस के जगिए या अमेरिका के जगिए उठाए जाते हैं उस के बारे में हम को सोच विचार करना पड़ता है, हम को लगता है कि वियतनाम से ज्यादा बहुत्वपूर्ण सवाल रोडेसिया का

है जहाँ कार्क लोगों के ऊपर बोरे लोप ब्राक्रमण कर रहे हैं और फिलहाल जो अम्बिया के राष्ट्रपति धाये थे वह उसी सिलसिले में धाये थे। रूसी धाष्गी का क्या दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है, अमेरिका की जनता का क्या दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है, हिन्दुस्तान की की जनता का क्या दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है, इन तीनों दृष्टिकोणों में फर्क है। असल में चीन हमारा दुश्मन है और चीन का बियतनाम के साथ, उत्तरी बियतनाम के साथ ताल्लुक रहता है। हो सकता है कि चीन सीधी सेना नहीं भेजता है डर के मारे। लेकिन आज इस सवाल को हिन्दुस्तान सरकार की धोर से, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की धोर से बियतनाम की धोर से देखना चाहिए। आज उत्तरी बियतनाम और दक्षिणी बियतनाम और उसी तरह से पूर्वी जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी, इस तरह से साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों ने जो तोड़ दिया है उस को फिर समान करने के लिए, जुटाने के लिए, एकत्र करने के लिए, यूनिटी लाने के लिए दोनों बियतनाम के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि भारत सरकार की धोर में पहल होनी चाहिए, यह नहीं कि क्या गोलाबारी होती है, अमेरिका से क्या कार्यवाही होती है उस सिलसिले में चिन्ता करे बल्कि बुनियादी सिलसिले में दोनों बियतनाम का जो विभाजन हो गया है, दोनों बियतनाम को मिलाए के लिए कोशिश होनी चाहिए यही हमारे सामने मसला है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): The hon. Member, Shri Umanath, has clearly explained as to how the Government of India....

Mr. Speaker: Since he has clearly explained it, no repetition is necessary.

Shri Nambiar: Please hear me. He has said that our trade with North Vietnam has stopped. At the same time, I want to point out that our trade with South Vietnam is on the increase. Moreover, strategic mate-

rials like brass sheets, strips, tyres and many items are being daily shipped to South Vietnam, and payment is made in dollars. This shows that not only do we not trade with North Vietnam but we help South Vietnam and thereby the Americans to fight North Vietnam and the Vietnamese people. At the same time, we have by our own action abdicated our role as chairman of the International Control Commission and we are allowing the Americans to bomb even the neutral zone. We have asked the Control Commission to quit the neutral and demilitarised zone as well.

Moreover, it is also clear that not only the India Government is supporting the Vietnamese war, but certain political parties in India, particularly the Jan Sangh has been named by the radio as being ready to send volunteers to the Vietnam war.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This is absolutely wrong.

Shri Nambiar: I will explain.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. You are going to a different subject.

There are half a dozen more. I think the Minister should reply now. It is 6.05 already.

Vietnam is a different thing. Let us not talk about Jan Sangh and other parties now.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There are agents of China in this House.

Shri Umanath: Not American agents?

Mr. Speaker: Half an hour is over. Shall I ask the Minister, or shall I adjourn?

Shri Nambiar: It was Westmoreland, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in Vietnam who gave a broadcast....

Mr. Speaker: It was going on very well. Why do you want to spoil it?

Shri Nambiar: If such a broadcast was not made, I shall congratulate Mr. Madhok here and now. Let him clear the position.

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down. All right. Half an hour is over. Do you want to hear the Minister?

An hon. Member: Please allow me.

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow him? That is not proper. Either I allow all the half a dozen or I do not allow anyone. It is not proper to allow only one or two. How can I choose? Mr. Chagla.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am really surprised that my friend Mr. Mukerjee should have said that our policy has been a hesitant policy. It is in sharp contrast with what Mr. Madhok says, that we should keep quite. I do not agree with Mr. Madhok. India, as Mr. Mukerjee has rightly said, has always spoken up in the cause of justice, in the cause of right. In the case of Vietnam, our policy all along has been consistent, and the right policy. From the very start we have said that there can be no military solution of the Vietnam problem. The solution can only be at the conference table.

We have said further that such a solution cannot be brought about unless there is unconditional cessation of war.

We have not stopped there. We have given every assistance to U Thant to bring about a peaceful solution. I cannot divulge to the House what we have done in the diplomatic field, but I assure the House we have a representative in Hanoi, we have a representative in Saigon and we have done whatever is possible to bring about a settlement.

May I remove one misapprehension from the mind of my friend Mr. Madhok! I agree with him that we should try and contain China, we

should not permit China to expand. Our view is that the present American policy, far from containing China, is helping China, and I will explain why. The more the bombing goes on, the more the war is escalated, the more North Vietnam is driven into the ambit of China. Does my friend Mr. Madhok know that China dominated North Vietnam for a thousand years? North Vietnam does not want to become a vassal of China.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Yes, that is the right course.

Shri Umanath: I rise on a serious point of order. We have got diplomatic relations with North Vietnam. It is not in order for the Minister to say that a sovereign government is likely to become a vassal. Will we accept that position if any other Government says so about us? That is not fair.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Umanath: Let him say about North Vietnam on merits, but to call a sovereign government ...

Mr. Speaker: Even North Vietnam may not be very much offended by that. Why are you? (*Interruptions*). The Minister has a right to have his opinion.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have every right to say what is a historical fact, that North Vietnam does not want to be dominated by China.

Shri Umanath: No country wants it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, the longer the war goes on, the greater the escalation and the more North Vietnam has to turn to China for help and assistance. Therefore, we have been pleading with the United States that in the common objective of the containment of China, this war should be brought to an end. I must answer one or two questions which had been raised and which were based on com-

plete misunderstanding of the functioning of the International Control Commission. It was set up for a very limited purpose—to supervise the truce, not to face a war situation. If my hon friends look at article 29 of the Geneva Agreement, it enjoins on the Commission to ensure control and supervision of the execution which is possible only with the co-operation of the two parties. It has got no power to enforce the provisions of the Geneva agreement. Its only function is supervision and control, it can only investigate provided a complaint is received. When the complaint is received it passes a resolution which is confidential, it forwards the resolution to the two co-chairman, the UK and the USSR. It is for these two co-chairman to release or not to release that resolution. We are often asked what is the Commission doing? Why does it not do something to stop this terrible fighting? Hon Members do not realise that it is not within the power of the Commission, it has neither the machinery nor the jurisdiction power nor the capacity to stop in any way the terrible war that is going on. If they only study the Geneva agreement they will see how limited the functioning of this Commission is. Even within these limitations, it has served a useful purpose. It is a symbol of peace. I think even the North Vietnam Government is agreed that the Commission has served some useful purpose and that it should continue.

As regards trade with North Vietnam, my friend Mr Umanath is quite wrong about facts. He said that our trade with North Vietnam stopped due to the food agreement we signed with the United States in 1965. It is not so. It was in 1963—much earlier than 1965—that instructions were issued that all exports to North Vietnam required prior clearance and the reason for that was given here in answer to a question, namely, that we found that goods which we sent to North Vietnam were being diverted to China. (Interruptions) Mr

Umanath's accusation was that we were influenced and coerced by the United States.

Shri Umanath. Even now I say it. Why do you send it to Hong Kong?

Shri M. C. Chaglia. I say it is not correct. With regard to South Vietnam the position is equally clear. The sale of lethal weapons is banned. Normal trade in textiles, etc. continues. Civilian trucks were exported by some private parties. The export of petroleum and petroleum products has been banned so that we do not send anything to South Vietnam which could be used in a war.

Shri Nambrar Brass sheets, strips, tyres, etc. (Interruptions)

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat). On a point of order. What the Minister is saying is wrong.

Mr. Speaker. He may be wrong, but what he has said, he has said.

Shri E. K. Nayanar. On May 20 last, the public sector undertaking, Hindustan Steel shipped 121 tons of iron rounds to South Vietnam. This was exported. This was done by a public sector undertaking of the Government of India. But what the Minister says now is that there was no such trade. It is wrong.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: My hon friend Shri Umanath mentioned about banning a book. That is a matter which as he knows comes under the Sea Customs Act and it is within the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry and not within the External Affairs Ministry, and he might put that question to the Ministry concerned.

— There is one thing more. This morning we have seen the news which should be welcome to the whole House. This is a statement made by Lord Brockway who is as strongly opposed to this war as this country is and most Members of this House are.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur) Has it been confirmed? Has it got any veracity?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Not confirmed, but I take it—as Lord Brockway has said it—as correct. According to Lord Brockway, the Vietnam representatives at the Peace in Vietnam Conference at Stockholm which he attended had narrowed down the demands to three: an unconditional halt to bombing of North Vietnam, admission of direct representatives of the liberation front to negotiation, and a peace settlement conforming to the terms of the Geneva agreement. I sincerely hope that the reaction of the United States to this would be favourable, that this narrowing down of the demands, as Lord Brockway has said, and that North Vietnam is prepared to come to terms or to dis-

cuss and settle, will induce the United States to stop bombing and to come to the conference table.

18.17½ hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOURTH REPORT**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday July 11 1967/Asadha 20 1889 (Saka)