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Asadha 29, 1893 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 20, 1971/Asadha 29,  
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चम्पारन जिले में रकसौल में रेलवे भूमि  
पर प्रबंध कब्जा

\* 1231. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ लोगों ने बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में रकसौल में रेलवे की भूमि पर जबरन कब्जा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको खाली कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been initiated under the provisions of "Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958" to evict the encroachers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कितनी जमीन पर इस तरह से लोगों ने कब्जा किया है, यह कैसे कब स्टार्ट हुआ और क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है कि कब्जा की हुई जमीन से लोगों को हटाकर अपनी दुकानें बना दे और गरीबों को दे दें ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: There are 53 encroachments. The area is 34,970 square feet. The Railway Administration launched cases against all except four, and the Court has delivered judgment in 48 cases in our favour, and now we are asking the Collector to execute our decrees of vacation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार जमीन लेकर अपनी दुकानें बनाकर गरीबों को भाड़े पर देगी ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I will take the suggestion of the hon. Member into consideration when the land becomes completely vacated.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों की नैग्लिजेंस की वजह से या उन के कनाइवेंस की वजह से बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने रकसौल की जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, रकसौल नेपाल बार्डर पर म्यून्सिपल प्लेस है और अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में वह जमीन खाली रहती थी, उस पर उन की मिलिट्री जाती थी। उसमें से कुछ बिहार गवर्नमेन्ट को दे दिया, कुछ जो बची हुई थी, उस पर लोग कब्जा कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये रेलवे विभाग अपने कर्मचारियों को कौनसी हिदायतें दे रहा है, कौनसी कार्यवाही कर रहा है ताकि उन की नैग्लिजेंस की वजह से दूसरे आदमी कब्जा न करें ? अध्यक्षजी, रकसौल की जमीन सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन से ज्यादा कीमती है।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I cannot accept the charge wholly that all these encroachments are done at the instance of the railway employees. It may be one or two people here and there may be responsible, but the encroaching people take the law into their own hands as you know.

SHRI D. BASUMATRI: Whenever this matter of illegal occupation has been brought to the notice of the railway authorities, it is said that the land problem is the problem of the states. So, may I know whether this question will be taken up by the Railway Administration and decided by themselves, without leaving it to the States?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** Yes, the hon. Member is right. This is not a Matter for the State Governments. It is our property and we file cases, we get the lands vacated. Only we take the help of the State authorities.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Encroachment on railways has virtually become a national problem. There are cases of *bone fide* and *mala fide* encroachment. Therefore, will the Government make a comprehensive policy as to the case in which they will prosecute the encroaching persons without any mercy?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** I do not know what the hon. Member means by *bone fide* encroachment. Encroachment cannot be *bone fide* in the very nature of things. But I will pursue his other suggestion.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** May I know if any prosecutions have been launched either under the Railways Act or under the Indian Penal Code against persons who have trespassed upon railway property?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** Yes, Sir.

#### Reduction in Electricity rates for Small Scale Industries

\* 1234. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the electricity rate for the small scale industries on all-India basis; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme chalked out in this connection?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) Not at present Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** May I know whether he is aware that certain small scale industries especially situated in the eastern districts of U. P. are suffering because of the high rates of electricity whereas people like Birlas have been given electricity at a rate which is less than the production cost?

Is there any proposal to have uniform rates of electricity both for men like Birlas and for the peasants and the small scale industries?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** The tariffs are different according to the type of load. An organisation which consumes a large amount of load and has 100 percent load factor every day of the year gets a rate which is much less. For example, the aluminium industry can never bear the same rate as the small scale industry. That is because the small scale industries consume a smaller amount of power. Similarly, the domestic rate is still higher than the rate for small scale industry. Therefore, each type of load has got a different rate, and for the small scale industry it varies in the country from 10 to 21 paise. U.P., unfortunately, happens to be one of the States which has got a high rate for the small scale industry. Of course, it is very desirable that it should be brought down, but to equate it with a large industry like the aluminium industry or the fertiliser industry and to charge them at the same rate as the small scale industry is not possible.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Apart from the high rates of electricity, there is a tremendous shortage of electricity in the State of U.P., and other States also. Even Punjab is suffering because of this. So, I would like to know what Positive steps have been taken by the Centre to help the Government of U.P., and other States to see that the shortage is properly met.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** It is true that there is shortage of electricity generally all over the country, and it is very regrettable. So, we have drawn up a plan for the decade, as to what should be the power in 1981, so that there should be no shortage, because any electrical power station takes six to eight years to be commissioned after the sanction of the project. Therefore, we have got to look ahead, and that is what we have done. Our present installed capacity is about 16.5 million kw., and we have planned to reach 52 million kw. in 1981, and if we can get that, there will be no shortage in the country. That is what we are planning for.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The original question was about reduction of electricity rates.

Now it has gone to production and k.w. and all that. The questions and replies are going out of control.

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has issued a directive or recommendation to the State Electricity Boards that they should earn a 11 per cent dividend in these projects, and therefore they are not able to reduce the power rates for the small scale industries or the new industries which are coming up ?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Yes, Sir. Electricity undertakings should earn that as a minimum. It includes interest charges at six per cent, depreciation and so on, plus a profit element of three per cent, making a total of 11 per cent. That is the rate that is required because power projects are highly capital-intensive, and that is also the promise we have made to the people who give us loans like the World Bank. Therefore, that is what we aim at. Not that we are getting 11 per cent today, but in the course of two years gradually, 11 per cent must be there. And the only way in which we can reduce the rate will be by introducing greater economy measures and bigger sizes of the power plants. At the moment, we are having something like 2 to 3 megawatts size sets also. We should have 200 to 300 megawatts; that is, big-size machine and big size power houses. That is being done, and that is our aim in the future years.

**श्री एन० एन० राव :** क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि एल्युमिनियम फैक्टरी को जो बिजली दी गई है 12 साल के समझौते पर वह प्रोडक्शन रेट से कम पर क्यों दी गई है ? क्या उसको रिवाइज करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** In the case of the aluminium factory at Rihand, the rate is less than the cost of production now. But that was an agreement which was entered into much earlier at a time when Uttar Pradesh wanted to have the industry in their State. There were other reasons for that. As I submitted earlier, the rate for aluminium industry is much less than the other kinds of loads.

**SHRIG. VISWANATHAN:** A number of districts in the country have been declared industrially backward districts. I want to

know from the Minister whether the Government is contemplating to give a concession to the small-scale industries at least in the industrially backward districts.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** At the moment, it is not under consideration. That is a point which I would like to discuss; it is a good point, I will discuss that suggestion with the concerned State Electricity Boards.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Singh Deo.—Absent. I think this questioner is seldom present. Next question.

#### Capacity and Demand for Electricity

\*1236. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated gap between installed capacity and demand for electric power in the country for the next ten years.

(b) the steps proposed to fill the gap; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to be taken to step up Central assistance to facilitate taking up of all feasible power generation projects and for early completion of projects under execution by different State Governments ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KAUREEL):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (b). In the next ten years (1970-71 to 1980-81), the load demand is expected to grow to 36.5 million kw. To meet this demand, an installed capacity of 48.5 million kw. would be required whereas the installed capacity which would become available from the present installations and projects under construction or already sanctioned would be only 27 million kw. There would, therefore be a gap of 21.5 million kw. and additional generating capacity to the extent of 21.5 million kw. is required to be installed over and above what has already been sanctioned for implementation.

To bridge the estimated gap of 21.5 million kw required to be installed during the next decade, a plan covering the decade has been formulated wherein the schemes proposed

for implementation have been identified. The schemes have also been already demarcated as between Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear.

Considering that an economic growth faster than what has hitherto been achieved is being planned, a small additional margin for catering to any increase in demand for power has been provided. The additional capacity of about 3.5 million kw planned would, in case the expected additional demands visualised do not materialise, help meeting the part of the demands arising in the first year of the next decade.

(c) The question of financial assistance to the States for executing the plan would have to be discussed between the Centre and the co-concerned State Governments after the States formulate the final project proposals. In regard to early completion of the projects under construction, Government is constantly watching the progress and rendering assistance to the States for over-coming the bottlenecks arising from time to time; the Chief Ministers of various States and Heads of Administration of Union Territories have also been addressed in the matter.

**SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister be pleased to say, in view of the large gap,—in fact double—between the existing and the sanctioned capacity that needs to be bridged in the coming decade, whether the Government will consider taking over the responsibility of executing all identified generation schemes in the country and, if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the fulfilment of execution?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** It is a very good point that the hon. Member has raised. At the moment as I submitted earlier, our installed capacity is about 16½ million mw. It is a small quantity. Now, we are going on to the stage where it should be possible to bring it to 52 in the next ten years. If you are going to deal with such a large amount of generation, in the interests of economy and low power rate, it is very important that we should have one central organisation to direct the whole power generation. That is what is done in the rest of the world. That is what we are trying to do. But the power sector falls within the concurrent list

and so we have to take the States along with us. Therefore, we are shortly appointing a committee to go into this question of having a single authority for generation; not for distribution and transmission; distribution is done by the respective States. Our aim is to have the whole generation under one authority. That is what we are trying to find out, and we are going to appoint a committee shortly to go into this question.

**SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Government be pleased to say whether the quantum of nuclear generation which is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre be adequately stepped up to make good the shortfalls and whether any action has been taken in regard to the establishment of additional nuclear generation unit contemplated in the fourth Five Year Plan?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** At the moment, nuclear power is generated in Tarapore, near Bombay, to the extent of 400 mw. We want to raise it to 5,000 mw. in the course of the next decade. Various steps are being examined and I hope we will be able to do that as we are planning.

**SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Sir, my question has not been answered. Whether an additional nuclear generating station is contemplated in the fourth Plan and what action has been taken in regard to that.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** I would like to mention that of the other two nuclear energy stations, one is at Rana Pratap Sagar, with 400 mw; the other is at Kalpakkam near Madras with 400 mw; we are hoping that the unit at Rana Pratap Sagar will come into production next year, 1972, and the other one will follow one year after that. Kalpakkam, unfortunately, is slipping off, and it is not expected to come in the fourth Plan. It will come in the earlier part of the fifth Plan.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** May I know whether the gap between the installed capacity and the required capacity is uniform all over the country and whether he proposes to instal more capacity in the next ten years to bridge the gap where it is more?

DR. K. L. RAO: The power shortage is acute in the northerne region in Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, and UP and in the south in Andhra. We are really concerned about the power shortage. In the northern region. the position because more difficult whenever Bhakra reservoir and Rihand reservoir are not fillingup. We are hoping that in the next few years by connecting the various gride, it will be possible to get more power from M. P. and other areas and try to make good the shortage as much as possible. But the shortage will persist for the next two or three years and only after 1974-75, if we take up the projects we have planned, it will be possible perhaps to overcome the shortage. The shortage is not uniform throughout the country.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की मारी कमी है और इस समय भी बिजली की कमी से वहाँ बहुत परेशानी है—विशेषकर कास्तकारों को, इसीलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बात सोची गई थी तो सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है और इस योजना पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is ture that in U. P. there th: greatest amount of shortage of power in the county. We have planned to take up many projects to make up the shortage as early as possible. An atomic power station by itself is not going to make up the shortage. A number of other projects including the Tehri dam will have to be taken up to make up the shortage. So far as the atomic power station is concerned, the atomic energy department has been visiting various sites and Narora is one of the sites under serious consideration. But the main difficulty there is about the foundation. It being a seismic zone, they are worried about the design and whether it would be subject seismic conditions. I hope it will be possible for us to finalise in in the next few months,

MR. SPEAKER: The reply should be brief.

श्री जी० एस० मिश्र : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश में पावर की

इतनी शॉर्टेज है तो कोल माइन हेड पर, खास कर मध्य प्रदेश में, बड़े पावर स्टेशन्स का निर्माण क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? कोल माइन हेड से दूर पर बदरपुर में स्टेशन बनाया गया जिससे कोल की कठिनाई होती है तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Power stations are set up depending on a number of factors. One most important factor is load center. Wherever there is load, the power station must be near that. There must be watar and coal. it is not the question of transport of coal that is giving us trouble. We have not taken up a large number of projects earlier and that is why there is shortage. Now we are taking up various projects. Whether they are located near coal pitheads or elsewhere, the number of years taken for the construction of the power house remains the sane. Therefore, it is not so much a question of location of the power house, but it is a question of undertaking the work and pursuing it if vigorously.

#### Closure of units in Kerala due to shortage of Billets and unteted rails

\*1239. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of units in Kerala which use billets and unteted rails for the productions of agricultural implements are closed due to the non-availability of raw materials; and

(b) the total assessed annual requirements of billets and unteted rails in these units in Kerala, and the allotment made during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA):

(a) Government have no Information of complete closure of any such unit in Kerala.

(b) According to the State Government the assessed requirement of raw material is 51,300 tonnes per annum if the units work to full capacity. Details of allotment to small scale units are not known since allotments bsuch units are made directly by Joint

Plant Committee. However, for the period October 1970 March 1971 an allocation for 3.75 tonnes of second class rail was made in favour of one unit in Kerala which is the only unit borne on DGTD list for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** The Minister has admitted in the statement that while the actual requirement of Kerala is 50,000 tonnes the supply is less than that. May I know whether the gap between supply and requirement will be narrowed down so that there will be no closure or lay off ?

**SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA:** It is true that supply is not according to the requirement and, as he rightly pointed out, it results, in lay off in certain units. We are making every effort to see that all the units get adequate supplies. But, as the hon. Member very well knows, steel is in short supply. We are trying to meet the demand as much as possible, particularly of the small-scale industries.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** During last year in how many factories there was lay off for want of billets and untested rails ? Will he take steps to see that it does not recur this year also ?

**SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA:** Up to October 1970 the billets and second class rails were not distributed through DGTD. Now that we have taken it over, we are making every effort to see that the industrial units, particularly in the organised sector, do not suffer. We share the anxiety of the hon. Member and we are doing the utmost within our capacity.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The Minister is saying that he is not aware of the fact that some of the Units were closed. Is he not aware that a memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister, the Industries Minister and the Minister of Steel about the difficulties faced by the industries for want of this particular category of steel ? If it is not a fact that these industries are suffering because of shortage created deliberately on account of the pressure from the steel rolling mills ? What efforts are being made to see that the requirements of

the units, particularly in the small-scale sector, are met ?

**SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA:** We are trying to see that the requirements of the Small scale industries are fully met. But, as I said earlier, we are dealing with it only from October 1970. We are trying to see that the requirements of the small-scale Industries are fully met.

#### Demand and Production of Cars

+

\*1240. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:**  
**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of passenger cars in the country;

(b) the production capacity and the number of cars manufactured during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in production, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY):** (a) The Planning Group for Machinery Industries set up by the Planning Commission has estimated the demand for passenger cars at 75,000 Nos. per annum by 1973-74.

(b) The car manufacturers have given different figures of their production capacity at different times. The actual production has been 37,308 cars in 1968; 35,265 Cars in 1969; and 35,829 in 1970.

(c) The slightly lower production during 1969 and 1970 as compared to 1968 is due to one of the factories having remained closed for some time during each year due to economic and labour problems.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** It appears from the reply that there is a big gap between demand and supply. While the demand is 75,000 per annum the supply is 35,000 or 37,000. In view of this, is there any proposal to set up a unit in the public sector for manufacture of cars and, if so, when will be set up ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** Yes, there is a proposal for setting up a public sector project for producing cars.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** By whom ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** By the government. Following this decision we are in negotiation with certain companies. They have also produced their prototype which are under test and as soon as all these details are finalised we will certainly go in for production of cars in public sector.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Whether the hon. Minister is aware of the poor quality of the cars which are being manufactured in our country. If so, what steps are you going to take to improve the quality ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** We are aware of the poor quality of the cars produced in the country and we had repeatedly advised these companies to improve them. We had also issued directives to them but it seems they are almost incorrigible.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** May I know what is the total capacity of the factories which are now manufacturing passenger cars and what are the reasons that the companies are not in a position to fully utilise the rated capacity for the manufacture of the cars ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** Sir, the installed capacity of Hindustan Motors is 24,000. As against this in 1970 they produced 23325. The installed capacity of Premier Automobiles is 12,000. As against this in 1970 they produced 12054 cars. So far as Standard is concerned their installed capacity is 3,000 and in 1970 they produced 1406 cars. With regard to the first two the Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles they have been more or less utilising their capacity but so far as Standard is concerned because of labour troubles and long closure of the company in the last two years their production is not upto the mark.

**SHRI B. S. MURTHY:** Arising from the Minister's reply that in spite of warnings and directives they are incorrigible to im-

prove the standard of the manufacture of cars, I would like to know what is the remedy as crores of rupees are being given to the manufacturers ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** We fixed their prices keeping in mind the quality of the cars they produce. They had gone to Supreme Court and the Supreme Court suggested appointment of a Commission. The Commission gave an interim report and that came before the Supreme Court. Despite our having contrary views the Supreme Court gave them interim price rise. The matter is still *sub judice* before Supreme Court. As soon as the Supreme Court matter is over—which is expected in the course of next month—we will look into the matter afresh.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The hon. Minister has not cleared certain policies of this Government. Our Government consistently has been at the mercy and the dictates of the Birlas for manufacturing cars. They are defective cars. Passengers have even to carry an umbrella because it is leaking. I want to know whether Government will find a new solution to this malady and not go on telling that the manufacturers of these cars are incorrigible. Will Government take immediate new steps to take over car manufacturing from the Birlas and see that quality cars are manufactured in India to make the travellers happy ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** I am not enamoured of taking up these companies the quality of cars of which are really bad, whose technical know-how is old and the quality is poor. In order to solve the problem we are thinking of setting up our own project, with our own money, instead of taking over these dilapidated projects with very bad quality. I want to have a better model produced in this country.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** What does he mean by "with our own money" ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHRY:** For this reason we are at the moment in negotiations with Fiat SPA, Italy, Regio Nationale Des Usines Renault, Nissan Motor Company and Ford Products Company. They have produced their prototypes which are under test.



**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Indian or foreigners ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Certainly there will be foreign collaboration for the technical know-how of proven quality cars. These cars are under test about their performance at the Vehicle Research and Development Establishment, Ministry of Defence. As soon as the final negotiation is over, one of these parties will set up the Plant.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Just now the Minister has stated that Government will set up a factory in the public sector for producing quality cars. We have been hearing this for a long time, for about more than a decade. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give an assurance to this House whether this factory will be set up in another years.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** We want an assurance whether it will be set up in the next ten years.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Although there was a talk going on but the decision was really taken by the Government last year. So, the talk might have been there in the air for a decade or so, the decision was taken last year.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** After the *garibi hatao* government came up.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** After that expeditious steps have been taken to finalise this matter.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** He has not answered the question. My question was when the decision will be taken. It should be within a year. Let him answer whether it will take a decade, five years or ten years.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I cannot give a definite date because the tests have been undergone and I expect the report by the end of this month about the performance of these cars. Thereafter we will have to make up our mind as to which variety we will go in for on the result of the test. Then, we will have to negotiate with that company. That negotiation may

take two months, four months or six months. Because of the shortage in the country I cannot be goaded into accepting a bad proposal. I must look to the interests of the Treasury.

#### Railway Lines over the Farakka Barrage

\*1241. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) In view of the fact that Farakka Barrage is going to be opened very soon, whether his Ministry has any plan to lay Railway lines over the bridge in order to run trains over the bridge; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be undertaken and what is the expenditure involved?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) and (b). A Railway bridge has been provided for on the Farakka Barrage. This bridge together with the diversion of track on either end, is expected to be opened for traffic by 1st January, 1972. The entire Railway scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will start the execution of this Scheme as per plan as announced here and, secondly, whether this Ministry has made any study to what extent this perilous journey by train from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon will be shortened. Have you made any study? With the introduction of the train services from 1st January, 1972, may I know to what extent the perilous journey from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon will be shortened?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** I would like to have notice for that.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** The hon. Minister wants to have notice for that. I would just like to submit whether he will consider over the matter. With the introduction of train services over the Barrage, as stated here, I would like to know whether he will try to apply his mind to have one air-conditioned Express Service from Sealdah to New Bongaigaon at least thrice a week.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** That is a suggestion he has made. I will consider it.

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** Just now the hon. Minister said that the Barrage will be opened on 1st January, 1972. May I know whether the Assam Mail will be diverted from the Barrage to New Bongaigaon ?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** That also I cannot answer now. I want notice for that.

#### Demand for increase in Prices of tyres

\*1243. **SHRI K. C. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tyre manufacturers have approached Government for further increase in the prices of tyres;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a demand; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The tyre manufacturers have recently asked for increase in the prices of tyres owing to increased manufacturing costs of labour.

(c) The tyre Industry has been asked to furnish data giving an analysis of the cost increase on various counts will full justification therefor.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में टायर का जो महत्व है यातायात के लिये उसको देखते हुए और आज जो कमी टायरों की देश में है उसको पूरा करने के लिये उनके बढ़ते हुए मूल्य को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार टायर उद्योग पर नियन्त्रण लगायेगी और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार कर रही है ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** So far as the question of any control on tyres is concerned, the State Government is at liberty to do so. They have got the powers.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** आज टायरों की

बढ़ती हुई कीमत को देखते हुए क्या उनका मूल्य निर्धारण किया जायेगा और टायर उद्योग की जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं क्या उन का नियन्त्रण करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** We are not at the moment thinking of taking over these companies. But in order to meet the shortage of tyres, we have allowed expansion of capacities of the existing ones and also by licensing new ones.

**श्री रामसुरत प्रसाद :** रिक्शा, साइकिल, मोटर, मोटर कार, जीप, ट्रक आदि के टायरों की जो कीमत निर्धारित की गई इस से अधिक कीमत उत्पादक ले रहे हैं। इस पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** As I said earlier, if any State Government feels that there is black-marketing, they can go in for control orders under the Essential Supplies Act.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that even today there is a discrimination in giving permission for expansion to the foreign tyre manufacturing companies like Goodyear, Firestone and Dunlop, in preference to the Indian tyre manufacturing companies, and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to do away with this discrimination and, if not, why not nationalise the foreign tyre companies ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I could not follow. Discrimination by whom ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Discrimination in giving permission for expansion. You have given permission for expanding the capacity of the Dunlop. They done it, they have got the sanction. But what about Indian tyre manufacturing companies.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** As far as expansion is concerned, whoever has asked for, we have given the permission. There is no question of any discrimination in this matter. I can assure the hon. Member that if any Indian com-

pany has made a complaint to him that there has been discrimination with that companies and if he kindly passes on that information to me, I will certainly look into it.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** क्या स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की ओर से सरकार को कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिला है कि टायरों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगने के बाद में खास तौर से साइकल के टायरों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ— उनको टायर बनाने वाली बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों के मुकाबले में कठिनाई पड़ रही है और उनका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा ज्यादा हो जायेगा ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I don't know whether any representation has been received but I will have to make an inquiry whether any representation has been received by the Government. I want notice.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि वह मोनोपली कनसन्ड्रं को एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत नहीं देगी। क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो टायरों के मोनोपलिस्ट मैनुफेक्चरर हैं, जिनका जिफ्र अमी श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने किया है, उनकी बजह से देश में टायरों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में जो देसी रबर पैदा होता है, उसके लिए वे पूरा पैसा किसानों को नहीं देते हैं, और उनको विदेशों से रबर इम्पोर्ट करने को लाइसेंस दिया गया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार विदेशी बड़ी कम्पनियों पर नियंत्रण तुरन्त लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है। आईन्दा मोनोपलिस्ट को एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत न देकर देश की छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रियल फम्ज को एक्सपेंशन करने का मौका दिया जाये, इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I will assure the hon. Member that we had given letters of intent to as many as nine new tyre companies. Over and above that, recently, two more companies have been given letters of intent in order

to curb the monopoly of existing companies which have foreign equity capital.

#### Railway Lines in Nefa Area

\*1244. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering further extension of railway lines in the NEFA area;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when such extension is likely to take place;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that the people of NEFA are suffering from serious difficulties owing to poor communication facilities in that area; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take up survey works in the near future ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHIYA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is a matter of opinion.

(d) No, Sir.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** It appears that NEFA area is not only outlying physically but it is also outlying from the range of the attention of the hon. Minister.

May I know from the hon. Minister that in view of the importance this area has developed in the last few years after Chinese aggression and also coming up in the sphere of political and other developments in the area, what are the difficulties for the Government of India to make a complete and comprehensive survey for laying a railway line and find out the real difficulties so that the development of this area could be taken up speedily with the help of the railways in view of the existence of a number of pilgrim places like Parshuram Kund and a number of other important places in the valley, not in the hill areas?

**SHRI HANUMANTHIYA:** This area has not been neglected. Between 1961 and 1966 we have constructed 324 km. of railways of strategic importance at the cost of Rs. 8 crores. Even this investment has not given us sufficient return. Therefore, the

hon. Member has to see how far the traffic—the goods traffic as well as the passenger traffic—necessitates a new line construction.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** May I know from the hon. Minister that in answer to question No. (c) which is whether the people of NEFA are suffering from serious difficulties from the lack of communication facilities, the hon. Minister has replied that it is a matter of opinion. May I know whether it is the opinion of the Government of India that people are not suffering for want of communication facilities in that area?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He did not want to answer; that is why he said, it is a matter of opinion.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** I would like to know the opinion of the Minister himself. Is it his opinion that the people are not suffering for want of communication?

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is your opinion?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** Hon. Members from that area have invited me to visit that area and other places. After seeing them, I will form an opinion.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** In view of the fact that there is security importance in the North-East frontier agency and in view of the several representations were made to the Railway Minister for extension of the Railway line, and in view of the situation of Bangla Desh and the tension in the NEFA border, will the Minister kindly take special steps to extend the Railway line? The NEF railway has always been receiving step-motherly treatment from the Government. They don't get the facilities. Whenever they want something, Government says, 'under consideration' 'under consideration' etc.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please ask concise and precise question. The more I want to stop you, the more heated you become. It takes lot of time. The result is, we are doing less number of questions now.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:** I assure the hon. Member that the Government is not affording and cannot afford to give step-

motherly treatment to that area. If he means strategic consideration, you will see, Sir, the proposal has to come from the Defence Ministry. And, therefore, if and when the Defence Ministry asks us to consider, certainly, we will consider that.

### जापान के सहयोग से बिहार में ट्रेक्टर फेक्टरी की स्थापना

\* 1245. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम ने जापान के सहयोग से बिहार में ट्रेक्टर फेक्टरी लगाये जाने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहयोगी की शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अपनी मन्जूरी दे दी है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त फेक्टरी कब तक स्थापित कर दी जायेगी ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):** (क) ट्रेक्टर बनाने के उपक्रम की स्थापना करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्ति हेतु एक आवेदन पत्र बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम से प्राप्त हुआ है। आवेदन पत्र में बताया गया है कि निगम जापान तथा अन्य देशों से विदेशी सहयोग की बातचीत कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार राज्य कृषि आयोग निगम ने सहयोग की शर्तों और उपबंधों को अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्षों में बिहार में ट्रेक्टरों की मांग बहुत बढ़ी है और उसके अनुपात में ट्रेक्टरों की सप्लाई कम हो रही है; यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ?

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** यह सच है कि बिहार में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग बढ़ी है—और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी बढ़ी है। इसलिए हम बाहर से ट्रैक्टर मंगा रहे हैं और हमारे यहां ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाली जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या बिहार की एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन के साथ सरकार का कोई पत्राचार एक नया ट्रैक्टर कारखाना खोलने के बारे में हुआ है; यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है? मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन ने कुछ और देशों से भी बातचीत चला रखी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे देश कौन-कौन से हैं।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम ने हमारे पास जो आवेदन पत्र भेजा था, उसमें उसने जापान के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया था। अन्य देशों के संबंध में उसने केवल सम्भावना का संकेत दिया था। इसलिए जब तक बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम की तरफ़ से हम को कोई सूचना स्पष्ट रूप से प्राप्त नहीं होती है, तब तक हम इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। बिहार राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम ने यह नहीं बताया है कि जापान के साथ किन शर्तों पर, किस आधार पर, इस उद्योग की स्थापना सम्भव हो सकेगी, इसके सम्बन्ध में उनकी कोई बातचीत अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। इसलिए इसके सम्बन्ध में आगे विचार करने का अभी प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :** बिहार स्टेट एग्रो इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन के अलावा और भी किसी पार्टी ने ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिए बिहार में दरखास्त दी है क्या? अगर नहीं दी है तो कोई दूसरी पार्टी ट्रैक्टर बनाना चाहे तो उस पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** बिहार राज्य से या किसी भी राज्य से जो भी ट्रैक्टर बनाने के

लिए इस प्रकार के आवेदन पत्र दिए जाएंगे सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि बिहार हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा कृषि प्रचान स्टेट है... (व्यवधान)... कोई गाजियाबाद से ट्रैक्टर ले जाता है तो उस को चार हजार रुपये यहां ले जाने के ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अगर बिहार गवर्नमेंट नहीं लिखे तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार में कोई ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाने की बात सोच रही है? क्योंकि वहां ट्रैक्टर की मांग है, खेतिहर लोग रहते हैं।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन्, मैंने अभी बताया कि अगर कोई आदमी बिहार में ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना खोलना चाहता है और वह आवेदन पत्र देता है तो उस पर विचार करेंगे।

**SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the hon. Minister please state whether by manufacture of tractors he means only four-wheeled tractors or also hand-tillers and power-tillers? Secondly, which are the parties and which are the countries such as Japan etc. with which negotiations are being carried on?

**SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD :** The main question relates only to tractors and does not relate to power-tillers. If there is any application for power-tillers that will also be taken into consideration.

#### Income from Dining Cars on Eastern Railway

\*1246. **SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total income from the Dining Cars on the Eastern Railway during 1970-71;

(b) whether the Dining Cars are running at a loss on this Railway;

(c) if so, the total loss incurred during the year 1970-71; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in negative, the total amount of profit during the year 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Rs. 15,98,067.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 41,642 approximately.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Is it not true that the railways are running the dining car service at the cost of the employees of the catering service and the substandard food served to the passengers? In view of the above fact, may I request the hon. Minister to give in detail the service conditions of the employees in the catering service on the Eastern Railway and the Indian Railways in general, with special reference to their salary scales and other allowances or commissions, if any?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: This is a new question which does not arise out of the main question. So, the hon. Member may kindly give separate notice of it.

SHRI R. P. DAS: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the employees in the catering services can be taken in as regular permanent employees of the railways?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was only regarding the income from dining cars, whether the dining cars are running at a loss, and if so, the total loss and so on. How does that question arise out of the main question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has it been brought to the hon. Minister's notice that in the railway catering service in parliament House for MPs, the quality of food is better . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a dining car in Parliament House?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point is that the food served in dining cars on the railways is very inferior to that served to us here in Parliament House. People ask us why this discrimination. I want to ask

whether he will try to improve the quality of the food outside also.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not connect such questions. I do not want to score a point with him. But, the dining Car on the railways has nothing to do with the dining Hall in Parliament House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is very pertinent . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will keep on listening and saying it is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If the Minister says it is not in the public interest to disclose the information, I can understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be very obstinate on this. Shri Samar Guha is rising. Should I spend the rest of the time on his question or proceed with the next? We are short with five or six questions today. I will be more strict tomorrow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the many complaints about the quality of food served on dining cars except the Rajdhani Express, will food be served on these cars on the basis of no profit no loss?

SHRI PILLO MODY: Why? It is a commercial proposition.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Even now it is more or less no profit no loss. For an income and expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs, the profit of Rs. 41,000 is marginal. If this has to be made a gift of to the passengers, I have no objection.

#### Linking of Satpura Power Plant with Northern Grid

\*1247. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly two years ago, a decision was taken to link the Satpura Power Plant with the Northern grid; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and what further time it is likely to take to complete the link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) Satpura Thermal Power Station was already linked with Rajasthan through Burwaha, Ujjain and Gandhisagar as early as 1967. To enable Rajasthan to draw their full share of power from Satpura, a second circuit was strung in the then existing 132 KV-transmission line from Burwaha to Ujjain. The line was completed in February, 1970.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I am very happy to know that a second line was joined in Feb. 1970. May I know whether this line would be capable of taking the required load to Rajasthan from Satpura Thermal Station in case of power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The present arrangements will take care of the share of Rajasthan. But the other question has arisen this way; sometimes, Rajasthan takes more power from Madhya Pradesh than what is its share. In a case like that, there is some difficulty. We are making temporary measures for providing some capacitors and condensers to improve voltage conditions. But apart from this, we are thinking of putting up another line from Itarsi via Bhopal to Rana Pratap Sagar, and when that is constructed it is 220 KV line—it is possible to take the large block of power between Satpura station and Rajasthan.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know by what date you are expecting to complete that scheme?

DR. K. L. RAO: I think it will cost Rs. 4½ crores and we are trying to complete that as expeditiously as possible. In regard to Rana Pratap Sagar, it has got an atomic power plant, and we want to make use of it for utilisation in Northern region. For this we required transmission lines like the one being discussed. I expect we will be able to construct Itarsi-Bhopal-Rana Pratap Sagar line in the next two to three years.

#### Ceiling of Production in Industries and Factories

\*1248. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in how many industries and factories the production has been sealed i.e. they are not allowed to manufacture more than what is allowed to them under the orders Government or under their licences; and

(b) the names of those industries or factories and the reasons for calling their production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Industrial undertakings registered or licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are uniformly required to apply for an industrial licence in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (1) (d) of Section 13 of the Act, if they wish to effect any substantial expansion of their capacity, beyond what has been registered or licensed to them. In the revised industrial licensing policy announced in the year 1970, Government has liberalised this procedure. Now, units with a total investment of less than Rs. 1 crore are, subject to certain conditions, exempted from the provisions of licencing. Undertakings which have fixed assets of less than Rs. 5 crores can expand upto a total of Rs. 1 crore worth of assets subject to certain conditions. All industrial units seeking to set up production units over and above what is permissible under the aforementioned provisions have to obtain an industrial licence, in accordance the prescribed law and procedure.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: It is known that there is unemployment in the country, and we are facing a very sore problem. Secondly, there is under-production. Those aspects are there. What the Ministry does is, though the machinery is there, it says that we will not permit you to produce more than 25 per cent of the capacity. Do you not want that the cost of production should go down? If you permit them to produce more with the same machinery, obviously the cost of production will go down. So, my question is, why do you impose such restrictions. Are you willing to revise this policy?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: This is a very good suggestion. While considering all such cases, we will keep this point in view.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Passenger Car by M/s. Agarwala**

\*1232. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**  
**SARI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have permitted M/s. Agarwala to set up a plant for manufacture of a passenger car;

(b) whether no licence is necessary for the project;

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing a licence; and;

(d) the estimated production capacity of the plant ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY):** (a) A letter of intent for the grant of a registration certificate has been granted by the Directorate General of Technical Development to Shri P. C. Agarwala, Hissar, for the establishment of a new unit at Faribabad for the manufacture of passenger cars.

(b) and (c). No licence is necessary in this case and none has been issued.

(d) 1,000 cars per annum.

**Installation of Hydro-Electric Power Station at Konar Dam of D. V. C. in Bihar**

\*1233. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Hydro-Electric power station is proposed to be installed at Konar Dam of Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be undertaken and the expenditure involved thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** (a) and (b). The Konar Dam of the Damodar Valley Corporation offers scope for installation of a

pumped storage power plant. Pumped storage development is a recent technology which has been adopted in advanced countries to enable utilisation of surplus off-peak thermal energy to pump waters from a lower reservoir to an upper reservoir thereby enabling generation of peaking power at a comparatively low cost. For determining the feasibility of Konar Dam Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Project, further investigations are in progress. Depending on the outcome of the investigations, it is proposed to take up the project for implementation during the Fifth Plan.

**Test and Demonstration of Prototype sent by Foreign Car Manufacturing Company**

\*1235. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prototypes of certain foreign car manufacturing companies have arrived in India for test and demonstration for the purpose of finalisation of small car project;

(b) whether the prototypes are being tested by the Indian Engineers and if so, the names of places where they are being tested; and

(c) whether any schedule has been formulated by which date the small car project would be finalised after testing of these prototypes ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The prototypes were subjected to controlled tests of performance at the Vehicle Research and Development Establishment of the Ministry of Defence at Ahmednagar. They have also been run in different parts of the country under different road and climatic conditions. The engineers of the National Industrial Development Corporation have been closely associated with these tests.

(c) At present, detailed negotiations are in progress with the four foreign firms who have submitted offer of collaboration, with a view to selecting a suitable model and the foreign collaborator. While the project is being pursued vigorously to secure its early implementation, it is difficult to indicate



precisely at this stage, the date by which it would be finalised.

**Allocation of Aluminium to Traco Cable Ltd., Tripunithura, Kerala**

\*1237. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traco Cable Ltd., Tripunithura (Kerala) has requested the Directorate-General, Technical Development to allocate the entire requirement of Aluminium in the form of 3/8" rods, in Indian Aluminium Company Limited, Alwaye; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found equitable to accede to such a request.

**Fall in Production of Tractors by M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd. Baroda**

\*1238. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is fall in recent months in the production of tractors by M/s Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have set up an Enquiry Committee to go into the causes of fall in production;

(d) if so, the names of the members of this Committee; and

(e) the time by which the committee is expected to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In order to ascertain the reasons for the fall in production and also to make

a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the case, Government have set up a body consisting of the following persons—

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (1) Shri M. Sivagnanam, Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujrat.             | Chairman |
| (2) Shri A. S. Bhandari, F. A. & C. A. O., Cement Corporation of India, New Delhi. | Member   |
| (3) Shri P. Appa Rao, Joint General Manager, HMT Ltd. Hyderabad                    | Member   |
| (4) Shri I. S. Nangia, Manager Industrial Finance Corporation of India.            | Member   |
| (5) Shri K. S. Prabhakar, Development Officer, DGTD, Udyog Bhawan New Delhi.       | Member   |

(e) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 23-8-71.

**Request of West Bengal Government for more Wagons.**

\*1242. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Centre for increased and immediate allotment of more wagons to West Bengal to meet the shortage which is affecting the trade and industry in the State severely;

(b) whether his Ministry has pointed out to the State Government that more wagons could be allotted if the law and order situation improved in the State, *vide* news item in the "Statesman" dated the 24th June, 1971; and

(c) if so, the veracity of this news report?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHIYA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

The Government of West Bengal wrote to the Railway Minister in April and May 1971 about transport difficulties in the State. They asked for more movement of coal and other commodities like, jute, cotton, soda ash, etc.

2. In their reply, the Ministry of Railways have clarified that in spite of having adequate wagons and the Ministry of Railways' great concern to lift more traffic, the present shortage in the availability of empty wagons for lifting traffic from and to the State of West Bengal is due to various factors beyond the control of the Railways. Train services in the Eastern sector or the country are frequently dislocated on account of various anti-social activities, like extensive theft of overhead traction wires, telecommunication cables and track and wagon fittings, intimidation and assault on railway staff, etc. These matters have been brought to the notice of the Government of West Bengal at various levels for firm action against the lawless elements. It was also clarified that in spite of these constraints, Railways have made utmost efforts to keep up coal loading from Bengal and Bihar fields and have transported heavy quantities of foodgrains and other essential commodities to West Bengal.

3. The news item in the Statesman of 24-6-71 might have been based on these representations from the Government of West Bengal and the Ministry of Railways' replies thereto.

4. Maintenance of law and order is a State Subject. Apart from bringing home to the Government of West Bengal, the urgent necessity for controlling the various anti-social activities, through correspondence and personal contacts, Railways are doing all that is possible within their own resources to check these activities.

**Profits earned by Contractors from the Electrification of Rourkela-Bilaspur Section**

\*1249. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an allegation that the contractors made a profit of Rs. 2.5 crores during the electrification of Rourkela-Bilaspur section; and

(b) whether the contract was given to private parties after winding up the Railway Electrification Organisation in the name of reorganising it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There was an allegation on the Floor of the Lok Sabha that huge profits were made by the contractors during the Electrification of Rourkela-Bilaspur Section.

(b) No, Sir.

**Proposal from Punjab Government for Generation of Additional Energy**

\*1250. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any schemes for the additional generation of energy to cope with the growing demand;

(b) whether the Central Government have considered these schemes; and

(c) if so, the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A detailed statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The details of schemes received from Punjab Government for additional generation of energy are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date on which Project Report received	REMARKS
1.	Guru Nanak Thermal Extension, Bhatinda	2 × 110	41.38	April, 1971	Under examination.
2.	Thermal Power Station at Rupar	5 × 200	161.40	May, 1971	—do—
3.	Anandpur Sahib Hydel Scheme	4 × 27	32.43	July, 1970	—do—
4.	Shanan Power House Extension	2 × 25	4.73	March, 1970	Report has been examined and the project found technically feasible. However, since the project is located in Himachal Pradesh the question of its clearance is under correspondence with that State Govt.
5.	Mukerian Hydel Scheme	4 × 14	11.95	March, 1968	Further clarifications sought from Project authorities in June 1970. Their reply is awaited.
6.	Thein Dam Project.	6 × 70	90.87	May, 1969	A Project report sent earlier in 1964 was revised by the State and re-submitted. Comments on this were sent to Planning Commission in June 1970. Thein Dam involves other States and requires discussion with them.
7.	Upper Bari Doab Canal Stage-II	3 × 15			

**Export of Railway Technical Know-How to African Countries**

\*1251. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is good scope for export of Railway technical know-how in

African countries and a number of countries have sought India's assistance/collaboration for expansion of Railways there;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) whether India is in a position to offer the required assistance/collaboration to those countries; and

(d) if so, the names of countries with which negotiations are going on at present in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central African Republic, Dahomey and Niger.

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

(d) Nil.

**Loss of Cardamom in Transit from Bodinayakanur in Tamil Nadu to North**

\*1252. **SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy loss in transit of cardamom booked by goods train from Bodinayakanur in Tamil Nadu to North during the last eight months;

(b) the extent of missing wagons and the value of goods lost; and

(c) the steps taken to trace the missing wagons ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) There is no heavy loss, but some loss.

(b) The traffic does not move in full wagon loads. Occasional shortages have, however, been noticed in small consignments of Cardamom booked as parcels from Bodinayakanur to North. The value of loss is estimated at Rs. 45,000/- on the basis of claims received in the last eight months.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposed Retrenchment of Substitute Workers on North Eastern Railway**

\*1253. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 7,000 substitute workers on the North Eastern Railway are proposed to be retrenched, if so, the reasons therefore and the scheme for saving them from unemployment;

(b) whether about 7,000 employees on the North Eastern Railway working for more than 7 years have not yet been accepted as permanent hands; and

(c) if so, causes thereof and the steps being taken to remedy the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production of Tractors, Printing Machines and Heavy Duty Presses in H. M. T., Bangalore**

\*1254. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**  
**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore on the proposal to take up manufacture of tractors, printing machines and heavy duty presses;

(b) the capacity, capital outlay and location of the plants envisaged for each item;

(c) the terms and conditions of foreign collaboration entered into, if any; and

(d) by what time they are expected to go into production ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY):** (a) Progress made in respect of taking up the manufacture of tractors, Printing Machines and Heavy Duty Presses is as follows:—

*Tractors:*—A collaboration agreement for the manufacture of tractors was signed with M/s. Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation, Praha, Czechoslovakia on 29-1-1971. The detailed Project Report is being prepared jointly by Hindustan Machine Tools' Engineers and Czech Experts.

*Printing Machines and Heavy Duty Presses:* Collaboration proposals with M/s. Societa Nebiolo of Italy for the manufacture of Printing Machinery and with M/s. Verson All-steel Press Company of USA for the manufacture of Heavy Duty Presses have already been approved by Government. The Detailed Project Reports for these presently under examination.

(b)

	Capacity	Capital outlay at current cost	Location
Tractors	Production of 12,000 Tractors of 2011/2511 models of 20 HP and above per annum at full production	Rs. 4.91 crores	Pinjore (Haryana)
Printing Machines	Rs. 3.50 crores per annum worth of Printing, offset and Paper cutting Machines at full production	Rs. 3.30 crores	Kalamassery (Kerala)
Heavy Duty Presses	Rs. 300 lakhs per annum at full production	Rs. 3.30 crores	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

(c) The terms and conditions of the collaboration are in the nature of Commercial Contracts and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details thereof.

(d) Investment decisions in respect of these projects are yet to be taken.

#### Construction of Natpa-Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh

\*1255. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Natpa-Jhakri Hydro-Electrical Project based on Sutlej water in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the cost estimate of the proposed project; and

(c) whether it will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A preliminary report covering the proposal for setting up a Hydro-Electric Project of 1000 MW utilising the waters of Sutlej at Jhakri in Mahasu District has been received from the Himachal Pradesh State Authorities.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme as per the preliminary proposals is Rs. 130.35 crores.

(c) The question of including the project in the Fourth Plan will be considered only after the detailed investigations are completed and a techno-economic appraisal is made.

#### Central Assistance for Industrial Development in Kerala

\*1256. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have urged the Central Government to extend large assistance to the State for Industrial development;

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

(c) whether the Industries Minister of Kerala had any discussion with him recently in New Delhi in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the State Government, assistance was sought for the coir, cashew and handloom industries in the State. The industries are looked after by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(c) In May last, the State Industries Minister discussed with me the question of expeditious and favourable consideration of certain applications for industrial licences from that State and the need for making special efforts for accelerating the pace of industrial development there. These matters are being looked into. In the month of June the State Industries Minister again met me and discussed the question of the

concessions/facilities to be extended to the backward districts in the State.

**Shortage of Wagons for movement of Coal, Tea, and Soda Ash**

\*1257. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon shortage in West Bengal has created a crisis regarding movement of accumulated coal and tea;

(b) whether lack of movement of soda ash from Mithapur has created serious difficulty for production of silicate and soap factories;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have made frantic appeals to his Ministry for more wagons for facilitating movement of coal, tea and soda ash; and

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

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There has been some shortfall in wagon supply for coal in West Bengal. Tea traffic was, however, cleared currently.

(b) No Sir. The traffic in soda ash offered at Mithapur factory to destinations in West Bengal was cleared currently.

(c) West Bengal Government had asked for increase in wagon supplies for coal and other commodities like jute, tea, soda ash, etc.

(d) Railways have all the resources to meet the current level of transport demands of West Bengal in full provided the law and order conditions in the State, causing serious hold up of wagons and dislocations in train running, are improved.

**Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge**

\*1258. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to convert the metre gauge line from Delhi to Ahmedabad into a broad gauge line in view of the heavy traffic on this line;

(b) if so, the likely time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c) A traffic survey for increasing the line capacity of the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge section is in progress. While examining various alternatives, the survey team will also examine the aspect of converting this section to Broad Gauge. A decision regarding this conversion will be taken when the survey report is received and examined.

**डागमरा बांध के सम्बन्ध में कोसी तकनीकी समिति का प्रतिवेदन**

\* 1259. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1971 में नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों की कोसी तकनीकी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के चेयरमैन तथा उक्त समिति के एक सदस्य ने प्रत्येक दृष्टिकोण से डागमरा बांध की उपयोगिता के सम्बन्ध में अपने मत व्यक्त किये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त समिति के सुझावों तथा केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के चेयरमैन और सदस्यों द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया है और उसे कब तक कार्य रूप देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) से (घ). बिहार सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1971 में स्थापित कोसी तकनीकी समिति ने अप्रैल, 1971 में बिहार सरकार को प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ डागमरा के निकट वर्तमान बराज को अनुप्रवाह दिशा में एक दूसरा बराज बनाने की सिफारिश की है। अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग ने जो इस समिति के सदस्य भी हैं, कहा है कि

वे इस बात से सहमत नहीं है कि डगमारा बराज समस्या का मितव्ययी हल हो सकेगा और उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि पश्चिमी कोसी नहर या नलकूपों से सिंचाई सुविधाएं तथा बाढ़ सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के वैकल्पिक उपायों को ध्यान में रखते हुए डगमारा बराज पर निर्णय लेने से पहले परियोजना के आर्थिक पक्ष का लेखा-जोखा किया जाए। समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच हो रही है।

#### Exploitation of Waters of Varakhi River in Mysore

\*1260. SHRI P. R. SHENOI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of exploiting the waters of Varakhi River in Mysore State for establishing a hydro-electric project is being investigated for the last several years;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far for this investigation; and

(c) the reasons for the slow progress made in the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Investigations were commenced in 1961 and completed in 1969 by the State Authorities.

(b) The amount spent on investigation so far is Rs. 20.74 lakhs.

(c) The slow progress was on account of lower priority accorded by the State Government to Varahi Project as compared to the Kalinadi Project. However, the project has been included in the Decade plan 1971-1981.

#### Overbridge at Level Crossing of Tinsukia Railway Station

5288. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from various public bodies of Tinsukia Town, Assam for the construction of an overbridge at the level crossing on the eastern side of Tinsukia Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is in preliminary stage of investigation in consultation with the State Government.

#### Expenditure on Anti-Erosion work in Assam

5289. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent to protect various parts of Assam from erosion by Brahmaputra river in 1968, 1969 and 1970; and

(b) the total amount allotted in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the above works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The amount spent on anti-erosion measures in the Brahmaputra valley is as follows:—

1968-69	Rs. 11.5 lakhs.
1969-70	Rs. 142 lakhs.
1970-71	Rs. 172 lakhs.

(b) The provision for anti-erosion measures in the Brahmaputra valley during Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 462 lakhs out of the total provision for flood control of Rs. 26.6 crores.

#### Expenditure on Anti-Erosion Work in Dibrugarh

5290. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent up to the 31st March, 1971 for protection of Dibrugarh town from erosion by Brahmaputra river; and

(b) the amount required for further protection works to save Dibrugarh town from erosion by the Brahmaputra river?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The total expenditure up to March, 1971 on the scheme for protection of Dibrugarh town was Rs. 4.24 crores. In addition an amount

of Rs. 2.35 crores was spent on special repairs and maintenance of the protective works.

(b) The behaviour of the river in the vicinity of Dibrugarh and the measures required for further strengthening of the existing works are under study and a comprehensive scheme for works to be undertaken is yet to be prepared. However, immediate works for the safety of the Dibrugarh town have been proposed to be carried out during 1971-72 at a cost of about Rs. 63 lakhs.

#### Disposal of Income-Tax Appellate Cases

5291. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the special efforts being made to speedily dispose of the large number of Income-Tax Appellate cases;

(b) the reasons for enormous number of cases pending before the Appellate Tribunal; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of individual cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) Every effort is being made to deal with the large institution of appeals before the Tribunal by creating more Benches wherever necessary. Recently, in January, 1971, seven more Benches of the Tribunal have been created taking the total number of Benches to thirty. Besides creating new Benches certain other administrative measures have also been taken to speed up the disposal of appeals. In order to improve the rate of disposal, the Members of the Tribunal have been advised on administrative level:

- (i) to duly exercise their powers singly to dispose of appeals in cases not exceeding the total income of Rs. 40,000/- as computed by the Income-tax Officer;
- (ii) to dispose of 150 cases or thereabouts per Bench per month;
- (iii) to observe more strictness in granting adjournment of cases;
- (iv) to dictate orders in small cases in open courts;

(v) to dictate orders in other cases outside the court-hours or on Saturdays; and

(vi) to site for five hours every day for hearing the cases.

Besides the afore-mentioned administrative measures the question of suitably amending the Income Tax Act, 1961, has also been taken up.

(b) The institution of appeals before the Tribunal has increased to a great extent in recent years mainly due to the drive made by the Revenue Department for clearance of assessment cases and the establishment of new Benches at new Centres. The Tribunal is trying its best to cope with the increasing number of appeals instituted to reduce the pendency. However, the Tribunal, being a quasi-judicial body whose decision on questions of law can be challenged by reference to the High Courts and the Supreme Court, cannot obviously lose sight of the all-important qualitative aspect of its functions.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Grant to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

5292. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to State:

(a) the amount of grant proposed to be given to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies during the current year;

(b) whether the Institute is receiving grants-in-aid from other Indian or foreign sources also; and

(c) the amount spent by the Institute on establishment and on its activities during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) Rupees 2 Lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir, from the Ford Foundation which extended a developmental grant of \$ 2,00,000 to the Institute spread over for a period of three years from August 1967 and a supplementary grant of \$ 2,39,700 for a period of three years from April 1, 1970 to support its research and training activities in Parliamentary affairs, Constitutional questions and federal State relations.



(c) According to the information supplied by the Institute, during the year 1970-71, the Institute spent approximately Rs.3,24,000 on establishment and Rs. 2,96,000 on other activities.

#### Running of Trains on Trunk Routes

5293. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start

six trains on trunk routes from 1st October, 1971 within a velocity ranges of 110 to 130 KM per hour; and

(b) if so, on which routes these new trains will be operated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b) Proposals to increase the speeds of six pairs of trains are under consideration as indicated below, for which investigations are in progress.

No. & Name of Train	Route	Present sanctioned speed	Proposed Increased speed
1. Rajdhani Express	Between New Delhi & Howrah	120	130
2. Taj Express	Between New Delhi & Agra Cantt.	105	110
3. 1 Up and 2 Dn Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mails	Between Howrah & Delhi	100	110
4. 3Dn & 4 Up Frontier Mails	Between Delhi & Bombay Central	100	110
5. 1 Dn & 2 Up Howrah-Bombay Mails via Nagpur	Between Howrah & Bombay V. T.	100	110
6. 15 Dn & 16 Up G. T. Expresses	Between New Delhi & Madras	100	110

#### Loss incurred to Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur due to Rains

5294. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of salt and its by-products have been washed away in Sambhar Lake due to heavy downpour during the last week of June, 1971;

(b) if so, the estimated loss incurred to Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur due to these rains;

(c) whether breaches in Jhabog Gudha Bund occur every year due to the rains; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) According to Preliminary estimates, approximately 20,000 tonnes of Common Salt, 418 tonnes of Burkeite and 12 tonnes of Sodium Sulphate are reported to have been dissolved/washed away. The estimated loss thereof is about Rs. 4,50,000 excluding damages to salt works, which can be assessed only after the water recedes.

(c) No, Sir. The Jhabog Gudha Bund was breached on account of floods only once in 1968 ever since the salt works had been taken over by the Company in 1959.

(d) After the heavy floods in 1968, the Jhabog Gudha Bund was raised and strengthened as preventive measure, as advised by an expert from the Central Water and Power Commission.

### हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर तथा हिन्दी में छपे प्रकाशन

5295. कुमारी कमला कुमारी : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय को कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया; और

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्य प्रकाशन निकाले गये और उनमें से हिन्दी में कितने थे ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग और विधायी विभाग) में गत तीन वर्षों में (1-1-68 से 31-12-70 तक) राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, आम जनता आदि से हिन्दी में 14,535 पत्र प्राप्त हुए। इनमें से 7,811 ऐसे थे जिनमें किसी उत्तर की अपेक्षा नहीं थी और 7 पत्र अन्य मंत्रालय विभागों को अन्तरित किए गए। शेष 6,717 पत्रों में से 6584 के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए और 133 पत्रों के उत्तर, जो अर्जेंट विधिक विषयों के सम्बन्ध में थे, अंग्रेजी में दिए गए।

(ख) (i) गत वर्ष दो रिपोर्ट निकाली गईं अर्थात् 1969-70 के दौरान विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के कार्यों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और 1968-69 में हुए मध्यावधि साधारण निर्वाचनों के बारे में रिपोर्ट (जिल्द 1—साधारण) ये दोनों रिपोर्ट हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित की गई थीं।

(ii) विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का विधायी विभाग हिन्दी में दो विधि पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित कर

रहा है, उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका तथा उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका जिनमें क्रमशः उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के रिपोर्ट करने योग्य निर्णय दिए जाते हैं। उक्त हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं के कुल मिलाकर 35 अंक गत वर्ष निकाले गए थे।

### विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में हिन्दी कार्य

5296. कुमारी कमला कुमारी : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय तथा विभाग में हिन्दी से सम्बद्ध कार्य की देखभाल के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं परन्तु अब तक उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसी नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या विधि कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी के कार्य की देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है और वहां राज भाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है; और

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम के उल्लंघन को रोकने तथा उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) हिन्दी से सम्बद्ध काम की देखभाल करने के लिए मंत्रालय/विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 में कोई उपबंध नहीं है। किन्तु प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग से सम्बद्ध हिन्दी कार्यक्रम के समाधानप्रद परिपालन के लिए प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए सरकार ने कार्यपालक अनुदेश दिए हैं। जहां तक विधि

और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग और विधायी विभाग) का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्रालय के हिन्दी के कामकाज की देखभाल के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारियों का होना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है, किन्तु मंत्रालय में बहुत से अनुवादक, प्रारूपकार, उप-संपादक, सहायक संपादक और सम्पादक हैं जो मंत्रालय का सारा हिन्दी का काम करते हैं।

(ख) यह सही नहीं है कि विधि कार्य विभाग के हिन्दी से सम्बद्ध काम की देखभाल के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस विभाग में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग और विधायी विभाग) का हिन्दी का काम विधायी विभाग के अनुवाद यूनिट द्वारा किया जाता है। उस यूनिट में पर्याप्त संख्या में अहित कर्मचारी हैं जो मंत्रालय का हिन्दी से संबंधित सारा काम करते हैं।

(ग) चूंकि विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है इसलिए ऐसे उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस मंत्रालय का मुख्य काम सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों को विधिक सलाह देना, उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुकदमों का संचालन करना और विधान का प्रारूपण करना है। इसलिए ऐसे काम में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए अधिक गुंजायश नहीं है।

#### Upper Krishna Project

5297. SHRI B. E. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Upper Krishna Project provision was made to construct right and left bank canals together to allow three thousand cft. water per second and instead only left bank canal has been taken up for construction for allowing ten thousand cft. water per second;

(b) whether Government consider it neces-

sary to stop the further construction of the left bank canal as by its completion no water will be available for the lift irrigation for Bijapur District; and

(c) whether the water allocation as per the Gulati Commission has been finalised and, if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL). (a) The Upper Krishna Project (Stage-I), as accepted by the Planning Commission in 1963 provided for a left bank canal of capacity of 3700 cusecs at head and a right bank canal of capacity of 2847 cusecs at the head. The State Government have sent up in February, 1971 revised proposals providing only a left bank canal. It is understood that this has been done to serve areas where there is no irrigation at present, whereas the right bank canal was to serve Raichur district which is already deriving large benefits from the Tungabhadra Project. The revised proposals are under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) and (c) It is understood that the Government of Mysore have some proposals for including lift irrigation in the Second Stage of the project. Detailed project report and estimates for this Stage have not been received from the Government of Mysore. Further, the water disputes of the Krishna basin are now under adjudication by a Tribunal and the consideration of any new projects or further stages of projects already sanctioned will have to await the award of the Tribunal.

#### Licence to M/s. National Iron and Steel Company, Belur-Howrah

5298. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new licence has been issued to M/s. Iron and Steel Company, Belur, Howrah to open any industry in West Bengal after the mid-term election to Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, for which industry the licence has been issued and where it will be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No industrial licence has been issued to M/s. Iron & Steel Company, Belur, Howrah, for the setting up of a new undertaking in West Bengal during the period from 1st March 1971 to 30th June, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

### बिजली की कमी के कारण बिहार में पम्पिंग सेटों का बेकार पड़े रहना

5299. श्री एस० पी० वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार में विशेषकर गया, पटना और शाहबद जिलों में सिंचाई के लिए लगाये गये पम्पिंग सेट बिजली की कमी के कारण अकसर बेकार पड़े रहते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस वर्ष गर्मी की फसल को बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुँची है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) पम्पिंग सेटों को पूरे समय तक काम करने के लिए कब तक बिजली की सप्लाई कर दी जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) जी, हाँ। मई और जून, 1971 के दौरान पतरातू विद्युत् केन्द्र पर उत्पादन संयंत्र के खराब हो जाने के कारण दिन के कुछ घंटों के दौरान बिजली की सप्लाई को बंद करना पड़ा था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि पम्पों को बिजली सप्लाई में कमी की गई।

(ख) बिहार में विद्युत् की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये दामोदार घाटी निगम और उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् प्रणालियों से, जहाँ तक संभव हुआ, विद्युत् ली गई थी।

(ग) विद्युत् संयंत्र जो खराब हो गया था, पर रख-रखाव कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। 100 मेगावाट के एक और सेट को वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन के लिये लगाने का कार्य भी हाथ में लिया गया

है। अगस्त, 1971 के मध्य तक विद्युत् की सप्लाई की स्थिति में काफी सुधार होने की संभावना है।

### Movement of Coal by Rail

5300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the coal movement in quantities, by Railways year-wise, between 1968-69 and 1970-71;

(b) the coal haulage by Railways, month by month, between January and December, 1970;

(c) whether sizable slack in the movement of goods by rail during 1970-71 had adversely affected by haulage of coal; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Total originating coal lifted by Indian Government Railways (including Railway coal) was as under:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

1968-69	68.64
1969-70	70.98
1970-71	63.95* Provisional.

(b) Total originating coal lifted by Indian Government Railways (including Railway Coal) was as under:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Jan '70	5.65	July '70	5.37
Feb. "	5.32	Aug. "	5.68
March "	6.15	Sep. "	4.82
April "	5.70	Oct. "	5.16
May "	5.53	Nov. "	5.26
June "	5.08	Dec. "	5.38

(c) and (d). The question is not clear. But the overall coal loading during 1970-71 was affected by the paucity of demands and large scale cancellation of sponsored rakes of slack coal upto Aug. '70 and thereafter from Sep. '70, due to the massive increase in miscreants activities affecting railway operation and the generally poor law and order conditions prevailing in the Eastern Sector.

**Foreign Exchange Replenishment Licence of  
Coca-Cola Export Corporation**

5301. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had asked the Foreign Trade Committee to examine the question of the foreign exchange replenishment licence of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation;

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report;

(c) the points referred to the Committee; and

(d) whether his Ministry's recommendation of the cut in the licence from the usual 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the export earnings had been withdrawn and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (d) Ministry of Industrial Development has not requested any Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade to examine the question of the foreign exchange replenishment licence of M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation. However, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has itself appointed a Committee of officers to look into the import content of the Coca-Cola concentrate which is being exported in order to recommend the rate of replenishment licence on such exports. The Committee has to submit its report to that Ministry. In so far as the Ministry of Industrial Development is concerned, it has, on a reference received from the Ministry of Foreign Trade suggested a revision in the rate of import replenishment on the export of Coca-Cola concentrate which is under consideration in that Ministry.

**Bottling Plants of Coca-Cola**

5302. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the 24 bottling plants of the Coca-Cola Complex, only four are

licensed and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what was the total initial invested capital, in terms of foreign exchange, in bottling, making concentrates and manufacturing of the various Coca-Cola plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Of the various units engaged in the bottling of soft drinks like Coca-Cola, only 3 units had been, in the year 1957, granted Registration Certificates under the Industries (Development & Regulation Act, 1951 and one of these units was also subsequently (in the year 1961) granted an expansion licence under the Act. In view of the relaxations in industrial licensing announced by the Government in the subsequent years, the remaining units were not required to take out licences under the Act.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Patents issued in respect of processes based  
on Cashew Nut Shell Liquid**

5303. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the important industrial uses of cashew nut shell liquid in India at present;

(b) the number of patents so far issued by Government in respect of processes based on this liquid; and

(c) the purposes for which the patents have been issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Presently cashew nut shell liquid is chiefly used in the industries like, paints and varnishes brake linings, insulating varnishes, electrical windings/conductors, rubber compound resins, laminating resins, the rmo-setting resins, cashew lacquers, cashew cements etc.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Method of Production of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid**

5304. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cashew nut shell liquid is being produced in India by the solvent extraction method; and

(b) if so, whether this method is more advantageous or economic as compared to the crude or the expeller process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Setting up of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid Complex**

5305. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of setting up a Cashew Nut Shell Liquid Complex for the manufacture of plastic materials, anti-corrosive materials, protective materials, weather proofing materials, leak stops, road making paints, function painting and varnishes; and

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the liquids exported by India are used in foreign countries for modern industrial products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Production, demand and supply of tubes and tyres**

5306. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio between demand and supply as regards tube and tyres for cycles, cars, trucks and military vehicles in the country;

(b) whether indigenous production of the above items has reached the level of demand; and

(c) if not, the time it will take to reach the level of demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). The demand and the estimated production for commercial vehicles (truck/bus, jeeps, light truck etc.) car and cycle during the year 1971-72 will be as under:

Category of tyres	Estimated demand	Estimated production
Tyres commercial vehicles	*24.0 lakhs nos.	22 lakhs nos.
Car tyres	11.0 lakhs nos.	11 lakhs nos.
Cycle tyres	28 million nos.	28 million nos.

\*This includes requirement of defence of about 1.5 lakhs nos.

Indigenous capacity established for the manufacture of tyres, tubes for cycles, cars, trucks and military vehicles is adequate to meet the demand. There has been however, a marginal shortage due to the strikes, go-slow and power cuts in some of the factories.

**Report of Balasubramanian Committee on Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry**

5307. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Balasubramanian Committee which surveyed the fruit and vegetable preservation industry;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps envisaged to encourage fruit and vegetable preservation industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c) The report of the Committee has not yet been finalised.

**Production cost of generators and turbines in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal**

5308. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether currently the production cost of generators and turbines produced in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal exceeds the landed import cost of such items;

(b) if so, whether Government have scrutinised the cost structure of these items manufactured by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., with a view to reduce the manufacturing cost so that it is at par with the landed cost of identical products imported from outside; and

(c) to what extent the high cost is due to increase in overhead charges and failure to achieve the production target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) It is generally not possible to make a direct comparison of the prices of imported and indigenous generators and turbines because these items are tailor made and no two equipments are identical. Moreover the prices quoted by manufacturers abroad vary widely from time to time, country to country and even from manufacturer to manufacturer in the same country. Sometimes manufacturers abroad also quote distress prices in they are badly in need of orders. Generally export pricing is done on the principle of marginal costs.

The Government have not considered it as yet opportune to make a cost study of the items produced at this unit. They are aware that the skills and technology for these products are still in the process of development and so long as full production has not been reached, overheads cannot be spread over the optimum volume of output. It is, as yet premature to analyse as to what extent the high cost could be attributed to any increase in overheads or low level of production.

**Prices of Essential Commodities**

5309. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities after the announcement of Budget proposals have been brought under control;

(b) whether the prices in the retail market have no relation to the whole sale market prices; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or likely to be taken to bring down the prices to a reasonable level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/71].

**Payment of Extra Amount to Employees of Centre and States for Work during Mid-term Elections**

5310. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pay extra amount to the employees of the Centre and the States for their Overtime work during the last mid-term Elections; and

(b) if so, when and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The staff of the Central Government and the various State/Union Territory Governments who performed election duties during the recent mid-term General Elections to the House of the People and a few State Legislative Assemblies are entitled to travelling allowance and/or daily allowance in accordance with the orders on the subject. Government do not propose to pay any other allowance to such staff for the duties performed by them in connection with the above elections.

(b) Does not arise.

### समय-सारणी समितियों का गठन

5311. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रेलों के लिए समय सारणी समितियाँ हैं;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों में लोक सभा के सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त नामांकित व्यक्ति हैं;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा समय सारणी को तैयार करने के तरीके से जनता में रोष पैदा होता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समितियों के केवल लोक सभा के सदस्य नामांकित करने का है जो कि जन प्रतिनिधि होते हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) समय सारणी समिति में मण्डल और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि, यात्री संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति में मनोनीत संसद सदस्य और यदि समिति में कोई महिला सदस्य न हो तो जिस राज्य से रेलवे गुजरती है अधिमान्यतः उसकी संसद सदस्या अथवा उस राज्य की विधान सभा की एक सदस्या होते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, कोई रोष नहीं है । कतिपय मामलों में अम्यावेदन मिले हैं जिनकी यथोचित जांच की जा रही है ताकि यथासम्भव परस्पर विरोधी मांगों को पूरा किया जा सके ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

### Setting up of Precision Instruments Factory in Kerala

5312. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had assured the Kerala Chief Minister that the second precision instruments factory will be build in Kerala "provided" the Centre decides to build a second plant;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Chief Minister has stated that the expansion of the Precision Instruments Factory at Kota would be better than setting up a new plant; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Government have since decided that if and when the need for the establishment of a second precision instruments unit in public sector arises, an endeavour should be made to set up the project at Palghat in Kerala State, as originally intended.

(b) The former Chief Minister of Rajasthan in a recent communication addressed to the Prime Minister had sought the expansion of the Kota Unit of the Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.

(c) Government have considered all aspects of the question in taking the decision referred to in (a) above.

### Increase in Shifts in Printing Press at Kurseong (West Bengal) to meet the Requirements of North-East Frontier Railway

5313. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the printing press of the Northeast Frontier Railway at Kurseong, Darjeeling District, West Bengal is running only two shifts and is not in a position to meet all the requirements of the Railway and large printing orders are being placed outside;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to run three shifts a day in this press with a view to meet the full requirements of the Northeast Frontier Railway; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes. Only partial second shift is run. Items requiring considerable binding work and publication work are arranged from private presses.

(b) No. However, proposals are under way for introducing full-fledged second shift.

(c) Full-fledged second shift would almost meet the full requirements of the Railway.



**Provident Fund facilities for catering vendors working in Howrah and Burdwan divisions of Eastern Railway**

5314. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no provident fund facilities for the catering vendors working in Howrah and Burdwan Divisions of the Eastern Railway;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No Provident Fund facilities exist for catering vendors in Howrah Division or in any other Division. There is no separate Division at Burdwan which station is located in Howrah Division

(b) and (c). Commission vendors working in the Departmental Catering units are not railway employees and hence are not entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

**Setting up of Engineering Industries in Philippines with Indian Collaboration**

5315. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Philippine Mission is likely to visit India to explore the possibility of setting up engineering industries in their country;

(b) whether it will be a joint collaboration between India and Philippines;

(c) the nature of assistance Government of India propose to give to that country; and

(d) the outcome of the recent visit of the Chairman of the Philippines Investment Board to India in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). At the invitation of the Govern-

ment of India, Hon. Mr. Vicente T. Paterno, Chairman, Board of Investments, Philippines, visited India for a week in June, 1971. During the course of his visit, Hon. Mr. Paterno saw a large number of industrial units in public and private sectors and held discussions with Ministers and senior officers of the Government of India. He was impressed by the progress made by India in the industrial field and expressed interest in seeking India's cooperation for the development of mechanical engineering industries, especially automobile ancillary industries, in Philippines. He also made known his intention to send a mission of engineers and businessmen to visit India in November, 1971, to see for themselves the capability of India in these fields.

The nature and extent of collaboration between India and Philippines will depend on the result of the discussions which the Philippines mission will have in India later this year.

**Cancellation of Industrial Licences if not used within six months of their issue**

5316. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to cancel any licence issued for setting up an industrial unit, if no action towards giving effect to it is taken within six months of the date of issue of licence;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) how far this decision will discourage the practice of pre-empting industrial capacity in particular sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The policy of granting industrial licences for a validity period of six or twelve months depending on the time that would be taken for implementing the project, is being continued. In cases where licences are not implemented within the specified period, requests for extension of

the validity period are usually received and these are considered on merits. The administrative Ministries/Departments in charge of the industries concerned maintain a system for keeping a watch over the implementation of the licences and for taking action, where necessary, in the case of unimplemented licences. To discourage the practice of pre-emption in different industries, Government now do not apply capacity considerations rigidly while considering industrial licence applications.

#### **Installation of a Second Hydro-Electric Unit in Panchet Hill, Dhanbad, Bihar**

5317. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Panchet Hill, Dhanbad, Bihar, a second Hydro-Electric unit could be installed at a nominal expenditure; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Damodar Valley Corporation had proposed the extension of the Panchet Hill Power Station by the addition of one unit of 40MW at a cost of Rs. 362 lakhs mainly to provide benefits by way of augmentation of the firm capacity of the system and additional generation during the monsoon months. On examination it was found that the scheme would provide only seasonal power during the monsoon months and the increase in the firm capacity would not be as much as envisaged. DVC have recently clarified that the scheme would provide significant standby benefits. The scheme is, therefore, being further examined.

#### **Proposal for Low Head Hydro-electric Power Station with Farakka Barrage Project**

5318. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to have a low-head hydro-electric power station with the Farakka Barrage Project which was originally planned;

(b) whether the Russian experts had suggested installation of such a power station; and

(c) the reasons why the proposal was not implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c) on the suggestion of a Russian expert, the question of generating power on Farakka Barrage was examined; but it was found to be not economically feasible.

#### **Functioning of Thermal Units of D. V. C.**

5319. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from unsatisfactory performance of MAN units, other thermal units of D.V.C. including the new ones are not working properly;

(b) whether due to rains there is shortage condition at frequent intervals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify this in D.V.C. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Other thermal units of D.V.C. including new ones are generally giving satisfactory service.

(b) and (c) During heavy rains when coal becomes very slushy the smooth flow of coal is impeded affecting flame stability, in boilers of the thermal plants. This has sometimes resulted in temporary outages. Precautionary no-coal flow alarms have been introduced to alert the operators to forthwith introduce oil support during emergency. Steps have been taken to build up stocks with suitably sized middlings which would reduce slushiness of coal during excessive rains.

#### **Working of Man Thermal Generating Units of D. V. C.**

5320. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether MAN Thermal generating

Units of D. V. C. are giving trouble from the very beginning of their installation;

(b) whether the Engineers of D. V. C. had given assurance of satisfactory performance in questionable circumstances and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the rated output of each unit on the basis of which purchase was made; and

(d) the present level of output and also the availability factor of each set?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) and (b) Initial troubles were experienced during the commissioning of the MAN units of the Damodar Valley Corporation and these were removed by major modifications. Acceptance tests were carried out and the Corporation took over the units after results were found acceptable by a panel composed of experts including Chief Engineer, Damodar Valley Corporation. The units gave satisfactory service for a period of 3 years thereafter.

(c) 75 MW.

(d) Mainly because of the high abrasive content of the coal used in this power station resulting in heavy wear and tear of the auxiliaries (induced draft fans and coal mills) the output of each unit has been restricted to 55 MW. The availability factor varies between 55% and 70%.

#### Cases pending in Supreme Court

5321. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many days in a year the Supreme Court of India holds sittings;

(b) whether there are many cases pending decisions in the Supreme Court for a year or more; and

(c) whether among pending cases there are some appeals by special leave on sentences of death confirmed by the High Courts?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):** (a) The Supreme Court holds sittings for about 182 days in a year, besides vacation sittings.

(b) The number of cases pending decision

in the Supreme Court for a year or more is 4037

(c) There are 15 appeals by special leave on sentence of death confirmed by the High Courts pending in the Supreme Court but the pendency of all these cases is for less than a year.

#### Electrification between Kanpur and Lucknow

5322. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be electrification between Kanpur and Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) There is at present, no proposal to electrify Kanpur-Lucknow section.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An examination of the proposal for the electrification of Kanpur-Lucknow section shows that sufficient capacity is available with the existing form of traction to cope with anticipated increase in traffic at the end of the IVth Five Year Plan and even beyond.

#### Scheme to Expand Obra Thermal Power Station Complex

5323. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to expand the Obra Thermal Power Station Complex;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this expansion;

(c) how long it will take to complete this expansion programme;

(d) whether any generator is proposed to be installed; and

(e) if so, its capacity in MWs. and how much electricity it will generate?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) Yes

Sir. There is a scheme to extend the Obra Thermal Power Station Complex by stages.

(b) The following are the estimated cost of the various stages of extension:

Obra Thermal Extension Rs. 53.34 crores  
Stage I-3×100 MW.

Obra Thermal Extension Rs. 90.00 crores  
Stage II-3×200 MW.

Obra Thermal Extension Rs. 60.13 crores  
Stage III-2×200 MW.

New Thermal Power Station Rs. 148.25 crores  
on the opposite bank  
of the river Rihand,  
(5×200 MW).

(c) The Stage I of Extension programme (3×100 MW) has already been sanctioned

and is under execution. The benefits from this stage are expected by 1973-74.

The Stage II of extension programme (5×200 MW) has been accepted for implementation in principals. The project is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

For the stage III of Obra Thermal extension (2×200 MW) and the New Power Station on the Opposite bank (5×200 MW), proposals are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. It would be premature to state when these units would go into Commission.

(d) and (e) The following turbo-generator sets are proposed to be installed under the various stages.

	Installed capacity	Annual energy available
(i) Stage I	3×100 MW	1840 million Kwh.
(ii) Stage II	3×200 MW	3680 million Kwh.
(iii) Stage III	2×200 MW	2450 million Kwh.
(iv) New Power Station on opposite bank	5×200 MW	6100 million Kwh

#### Tyre Factory in Allahabad

5324. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tyre Factory is likely to be established in Allahabad;

(b) if so, its capacity and employment potential; and

(c) whether this factory is likely to go into production in 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity of this factory is 2 million Nos. each of bicycle tyres and tubes and 3 lakh nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes. The employment potential in the manufacture of both bicycle and automobile tyres and tubes has been indicated by the party as about 900 persons.

(c) They have gone into trial production of bicycle tyres from 1st June, 1971 and the production of automobile tyres will take about 2 to 3 years.

#### Distribution of Power from Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu to States

5325. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the share allotted to the different States concerned in the power to be generated at the Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for financial assistance for providing and strengthening transmission lines for utilising its share; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such a request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Two generating sets of 215 MW each are to be set up at the Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam. The entire output from the first unit and the 50% from that of the second unit will be made available to Tamil Nadu. The balance output has been earmarked for the other States

in the Southern Region namely Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Irrigation under Electric Power Lift Irrigation Costlier through Irrigation Projects**

5326. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of irrigation per acre under electric power lift irrigation in upland areas of the country is five to six times more than the cost of irrigation through irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to reduce the cost of lift irrigation; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to subsidise power charges for deep lift irrigation in upland areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Lift irrigation involves recurring energy charges for pumping and is therefore inherently more expensive than canal irrigation which involves gravity supplies.

(b) and (c) Between 1966 and 1969, if the actual power tariff was higher than 12 paise per KWH, subsidy was being given to the extent of the excess above 12 paise per KWH, and the subsidy was being shared by the Government of India and the State Government concerned. This subsidy has, however, since been withdrawn in view of the greater returns and other benefits accruing to the farmers as a result of energisation of pump-sets.

**Notice of hunger strike by Southern Railway Mazdoor Union, Guntakal Division**

5327. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union in Guntakal Division has given notice of hunger strike to be launched in front of the Divisional Office;

(b) if so, what are the grievances mentioned in their notice; and

(c) the reasons why these grievances are not discussed and solved as and when they arise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grievances listed in the Union's letter are:—

- (1) Failure of Administration to take action against the persons alleged to be responsible for Renigunta compound wall collapse;
- (2) Break in service due to illegal stoppage of work on 2nd and 3rd April, 71 at the Diesel Shed, Gooty;
- (3) Non-regularisation of period of dies-non in respect of 7 temporary employees arrested in connection with September, 1968 strike;
- (4) Failure to confirm Transhipment Shed Hamals at Guntakal;
- (5) Reversion of certain staff of Engineering Department;
- (6) Non-grant of authorised scales of pay to casual labour;
- (7) Failure to grant leave and periodic rest to staff employed under Permanent Way Inspector;
- (8) Refusal to approve mutual transfer of two gangmen;
- (9) Alleged ill-treatment in Railway Hospital;
- (10) Non-implementation of the assurance given by the General Manager;
- (11) Non-grant of authorised scales to Traffic staff;
- (12) Failure to sanction annual increments to employees promptly and regularly; and
- (13) Non-payment of Travelling allowance and Provident Fund Loans to employees in time.

(c) Since the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union is a recognised Union, it enjoys negotiating facilities with the Railway Administration at different tiers under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. Any grievances put down by the Union in the agenda, are discussed with them, with a view to reaching a solution.

The grievances referred to in reply to part (b) have been examined and the Union has been advised of the action taken.

**Demonstration by Guntakal Diesel shed Workers outside Railway Hospital**

5328. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a continuous demonstration by Guntakal Diesel Shed workers outside the Railway Hospital on 2nd and 3rd April, 1971, as a result of which their services are treated as broken;

(b) whether there were complaints against medical authorities in Guntakal on earlier occasions also;

(c) the reasons why action was not taken by the Railway authorities when complaints were received;

(d) the action taken after the demonstration on 2nd and 3rd April, 1971; and

(e) whether break in service imposed on the workers was cancelled or condoned, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes; there was a demonstration and an illegal stoppage of work by some employees of the Diesel Shed, Guntakal, on 2nd and 3rd April, 1971, in protest against alleged failure on the part of the Railway Doctor on duty to attend properly to an injured employee in the Railway Hospital on 2-4-1971. In accordance with the extant Railway rules participation in an illegal strike automatically results in break in service.

(b) and (c). Yes; there was a complaint from the Southern Railway Mazdoor Union relating to care, treatment and diet to patients. The matter was discussed by the Railway Administration with the representatives of the Union, and action was taken in the matter as was found necessary on the basis of this discussion.

(d) An enquiry was conducted into the incident which took place in the Railway Hospital on 2-4-1971 and it revealed that the doctor took proper action regarding the patient.

(e) No. The break in service caused due to participation in an illegal strike is not condoned as a matter of routine but when there is sufficient justification for the same.

**Upgrading of Girl's Upper Primary School at Secunderabad (South Central Railway)**

5329. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students in the Railway Girls' Upper Primary School, Secunderabad at the end of the School year 1970-71;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the South Central Railway authorities requesting upgrading of the School to a high School;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been examined in the light of the huge increase in the number of Railway employees at Secunderabad; and

(d) the decision of the administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) 684.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The question is under consideration of the railway administration and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

**Raising of Platform of Mannanur Railway Station on Southern Railway**

5330. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting to raise the Mannanur Railway Platform, Olavakkode Division, Southern Railway, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) For the present level of traffic at Mannanur station which was a Halt Station till 1961 and was converted into a Crossing Station for purely operational reasons, provisions of a raised platform is not considered justified.

Fast by Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bhavnagar re. Seniority of Guards

5331. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh of Bhavnagar (Gujarat) on the Western Railway alongwith the Associates of the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh had resorted to observe 'fast' on and from 1-1 July 1971 in protest against the cases of seniority of some Guards who are said to be victimised;

(b) whether the General Manager of the Western Railway has issued some orders in this connection which are not being implemented by the Subordinate Officers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under examination.

### बरोनी से कटिहार तक (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) बड़ी लाइन

5332. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बरोनी जंक्शन स्टेशन से कटिहार तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तया) : (क) से (ग). बरोनी कटिहार मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। इस आमान परिवर्तन योजना के लिए एक आर्थिक अध्ययन भी किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन रिपोर्टों पर सभी दृष्टियों से विचार हो जाने के बाद ही इस खण्ड के आमान परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

### पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के थाना बीहपुर स्टेशन और कटिहार स्टेशन के बीच नई रेलगाड़ी चलाया जाना

5333. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्थानीय यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के थाना बीहपुर स्टेशन और कटिहार स्टेशन के बीच नई रेल गाड़ी चलाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तया) : (क) और (ख). यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए न तो थाना बीहपुर और कटिहार के बीच एक अतिरिक्त सवारी लोकल गाड़ी चलाने का कोई औचित्य है और न ही लाइन क्षमता के अभाव में खासतौर पर काढ़ागोला कटरिया इकहरी लाइन वाले खण्ड पर ऐसी गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव है क्योंकि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे से, जो असम, उ० पू० सी० एंजेंसी आदि के सामरिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों से मिलाती है, आने वाले और वहाँ जाने वाले यातायात के कारण इस खण्ड का अत्यधिक उपयोग होता रहता है।

### पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर एक्सप्रेस एवं मेल गाड़ियों का रुकना

5334. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर कोई एक्सप्रेस अथवा मेल गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या नारायणपुर में एक अस्पताल, एक कालेज और एक अच्छा बाजार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रेलवे विभाग एक्सप्रेस और मेल गाड़ियों को उक्त स्टेशन पर रुकने का प्रबन्ध करेगा और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तया) : (क) जी हाँ, नारायणपुर स्टेशन पर कोई मेल/एक्सप्रेस

गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती क्योंकि इस स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी का यातायात बहुत कम होता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन नहीं है।

**Surrender of amount from the Capital outlay for Railway Electrification (South Eastern Railway)**

5335. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the capital outlay for the Railway Electrification work over South Eastern Railway for the financial year 1970-71;

(b) whether the entire amount of the capital outlay was booked for expenditure during the said financial year;

(c) if not, how much amount was surrendered; and

(d) the reasons for such surrender ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Rs. 5.10 crores.

(b) No.

(c) Rs. 2.77 crores.

(d) The surrender of funds was mainly due to more credits received than anticipated from disposal of surplus materials, transfer of cranes and maintenance spares to open line railways, adjustment of loco debits and less expenditure on staff due to non-operation of certain posts.

**Catering contracts to Contractors on Northeast Frontier Railway**

5336. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some catering contractors who are always getting chances for such contract on the Northeast Frontier Railway and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of contractors working on the Northeast Frontier Railway for the last 10 years along with the terms of contract;

(c) whether there is any system of inviting open tenders for such contracts; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There are no such contractors who get contracts repeatedly.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-692/71).

(c) No.

(d) The practice of calling for tenders and selecting contractors on the basis of the highest tender results in very high rates being quoted by some tenderers with a view to grabbing the contracts and leading to a deterioration in the quality of service. The policy is to charge fixed rates of licence fee for the various contracts and select contractors on their merits.

**Issue of licences to vendors and caterers on Railway Stations**

5337. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute unemployment his Ministry has any plan to issue licences to small vendors and caterers to work on the Railway platforms on all stations; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). There is no plan to issue licences, except for filling up vacancies of catering/vending that may arise at stations in the normal course.

**Monopoly of a contractor in Refreshment Room and vending on new Coochbehar Railway Station on Northeast Frontier Railway**

5338. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the New Cooch-Behar Railway Station of the Northeast Frontier Railway, one contractor who is monopolising both for Railway Refreshment Room and for small vending on the said Railway platform is threatening small vendors not to work within the Railway station; and



(b) the name-names of such contractor/contractors working in the New Cooch-Bihar Railway station for the last 10 years and the terms of contract?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANMANTHAIYA): (a) No such com-

plaint has been received.

(b) New Cooch-Bihar station was opened in 1965. The particulars of catering and vending contractors working at this station with the tenure of their contract are given below:

Name of contractor.	Particulars of contract held.	Period of contract	
		From	To.
(1) Shri S. Banerjee.	Non-vegetarian Refreshment Room.	22-2-66	31-3-70*
(2) Shri S. C. Dey.	(a) Tea Stall	(a) 1-4-67	31-3-73
	(b) One Dalla for tea and bread.	(b) 11-9-68	31-3-73
(3) Shri J. C. Roy.	(a) Tea counter	(a) 18-6-67	31-3-73
	(b) One tea Dalla	(b) 5-7-68	31-3-73
(4) Shri R. S. Ghose.	One wheel barrow for sweetment and puri.	9-10-69	6-5-74

\* Functioning under Court's injunction.

**Surplus land near New Cooch-Bihar Railway station for agricultural purpose (Northeast Frontier Railway)**

5339. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to lease out surplus land for agricultural purposes;

(b) the acreage of surplus land within the New Coochbihar railway station of the Northeast Frontier Railway and whether there are any applicants totake such surplus land for agricultural purposes; and

(c) If so, the number of such applicants and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) As per extant policy, surplus Railway land is licensed for cultivation purposes wherever there is demand for the same, through the State Government in the case of such land between Railway stations and directly by the Railway in the case of land within station yards and staff colonies.

(b) 300 acres of Railway land are available at Coochbihar for cultivation purposes, but no applicant has so far approached the Railway for taking the land on licences.

(c) Does not arise.

**Merger of Bilaspur Unit and Calcutta Organisation of Railway Electrification with South-Eastern Railway**

5340. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: (a) whether the Bilaspur unit and the residual Calcutta organisation of the Railway Electrification have been merged with the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, whether the Railway Electrification is still an independent organisation and the aforesaid units are the parts of such an independent organisation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand of catering vendors working in Howrah Division of Eastern Railway for increase of commission on sale of goods**

5341. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the demand of the catering vendors working in Howrah Division of Eastern Railway for an increase of 10 per cent Commission on the sale of goods till they are absorbed by the Railway Department; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Transfer of Senior Railway Officers

5342. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether transfer orders have been issued to about 80 senior Railway officers from one Railway to another;

(b) whether some Officers have been asked to go on leave and some officers have been reverted to lower grades;

(c) if so, the reasons and justification for this; and

(d) whether orders have been confined to senior officers only or to other categories also?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) During the last one month 24 senior railway officers of the rank of Heads of Departments and above have been transferred from one railway to another.

(b) and (c). 4 officers were asked to go on leave pending their posting. Two of them have already been given a posting well within a month. Posting for the remaining two officers is being decided shortly. Nobody has been reverted to a lower grade.

(d) About 53 officers below the rank of Heads of Departments were also transferred.

#### Cases of Chain-Pulling and Theft in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

5343. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of chain-pulling, theft of overhead wires, deliberate interference with signalling equipments and removal of fish plates, separately, in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway during the year 1970-71, with financial losses;

(b) whether compared to the number of offences, the number of persons arrested is too less and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation, since this Railway Division has to handle no less than 415,000 commuters every day?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There were 7,074 cases of alarm chain pulling on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway during the year 1970-71. There was no direct financial loss on account of alarm chain pulling. There were 189 cases of thefts of overhead wires causing loss of Rs. 69,712. There were 295 cases of interference with signalling equipments, causing loss of Rs. 127,563. Fish plates were removed on 3 occasions involving financial loss of Rs. 1,093/-.

(b) Yes. This is due to the fact that the Public co-operation is not forthcoming in apprehending the culprits who unauthorisedly pull the alarm chains.

As regards other materials, the number of arrests are not particularly less than in other forms of crime like wagon-breaking etc.

(c) Besides conducting surprise checks with the help of Railway Protection Force personnel and arranging surprise checks for ambushing miscreants at places noted for unauthorised chain pulling, the Railways also grant cash awards of Rs. 100/- to those who help in apprehending and prosecuting the offenders.

An intensive patrolling has been introduced with the help of State Police and the Railway Protection Special Force personnel. High level meetings have been held to tackle this problem effectively.

#### Open letter by the All India Loco Running Staff Association

5344. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Loco Running Staff Association had issued an open letter to the General Manager of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the contents of the letter;

(c) the action Government had taken on the issues referred to in that letter; and

(d) how much time Government propose to take on those issues specially for reclassification?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No such open letter has been received by the General Manager of the Western Railway.

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

**Promotion as Loco/Fuel Inspectors on Railways**

5345. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal procedure for promotion/selection for the post of Loco/Fuel Inspectors over Railways; and

(b) whether the procedure as referred to in part (a) above has correctly been observed on all Railways and also on Divisions of the Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) According to the normal procedure, posts of Loco/Fuel Inspectors in different grades are filled by promotion of staff from loco running branch including Power Controllers and Assistant Loco Foremen on a selection/non-selection basis provided the eligible staff have put in a minimum of 5 years as a Driver for the purpose of promotion as Junior Fuel Inspector. There is, however, no uniformity on all Railways regarding the Units of promotion and categories of staff as this is decided by each Railway Administration in consultation with their recognised unions keeping in view their local conditions.

On the Western Railway, posts of Loco/Fuel Inspectors scale Rs. 370-475 are filled in on selection basis from staff in the categories of Drivers Grade 'B' (scale Rs. 210-380) and Power Controllers/Loco Inspectors/Asstt. Loco Foremen all in scale Rs. 335-425. The posts of Loco/Fuel Inspectors in scale Rs. 450-575 are filled in from Loco/Fuel Inspectors in scale Rs. 370-475 on the Whole-Railway basis, by seniority-cum-suitability.

(b) The procedure prescribed in this matter by different Railway Administrations is being followed by them. The procedure laid down by the Western Railway Administration is also being followed on all Divisions of that Railway.

**राजस्थान में गंग नहर के बन्द हो जाने की आशंका**

5346. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की गंग नहर के पुनः बन्द हो जाने की आशंका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) गंग नहर को बंद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस देना**

5347. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये फैक्टरियां किन जिलों में लगाई जाएंगी;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में बन्दी में सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिए बिड़ला बन्धुओं को भी लाइसेंस दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो फैक्टरी की स्थापना में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दो चित्तौड़गढ़ में और एक उदयपुर में।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**पश्चिम तथा उत्तर रेलवे पर कुछ ठेकेदारों  
की जलपान एवं चाय स्टालों और  
भोजन-यानों के ठेके**

5348. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बरबा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे तथा उत्तर रेलवे पर छोटेलाल, जमुनादास, मुकन्दी लाल एण्ड सन्स, मंशाराम, दहानू रोड के लक्ष्मीचन्द, लाल मोहम्मद पटेल, ईश्वरदास और वल्लभदास जलपान एवं चाय स्टालों और भोजन यानों के कितने ठेके दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) :** (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित किसी भी व्यक्ति को उत्तर रेलवे में खान-पान / वेंडिंग का ठेका नहीं मिला हुआ

है। पश्चिम रेलवे में भी इस समय मेसर्स छोटे-लाल जमनादास एण्ड कम्पनी और मेसर्स ईश्वरदास वल्लभदास के नाम से खान-पान / वेंडिंग का कोई ठेका नहीं है। अन्य ठेकेदारों अर्थात् मेसर्स मुकन्दीलाल एण्ड सन्स, दहानू रोड के मेसर्स मंशाराम लक्ष्मीदास और श्री लाल मोहम्मद पटेल के पास खान-पान / वेंडिंग के जो ठेके हैं, उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) कोई एकाधिकार नहीं है। रेलवे खान-पान और यात्री सुविधा समिति, 1967 ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि एक ठेकेदार को अधिक से अधिक 6 यूनिट तक खान-पान / वेंडिंग का ठेका दिया जाये ताकि उसका ठेका आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद रहे। इसलिए अलग-अलग ठेकेदारों को इस अधिकतम सीमा तक ही ठेके दिये जाते हैं बशर्त उनका काम संतोषजनक हो। विचाराधीन किसी भी ठेकेदार को इस निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक ठेके नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**विवरण**

क्रम सं.	ठेकेदार का नाम	स्टेशन	ठेके की किस्म	यूनिटों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	मेसर्स मुकन्दीलाल एण्ड संस	दौहद	जलपान की दुकान और सस्ते भोजन के पैकेटों की विक्री के लिए दो ट्रे	½
	"	बोरीवली	2 मिल्क बार	1
	"	बम्बई सेंट्रल (मुख्य)	3 ट्रालियों सहित एक फल और फेंसी सामान की दुकान	½
2.	मेसर्स मंशाराम एण्ड सन्स	दहानू रोड	6 बेंडरों सहित भोजन की दुकान	1
3.	श्री लाल मोहम्मद पटेल	रतलाम	भोजन की एक दुकान 3 ट्रालियां	1

**Setting up of Industries in Basti (U. P.) during Fourth Plan**

5349. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Basti has been included in the list of backward areas for industrial development; and

(b) if so, the industries proposed to be set up and the total outlay during the Fourth Plan period for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Basti is one of the backward districts of U. P. which are eligible for grant of concessional finance from financial institutions for starting industries. A Joint Team sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has completed a survey of U.P. with a view

to identifying the industrial potentiality of the State. The survey report is under preparation. The actual setting up of industries in these districts would mainly depend on the initiative of the entrepreneurs themselves and the State agencies engaged in promotion of industries.

**Strike by Railway Workers on North Eastern, Northeast Frontier, Eastern and Northern Railways**

5350. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where strikes were resorted to by the Railway workers during the period 1st April, 1971 to 30th June, 1971 on the North Eastern, Northeast Frontier, Eastern and Northern Railways;

(b) the number of man-days lost and the loss to the Railways; and

(c) the reasons for strikes in each case?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is attached,

*Statement*

Railway.	(a) the places where strikes were resorted to by the Railway workers during the period 1st April, 1971 to 30th June, 1971.	(b) the number of mandays lost and the loss to the Railways.	(c) the reasons for the strikes in each case.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Northern	Nil	Nil	Does not arise.
Northeast-Frontier.	Nil	Nil	—do—
North-Eastern.	Garhara-Barauni from 25-3-71 to 27-4-71.	Loss of mandays . . 98176  Loss to the Railway . . Rs. 34 lakhs (Approx).	In demands of grant of project allowance.
Eastern	Garhara in Danapur Division from 25-3-71 to 27-4-71.	Loss of mandays . . 33033 Loss to the Railway . . Rs. 19 lakhs (approx).	—do—

**Relief to Stenographers not Tested by Railway Service Commission**

5351. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-Minister for Railways Dr. Ram Subhag Singh decided to grant relief to Stenographers recruited after 1960 who were not tested at the rate of 100 or 120 w.p.m. by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad at the time of recruitment as provided in Railway Board's letter No. PC-60/PS-5/OS-4 dated the 19th August, 1960;

(b) whether the decision has not yet been implemented even after a period of more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and its non-implementation; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b) Yes. The decision that the Stenographers concerned, who, soon after joining service, had taken the first available opportunity and passed the incentive tests at higher speeds in the first attempt, should be deemed to have passed at the higher speeds of 100 or 120 words per minute as the case may be, at the time of initial recruitment, and their pay fixed proforma from the date of their initial appointment without payment of arrears, has been implemented

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

**Development of Cottage Industries in Manipur**

5352. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have selected some cottage industries in Manipur for further development in preference to other industries;

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

(c) if not, whether Government have dropped the idea of developing cottage industries altogether and the justification thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Discontentment among Cottage Industrialists in Manipur**

5353. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of Manipur has been drawn to the discontent of cottage industrialists consequent upon the Government's policy of not giving substantial financial and technical assistance adequately;

(b) if so, the measures proposed or already introduced to remove such discontent; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider appointing a Committee to go into the matter in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Power Supply from Diesel Electric Engines in Manipur**

5354. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Diesel electric engines in Manipur are not giving the expected power supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above to in the negative, the number of engines installed in Manipur and their normal capacity in Kwatts;

(d) whether additional engines are being installed; and

(e) if so, when and of what capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the diesel electric engines ins-

talled for power generation at various places in Manipur are not developing the original rated output fully.

(b) The diesel generation engines have been derated due to working for a number of years and maintenance difficulties due to imported spare parts not being readily available.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A scheme for installation of  $2 \times 1000$  KW diesel generating sets at Leimakhong during 1971-72 is under consideration.

#### Appointment of Members of Manipur Bar Association to judicial posts in Manipur

5355. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made for the appointment of members of the Manipur Bar Association to the various categories of judicial posts in Manipur;

(b) whether the Manipur Bar Association has submitted any representation in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the main features of the representation and how far the demands have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Appointments to the various categories of judicial posts in Manipur are made under sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Manipur Courts Act, 1955 under which members of the Bar are also eligible to be considered. Appointments are made by the Lt. Governor after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner.

(b) and (c) But for the fact that recently the Manipur Bar Association agitated for the appointment of a local member of the Bar to the post of District Judge, there was no representation from them in this behalf recently. The post of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Manipur, is already held by a person appointed from the Manipur Bar. The Bar Association wanted the post of District Judge also to be filled by a local member of the Bar. This could not be accept-

ed as it was felt that in making the appointments there should be a balance between the Service and the Bar.

#### मध्य रेलवे के झांसी जंक्शन पर कलात्मक वस्तुओं की दुकान का ठेका

5356. श्री गंगा सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी जंक्शन पर कलात्मक वस्तुएँ बेचने की दुकान का ठेका 9000 रुपये में दिया गया था परन्तु अब वही दुकान उक्त ठेकेदार के माई को आधी से भी कम राशि पर दे दी गई है; और

यदि हाँ, तो यह ठेका किन नियमों के अधीन दिया गया है जबकि अब भी उसके लिए अधिक धनराशि प्राप्त हो सकती है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तया): (क) और (ख). 1968 से पहले सफल टेंडर दाताओं ने 9000 रुपये से अधिक का प्रस्ताव किया था लेकिन वे ठेका प्रारम्भ होने से या तो पहले ही हट गये या प्रारम्भ होने के बाद उसे छोड़ दिया क्योंकि वह लाभप्रद नहीं था।

21-5-68 से यह ठेका तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सबसे ऊँचा टेंडर देने वाले को 5501 रु० वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस पर दे दिया गया लेकिन ठेकेदार ने 21-12-1969 को वह ठेका छोड़ दिया। टेंडर फिर से मांगे गए और सबसे ऊँची बोली बोलने वाले को यह ठेका जनवरी, 1970 में 3350 रु० वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस पर दे दिया गया। वह पुराने ठेकेदार का माई है।

#### Workload for Accounts Clerks in P.F. Sections of Headquarters and Divisional Offices

5357. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have experienced that Accounts Clerks working in P. F. Section of the Divisional Accounts Offices, particularly of the Danapur Division of

Eastern Railway, are overburdened due to heavy workload; and

(b) if so, what is the yardstick of workload for Accounts Clerks in P. F. Sections of the Headquarters of the Indian Railways as well as of Divisional Offices?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) No uniform yardstick of workload for the Accounts Clerks in the P.F. Section has been prescribed by the Railway Board. However, several Railways have fixed their own yardsticks which vary from 700 to 1300 P.F. Accounts per Accounts Clerks.

**Charter of Demands by Association of Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on Eastern and South Eastern Railways**

5358. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a charter of demands had been presented to the Prime Minister on the 7th April, 1970 by the Association of the Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors working on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways;

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

(c) the decision taken on the demand to relieve such employees from their non-technical duties to pay required attention to track maintenance works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The demands mainly related to the following:—

- (i) revision of the scales of pay and upgrading of Permanent Way Inspectors, and
- (ii) provision of relief to Permanent Way Staff from stores responsibility.

As regards revision of the scales of pay, a Pay Commission has already been set up who will, no doubt, look into the scales of pay and service conditions of all the categories of staff including the Permanent Way Staff.

As regards relief from stores responsibility, almost all Permanent Way Inspectors on South Eastern Railway have been relieved of the responsibility for the stores at their headquarters. Provision of relief to Permanent Way Inspectors on Eastern Railway is being actively pursued.

**बरास्ता पटना चलने वाली डी-लक्स गाड़ी से सम्बद्ध भोजन-यान**

5359. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बरास्ता पटना चलने वाली डी-लक्स गाड़ी के साथ सम्बद्ध भोजन यान बहुत छोटा है;

(ख) क्या उसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को कठिनाइयां होती हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने अनुरोध किया है कि उक्त गाड़ी के साथ वर्तमान भोजन यान के स्थान पर बड़ा भोजन-यान लगाया जाय; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुछ कठिनाइयों के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) वर्तमान भोजन-यान के स्थान पर बड़ा भोजन-यान लगाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ।

**Seniority of Officers in Junior Administrative Grade**

5360. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion from Senior Scale to Junior Administrative Grade is on all India basis or individual Railway-wise;

(b) what is the basis for determining the



seniority of officers in Junior Administrative Grade; and

(c) whether officers whose promotions to Junior Administrative Grade were withheld on grounds of in-efficiency have been given seniority on promotion to Junior Administrative grade above those who had been promoted earlier?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Regular long-term promotions from the Senior Scale to the Junior Administrative Grade are made on the basis of a positive act of selection with reference to the all Railway seniority in the Signal and Tele-communication, Electrical, Stores, Medical and Accounts Departments. In the Civil Engineering, Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial and Mechanical Engineering Departments, such promotions are made with reference to the Zonal Railway seniority, an officer being considered for such promotion both on the Railway to which he is permanently allotted and on the Railway where he is working.

(b) and (c) So long as an officer is not superseded for promotion to the Junior Administrative Grade on the basis indicated in (a) above, his seniority in the Junior Administrative Grade is the same as the original seniority in the relevant Class I Service.

#### Small Scale Industries with Foreign Collaboration

5361. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH:**  
**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN**  
**KADANNAPPALLI:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) how many and what categories of small scale industrial units have been permitted to seek foreign collaboration and technical assistance in the last three years; and

(b) the impact of the same on the mobilization of indigenous effort and expertise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts and working hours/Days of Courts

5362. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many cases pending final decision in the Supreme Court of India and in the High Courts for more than two years; and

(b) if so, whether Government have proposed to these Courts to work for 8 hours a day and six days in the week?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):** (a) A statement showing the number of cases pending final decision in each of the High Courts and in the Supreme Court for more than 2 years on 1-1-71 is attached.

(b) No such proposal has been made by Government to the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Name of the High Court</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
1. Allahabad	28188
2. Andhra Pradesh	1352
3. Assam and Nagaland	1267
4. Bombay	15046
5. Calcutta	41710
6. Delhi	8162
7. Gujarat	6610
8. Himachal Pradesh	—*
9. Jammu & Kashmir	148
10. Kerala	3966
11. Madhya Pradesh	5222
12. Madras	9654
13. Mysore	7912
14. Orissa	2279
15. Patna	4604
16. Punjab and Haryana	11223
17. Rajasthan	3797
	151040
Supreme Court	2372

\* The High Court of Himachal Pradesh was established w.e.f. 25th January, 1971.

**“वरिष्ठता” के स्थान पर ‘योग्यता’ के आधार पर पदोन्नति देना**

5363. श्री जयन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को पदोन्नति देने के लिए ‘वरिष्ठता’ के स्थान पर ‘योग्यता’ के आधार को मान्यता दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या नियम तथा प्रक्रिया नियत की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) प्रवरण द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए गुण-बोध पर मुख्यतः विचार किया जाता है, यद्यपि वरिष्ठता का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। बाकी पदों को वरिष्ठता-एवं-उपयुक्त के आधार पर भरा जाता है।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के पदों को भरने के लिए नियम और कार्यविधि भारतीय रेल स्थापना संहिता और भारतीय रेल स्थापना नियमावली में दी गयी है। ये पुस्तकें लोक सभा पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

#### Explosive Factory in Orissa

5364. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal in the Fourth Plan for establishing an Explosive Factory in the Central Public Sector in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): There is no proposal as such under consideration for setting up an explosive factory in the Central Public Sector in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Uniform facilities for catering vendors in Howrah and Burdwan Divisions of Eastern Railway .**

5365. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper uniform facilities for the Catering vendors in Howrah and Burdwan Divisions of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Facilities for supply of uniform to catering vendors exist in Howrah Division of Eastern Railway. There is no separate Railway Division at Burdwan which is located in Howrah Division.

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

**Surrendering of Posts of Gangmen, Pointsmen and Assistant Station Masters by Nilagiri Railway Authorities (Southern Railway)**

5366. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Gangmen, Pointsmen and Assistant Station Masters have been declared surplus and surrendered by the Nilagiri Railway authorities on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, how did they become surplus and what alternate arrangements are made to discharge the duties performed by the staff declared surplus; and

(c) whether this arrangement entails payment of overtime allowance to traffic staff and deterioration in the maintenance of railway track ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b) The reduction in posts has been made on a review of the requirements of staff on the basis of work load and the question of making alternative arrangements does not, therefore, arise.

(c) No.

**Increments to Class IV Staff of Traffic Department, Jaipur Division (Western Railway)**

5367. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules prohibiting grant of increments in time scale, to substi-

tute or casual workers employed on the Railways; and

(b) if not, the reasons why class IV staff in the Traffic Department in Jaipur Division of Western Railway who were granted Rs. 70/- per mensem and who were working for years together are not granted increments?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) In the case of casual labour, service counts for increment only when such a labourer is brought on to regular time scale on completion of six months' continuous service on works other than a project. For substitutes, service counts for increment from the date of appointment as substitute. There are no rules prohibiting grant of increment, if due, in this manner.

(b) Staff working in Class IV categories in Traffic Department of Jaipur Division are granted increments on completion of qualifying service.

**Payment of Arrears to Cabinmen of Phulera Station (Western Railway)**

5368. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scale of Cabinmen in Phulera Station, Western Railway was raised to Rs. 105-135 (A) with effect from 1st July, 1961;

(b) if so, when this scale was implemented;

(c) whether the concerned workers were paid arrears according to the new scale; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) From 1-1-1964.

(c) Yes, arrears for the period from 1-1-1964 to 31-3-1970 were paid to the staff concerned on 19-5-70. Arrears for the period from 1-7-61 to 31-12-1963 could not be paid as the records for that period were not available.

(d) Does not arise.

**Scheme Proposed by West Bengal for Anti-Sea-Erosion**

5369. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have proposed any scheme for anti-sea erosion and submitted to the Beach Erosion Board;

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme; and

(c) the amount required and sanctioned by the Board?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have no scheme at present for protection against sea-erosion in the State.

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

**खुर्जा जंक्शन के रेलवे फाटक पर उपरिपुल**

5370. **श्री हरी सिंह:** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खुर्जा जंक्शन के रेलवे फाटक पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिये उपरिपुल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण कार्य किस तिथि से आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

**रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया):** सम्भवतः प्रश्न का आशय खुर्जा जंक्शन के दिल्ली सिरे की ओर वाले किलोमीटर 1370/2-3 के समपार संख्या 129 से है। यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है:—

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Widening of Foot over-bridge on Tambaram Platform**

5371. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen the foot over-bridge on Tambaram platform and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to widen the foot over-bridge in view of the abnormal increase in passenger traffic during the last five years?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) No.

(b) No, as the existing foot-over-bridge is adequate for the present level of traffic.

**Electric Traction between Madras Beach and Tambaram**

5372. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion avenue chart was changed when the Electric Traction between Madras Beach and Tambaram was switched over from DC to AC;

(b) whether the privileges of the affected staff by the new avenue chart were not protected; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue orders to protect the privileges entitled in the old avenue chart to those governed by the old avenue chart?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the old avenue of promotion chart for D.C. traction, artisan staff of Car Workshop, Tambaram, were eligible for promotion against 40% of vacancies of Train Examiner, Traction, in scale Rs. 180-240 and could progress as 'Shunter', scale Rs. 130-200. Under the revised avenue of promotion chart, posts of Train Examiner, Traction were abolished and the incumbents of these posts were absorbed as Assistant Drivers in scale Rs. 125-155 in AC Traction and placed senior to the existing Assistant Drivers. With the introduction of the revised Chart the incumbents of the posts of TXRs/ Traction preferred to go as Assistant Drivers into the Channel of promotion on the Operating Side even though they could have continued on the maintenance side and sought promotion as Chargemen, Senior Electric Chargemen, Assistant Foremen etc. Under the revised avenue of promotion, 20% of vacancies of Assistant Drivers are reserved for promotion of artisan staff.

**Leave Reserve to Staff of Electric Traction (Southern Railway)**

5373. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the Electric Traction,

Southern Railway, there are four rosters for Grade 'A', Grade 'B', Grade 'C' and Motormen with 11 serials, 14 serials, 10 serials and 42 serials respectively;

(b) whether the total sanctioned strength of staff in each Grade is fitted in the working serials without setting apart any leave reserve;

(c) whether the duties are managed with the existing staff by curtailing their rest; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing statutory limit of leave reserve to the staff fitted in working serials of duties.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) There are four rosters for 'A', 'B' and 'C' grade Drivers and Motormen with eleven-men link, thirteen-men link, ten-men link and forty-men link respectively. Since the existing link of 'B' grade Drivers is too tight and four additional suburban trains have been introduced from 1-4-71, the position was reviewed and revised links for fourteen-men for 'B' grade Drivers and forty-two-men for Motormen have been introduced.

(b) Based on the existing sanctioned strength as on 1-4-71, full percentage of leave reserve has been provided.

(c) Pending creation of additional posts, the revised links in force from 1-4-71 are being managed utilising the leave reserve posts without any curtailment of leave and without infringing the statutory regulations.

(d) Consequent on the introduction of links from 1-4-71, proposal for creation of one post of 'B' grade Driver and two posts of Motormen and one post of leave reserve Motormen is being finalised.

**Promotion of Fitters as Assistant Drivers (Southern Railway)**

5374. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Southern Railway, A.C. Traction Fitters (Grade Rs. 110-180) are eligible for promotion as Assistant Drivers;

(b) whether the Fitters Grade I (scale Rs. 175-240) and Grade II (scale Rs. 130-212) in Car Workshop, Tambaram are not considered for promotion as Assistant Drivers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not promoting Fitters as Assistant Drivers as done in the case of TXR/T ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Fitters Grade I (Rs. 175-240) and Grade II (Rs. 130-212) are not considered for promotion to the post of Assistant Drivers in grade Rs. 125-155 having regard to the fact that their scale of pay is higher than that allotted to the post of Assistant Driver.

**Inconvenience to Travellers between Avadi and Trivellore on Southern Railway**

5375. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that travellers between Avadi and Trivellore on the Southern Railway have to go either to Arkonam or to Madras to entrain West bound trains;

(b) whether there is any proposal to stop Mail or Express trains at Trivellore for the convenience of such passengers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes, this difficulty is experienced by all stations between Madras (exclusive) and Arkonam (exclusive) in respect of journey towards Mangalore.

(b) Two Mail/Express trains viz. 9 Up/10 Dn Bombay Madras Mail and 45 Dn/46 Up Madras-Tirupati East Express are already scheduled to stop at Trivellore. There is no proposal to halt more Mail/Express trains at this station.

(c) Lack of traffic justification.

**Railway Employees killed or assaulted in West Bengal**

5376. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees in West Bengal who were killed or assaulted by mobs during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to protect the lives of Railway employees?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) 4 Railway employees were killed and 178 were assaulted.

(b) A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Measures taken by the Railways to afford protection to the railway employees*

1. The Railway Protection Force escorts are being provided where possible for the safety of running Railway Staff working on trains in the affected sections.
2. Railway Protection Force have been directed to extend active co-operation to the Government Railway Police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on the Railways.
3. Government Railway Police escorts are provided in the night passenger trains in several affected sections to ensure safety of Railway Officials and passengers.
4. Close liaison is maintained with Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep surveillance over the bad characters of the section.
5. Frequent meetings at all levels are held between the RPF/GRP, as well as Civil Police Officers to chalk out plan of action for delinquent crimes and criminals.
6. Railway staff are encouraged to keep licensed fire arms for self-defence.
7. The incidents are reported to the nearest Police Station and followed up by contacting the concerned Superintendents of Police.
8. To boost up the morale of staff joint patrols in the colony by RPF and Police are arranged.

**Increase in Wage of Mazdoors Engaged on Haldia Link Railway Construction**

5377. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages of the Railway Mazdoors engaged in Haldia Link Railway construction;

(b) the steps taken for increasing the wages there;

(c) whether the Mazdoors will have to face retrenchment by Government; and  
(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) and (b). Casual labourers in unskilled categories are engaged on Haldia—Panskura Rail Link Construction. Their minimum rate of wages is Rs. 3.50 per day which has been increased from Rs. 3.03, only in November, 1970.

(c) and (d). As casual labourers are engaged specifically for the duration of the works, they have to be discharged on completion of such works.

**Memorandum to Government by Catering Vendors Union, Howrah on Eastern Railway**

5378. **SHRI A. K. SAHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Catering Vendors' Union, Howrah on the Eastern Railway in regard to their grievances;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-693/71.*]

**Survey of River Sankhi at Border of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar**

5379. **SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the River Sankhi on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct a bridge over the same which will give facilities to both the States?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) to (c). The Bihar State Electricity Board have investigated a hydro-electric project on the Sankhi river and have prepared a report. The project will have an installed capacity of 594 MW. The project does not provide for a road bridge. It is not included in the Fourth Plan but is proposed for the decade plan (1971-1981).

The Ministry of Shipping & Transport have also not so far received any proposal for a road bridge on the Sankhi river.

**Electrification in Dharam Zila and Jaigarh to Jaspur in District Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh)**

5380. **SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages are without electricity in Dharam Zila and Jaigarh to Jaspur in District Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to provide electricity to these villages, especially for tube-well purposes; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following schemes have been taken up by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:—

(i) Energisation of 302 pumps in 23 villages in Dharam Jaigarh-Pathalgaon and Lylunga-Kudba areas is in progress. So far 161 pumps have been energised.

(ii) 39 pumps have been energised in 13 villages in Patalgaon-Vijaynagar-Kapur area.

(iii) 20 pumpsets have been energised in 5 villages in Patalgaon-Sitapur-Bathauli area.

(iv) Energisation of 228 pumps in 17 villages in Patalgaon-Kunpuri area is in progress, 210 pumps have been energised so far in 16 villages.

(v) Energisation of 27 pumps in Bandar-chauhar-Rajauti-Bagia area is in an advanced stage of progress.

(vi) 55 pumps in 6 villages in Basband-Bahama area have been energised.

### कल्याण विभाग द्वारा रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

5381. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को रेलवे कल्याण विभाग से छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में कुछ राशि प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) किन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) कितने रुपयों की छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं तथा छात्रवृत्तियाँ किस आधार पर दी जाती हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) इस प्रकार की छात्रवृत्तियाँ कर्मचारी हित निधि से दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को जिनका वेतन, मंहगाई वेतन को मिलाकर 695 रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं होता ।

(ग) ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियों की रकम प्रति मास 15 रुपये से लेकर 70 रुपये तक अलग-अलग है । ये छात्रवृत्तियाँ पात्र रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दी जाती हैं ताकि वे तकनीकी शिक्षा जारी रख सकें, जिसमें विज्ञान में डिग्री प्राप्त करने के पाठ्यक्रम अथवा आयुर्विज्ञान (मेडिसिन) में तथा इंजीनियरिंग की विभिन्न शाखाओं में डिग्री / डिप्लोमा प्राप्त करने के पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं । छात्रवृत्ति की रकम कर्मचारी हित निधि समिति द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में छात्रों द्वारा देय शुल्क आदि को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की जाती है ।

### Expenditure on the visit of General Manager (Southern Railway)

5382. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total expenses incurred by the Southern Railway Administration for the General Manager's visit to Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Quilon on 31st October, 1970 and 19th January, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Rs. 243.53 (Rupees Two hundred forty three and paise fifty three only), besides the normal allowances, admissible under the rules, were spent on 31-10-70 in connection with the opening of the new Chirayinkil Station building by the General Manager, Southern Railway. No expenditure was incurred in connection with the visit of the General Manager, Southern Railway to Quilon on 19-1-71, except for the payment of the normal allowances admissible under the Rules.

### Production of Cars to meet domestic Demand and for export

5383. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the cars proposed to be manufactured either in the public or private sector for which letters of intents have been issued or are being issued, would be within the reach of the middle-income group for purchase; and

(b) whether these cars will have any export potentiality or they are sought to be produced only to meet the domestic needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) While it is difficult at this stage to estimate with any degree of precision the prices at which the cars proposed to be manufactured in the public or private sector for which letters of intent have been issued or are being issued will be sold, every effort will be made to keep the cost of production as low as possible in these cases so as to bring the cars within the reach of the middle-income group.

(b) The project for manufacture of cars in the public sector is being so worked out as to enable a small proportion of the cars to be exported. It is difficult to state at this stage whether any of the cars to be produced in the private sector may have a similar export potentiality.

#### Lawlessness Prevailing on Suburban Railway in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

5384. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lawlessness prevails on the suburban Railway in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps taken by Government against such lawlessness?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The following measures have been taken in the attempt to maintaining law and order on Railway premises such as Patrolling of vulnerable areas by armed R. P. F. personnel & G. R. P., Picketing of vulnerable points, Escorting of important Goods & Passenger Trains etc. The following measures, in addition, have specifically been taken against lawlessness in Suburban Trains on Sealdah Division:—

- (a) As many as 12 Passenger Trains, both Up and Dn., are being escorted by G. R. P. on Suburban Sections.
- (b) Offices of the Station Masters of North, Main and South Sealdah & Ballygunge Stations are being guarded by G. R. P. during the peak hours.
- (c) Special armed police contingents have been detailed to perform picket duties at Dum Dum Jn. and Ballygunge.

#### Slow Movement of Goods Trains from Pathankot to Delhi

5385. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many days it takes for a Goods Train to reach Delhi from Pathankot;

(b) on what dates the Goods Trains left Pathankot during the period from 24th May 1971 till 20th June 1971 and after how many days they reached Delhi; and

(c) if they reached late, the reasons for such slow movement of goods traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No goods trains are run directly from Pathankot to Delhi as traffic offering is too meagre to justify a through train.

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

#### Railway Hospitals in Kerala

5386. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Hospitals in Kerala; and

(b) the number of beds in these hospitals separately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There is one Divisional Hospital at Olavakkot in Kerala State.

(b) 70 beds. (General 56, Maternity 4 and Chest 10).

#### Measures to stop Wagon-Breaking Wire-Cutting Activities in West Bengal

5387. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for stopping wagon-breaking and wire-cutting activities of criminals in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the expenditure involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

(1) Two schemes have been evolved on the Railways in West Bengal to deal with criminal activities.

(2) The first scheme envisages the deployment of two Battalions (9 Companies) of



Railway Protection Special Force for open line patrolling on the Eastern Railway between Budge Budge and Dhanbad. They are entrusted with the job of dealing with the problem of overhead electric wire thefts, tele-communication cable thefts and brass-bearing thefts as well as other thefts on the open line in these Sections.

(3) The second scheme envisages the deployment of 14 Companies (10 Companies of Railway Protection Special Force and 4 Companies of Armed Wing of other Railways) on the Eastern, South Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways within the State of West Bengal for the prevention and detection of all types of railway crime. They perform open line patrolling in the sections not covered by the first scheme and also yard patrolling in the yards badly affected by victimisation of wagons. They also escort goods trains in certain sections.

(4) In addition, steps are being taken to mobilise village resistance groups consisting of reliable villagers of the locality and other voluntary organisations along the affected portions of the Railway line.

5. The 19 Companies of Railway Protection Special Force deployed in West Bengal are from the Railway Board's reserve to be deployed anywhere in the country, while the 4 Companies of Armed Wing have been withdrawn from other Railways for special duty in West Bengal.

(6). The additional expenditure borne by the Railways for these schemes of additional protection in West Bengal amounts to approximately Rs. Five Lakhs per month (this represents only the Travelling Allowance and Day Allowance of the personnel and does not include their Pay and Allowances).

#### Enquiry against Fake Firms Selling Raw Materials in Black Market

5388. SHRI N. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry is proposed to be made in the allegation that a large number of fake firms are receiving quota of imported and indigenous raw materials for stainless steel industry, cement pipe and slab industry and iron rods industry (Re-rolling Mills) and are selling the same in black-market; and

(b) whether Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have instituted such enquiries and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Some complaints of misuse of licences issued for stainless steel for manufacture of hospital wae have been received and they are being enquired into by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. No complaints have been received in respect of other industries.

Information is being collected from the State Governments regarding their enquiries, if any, and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के रसरा स्टेशन पर बी० आई० एम० मालगाड़ी से चुराये गये मिचं के बोरे

5389. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मार्च, 1971 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के रसरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 1 बी० आई० एम० मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे की सील तोड़ कर मिचं के आठ बोरे चुरा लिए गये थे;

(ख) इस चोरी में उन्हीं कर्मचारियों का हाथ था जिनको 1966 में इस रेलवे के सेलमपुर स्टेशन पर सेलमपुर पुलिस द्वारा माल डिब्बे से कपड़े की गांठे चोरी करते हुए पाया गया था;

(ग) क्या रेलवे विभाग ने इस मामले की जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) जी हां।

(ख) मार्च, 1971 के मामले में विभाग को जिस रेल कर्मचारी पर सन्वेह है, 1967 में (न कि 1966 में) हुए सेलमपुर काण्ड में उसी रेल कर्मचारी का हाथ था।

(ग) जी हां। इस मामले की पुलिस भी जांच कर रही है।

(घ) अन्य लोगों के साथ-साथ इस रेल कर्मचारी को 1967 में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया था और उसके खिलाफ न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है।

हाल में इस रेल कर्मचारी का मऊ जंक्शन से स्थानान्तरण भी कर दिया गया है। जांच पड़ताल के बाद सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने मार्च, 1971 वाला मामला छोड़ दिया है क्योंकि उसका कोई सुराग नहीं मिल सका।

#### वाराणसी डिवीजन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के रेल कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

5390. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी डिवीजन में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कुछ कर्मचारियों का इस कारण स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया है कि उन्होंने रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई कुछ चोरियों का पता लगाया था ;

(ख) क्या चोरी करते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़े गये कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : चोरी का एक मामला नोटिस में आया है। जांच की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तक आगे की कार्यवाही स्थगित रखी गयी है।

#### Absorption of Surplus Labour on Completion of Beas Dam

5391. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Beas Dam will be completed;

(b) how much labour will become surplus on the completion of Beas Dam; and

(c) the steps the Dam authorities are contemplating to absorb the surplus labour to avoid unrest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The storage Dam on river Beas (Beas Project Unit-II) is scheduled to be completed by June, 1973, and commissioning of the first unit of the Power Plant, by December, 1974.

(b) At present there are about 13750 labourers working in the Beas Project Unit-II. About 50% of this strength would become surplus on completion of the dam and another 35% on completion of Power Houses.

(c) Efforts will be made to obtain preferential treatment for the workers of the Beas Dam for appointment on other similar projects as and when retrenchment takes place.

#### Shortage of accommodation in Industrial Estates around Delhi

5392. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of space in the Industrial Estates around Delhi with the result that the setting up of new industrial units has been greatly hampered on this account;

(b) whether industries are being put up in places meant for residential purposes in unauthorised way; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remove the shortage of accommodation in the Industrial Estates and also the steps being taken to check the setting up industries in residential areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. All the built accommodation in the Industrial Estates at Okhla and Badli set up by the Delhi Administration has already been allotted.

(b) Under the Master Plan of Delhi certain areas have been declared as "non-conforming" areas for industries. Industries located in these non-conforming areas are being

assisted to shift to conforming areas where the Delhi Development Authority allots developed plots.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 110 lakhs in the Fourth Plan of the Delhi Administration for expansion of the Industrial Estate at Badli and for setting up of new Industrial Estates. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 120 lakhs has been made for loan assistance to industrial units shifting from non-conforming to conforming areas.

#### Foreign Collaboration for the Production of Rail Machinery

5393. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign companies or agencies are producing various types of rail machinery in India at present;

(b) whether that type of machinery for Railways cannot be produced with indigenous resources and technical know-how and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to produce that machinery with the country's resources and expertise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No complete item of rolling stock such as locomotives, carriages and wagons is procured by the Railways from foreign companies. However, a few foreign companies and some Indian companies with foreign collaboration are producing some items of railway equipment in India at present.

(b) Most of the equipment required by the Railways is produced with indigenous resources and technical know-how. There are, however, a few items of a highly specialised and sophisticated nature, being developed for the first time in the country, for which foreign technical collaboration is necessary.

(c) All proposals for establishing new capacity and expanding the existing capacity for manufacture of railway equipment are scrutinised carefully by the Government with a view to ensure that the country's resources and expertise are utilised to the maximum extent possible; foreign collaboration is permitted only where inescapable.

#### Filling up of Posts of Store-Keeper Steward 'E' and Head Clerk (Pharmacist) on Indian Railway

5394. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are few posts of Store-Keeper Steward 'E' and Head Clerk (Pharmacist) in Grade Rs. 130-300 (A.S.) Rs. 210-380 (A.S.) on Indian Railways;

(b) whether these posts are of technical nature or ministerial; and

(c) whether a panel of Clerks has been drawn to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Medical facilities to dependent father of Railway employee

5395. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the servants of Railway employees are allowed free medical treatment, whereas such treatment is not allowed to dependent father;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the same to dependent father on the lines of other Central Government Departments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As per definition of 'family' under Railway Medical Attendance Rules, following are entitled to medical attendance:

"Wife/husband, legitimate children, step children wholly residing with and dependent upon the employee and dependent relatives as are eligible for passes under the Rules."

The term "dependent relatives" for purposes of passes means (a) mother or step mother if a widow, (b) unmarried or widowed sister or step sister of any age or brothers/step brothers under 21 years of age provided father is not alive and provided they reside

with and are wholly dependent on the employee.

The term "Family" under the C. G. H. S. includes the wife or husband, children, or step children and parents who are mainly dependent on and residing with the Government servant concerned. A limit has, however, been laid down for purposes of this rule on the parent's income which should not exceed the maximum of Rs. 250/- P.M.

Though the Railway Medical Attendance Rules exclude father, these do include unmarried or widowed sisters of any age or brothers/step brothers under 21 years of age and to a limited extent, private servants of Railway employees, these privileges are not enjoyed by the Central Government employees under the C. G. H. S.

In view of the above, the present is not considered opportune time for further liberalisation of the Railway Medical Attendance Rules.

#### Promotion of Drivers Grade 'B' (North Eastern Railway)

5396. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have issued instructions that vacancies in the cadre of Loco Foremen, Loco Inspectors and Power Controllers should be filled up by promoting Drivers Grade 'B' only;

(b) if so, whether over North Eastern Railway, these vacancies are being filled up from Drivers grade 'C' in violation of the instruction mentioned in part (a) above; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Administration in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

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

#### Erosion in Tiruchendur-Cape Comorin Area in Tamil Nadu

5397. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tiruchendur-Cape Comorin area in Tamil Nadu is being slowly and steadily eroded by sea;

(b) whether the world famous ancient monuments on the sea coast are in danger; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the sea-erosion problem in the Tiruchendur-Kanyakumari area in Tamil Nadu. The State Government have only reported threat of erosion to the ancient Subramanyaswami Temple at Tiruchendur and not to any other ancient monument.

(c) The State Government have proposed protective works at Earmanthurai, Midalamthurai, Pallamthurai, Malamanakudi in Kanyakumari district and at Manappadu in Tuticorin taluk and the collection of field data for formulating protective works to arrest sea erosion in the State, for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in the Flood Control sector of the Fourth Plan of the State. The expenditure on these works during 1970-71 was about Rs. 2.6 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan, 1971-72.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu have also prepared a scheme for the construction of a protective bund on the shore on the eastern side of the Subramanyaswami Temple at Tiruchendur. The State Government had approached the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare last in June, 1970, for financial aid to the tune of Rs. 6,07,500/- for the scheme. The request of the State Government was considered by the Government of India but it was not found possible to agree to the request of the State Government. The State Government were advised to tackle the problem themselves with the Cooperation of the Temple authorities.

#### Programme for the Transportation of Cardamom by Railway Wagons

5398. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the programme chalked out to meet the recurring shortage of wagons for carrying cardamom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): No traffic in cardamom is offered in wagon loads. Small quantities are however, offered for despatch at coaching rates from stations on southern railway and traffic offered is cleared promptly. The question of recurring shortage of wagons for carrying cardamom does not therefore arise.

### उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

5399. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे कितने औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं जिनमें चार करोड़ या इससे अधिक रुपया लगा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है जिनमें ५० लाख या उससे अधिक रुपया लगा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस समय तक ?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) समवाय कार्य विभाग के अनुसंधान तथा सांख्यिकी प्रमाण द्वारा किये गये विश्लेषण के अनुसार जो कि जनवरी 1971 में प्रकाशित हुआ था, निगमित क्षेत्र में 1969-70 की अवधि में 4 करोड़ रुपये या इससे अधिक प्रदत्त पूंजी वाले 63 सार्वजनिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां थी ।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

### Increase in number of Judges of High Courts

5400. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of Judges in the High Courts in the various States; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It is primarily for the State authorities to review the Judge strength of the High Court from time to time with reference to institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared and to send proposals to the Government of India for the appointment of more Judges if necessary. The expenditure on the High Court being a charge on the State revenues, the initiative has to come from the State authorities. Proposals for increase of Judge strength by one Judge each for two High Courts are under consideration.

### Resolutions passed by the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bhavanagar (Gujarat)

5401. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter (No. GEN/158/71-72, dated the 1st June, 1971) from the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh at Bhavanagar (Gujarat) on Western Railway referring to three resolutions which were passed at a General Body meeting of the Sangh held at Junagadh on 24th April, 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The three resolutions passed by the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh relate to fixation of seniority of certain employees of the railway, provision of quarters for traffic staff at Gandhigram and replacement of A.C.C. roofs of the quarters by R. C. C. roofing.

These demands are under examination.

### Scrutiny by Vigilance Organization of records at Ambala City Station

5402. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3843 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding amount of claim paid by Railways for loss of nine baskets of grapes and state:

(a) whether the relevant record at Ambala City Station has been seized and since

scrutinized by the Vigilance Organisation; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation and the action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Inspection of records at Ambala Station by Vigilance Organisation**

5403. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding claim paid by Railways for loss of Art Silk consignment and state:

(a) whether the relevant record at Ambala City station has been seized and inspected by the Vigilance Organisation; and

(b) if so, the result of the inspection and the action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Regularisation of Quota for promotion as Assistant Loco Foremen, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)**

5404. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ratio between the running staff and maintenance staff for promotion as Assistant Loco Foreman and further promotion is regulated by virtue of seniority in all cases;

(b) if so, the procedure followed in each traction on each Railway;

(c) whether the procedure laid down had correctly been maintained on the Western Railway;

(d) whether the over quota from the maintenance side had withheld promotion of staff of Ajmer Division; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to regularise the quota for all the Divisions including Ajmer Division?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):** (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Transfer of Power from South to North Bihar and North to South Bihar**

5405. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2786 on the 22nd June, 1971 regarding per capital consumption of power in North Bihar and state:

(a) the exact volume of power transferred from South to North Bihar and North to South Bihar since the installation of the cable link between North and South Bihar with reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up thermal power stations at Darbhanga and Saharsa also keeping in view the huge population and dearth of power; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) About 15.4 million units were transferred from South to North Bihar and 163.4 million units from North to South Bihar between October 1969 and February 1971. The transfer was governed by the operating conditions in the two parts of the grid namely South Bihar and North Bihar.

(b) The Bihar State Electricity Board have proposed the setting up of two thermal power stations of 220 MW each, one at Muzaffarpur and the other near Katihar. The proposals are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) The choice of location for a thermal power station is governed by a number of Techno-economic considerations such as proximity to load centre, availability of land and cooling water in adequate quantities, facilities for supply of fuel etc. The sites at Muzaffarpur and Katihar have been proposed based on these considerations.

**Demonstration before the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur (North Eastern Railway)**

5406. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about one thousand employees

of the North Eastern Railway led by Purbottar Rail Mazdoor Sabha, demonstrated before the Divisional Superintendent Samastipur on the 15th June, 1971 and handed over a memorandum containing several demands;

(b) if so, the particulars of the demands and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether at the time of the visit of the General Manager, North Eastern Railway to Narkatiaganj, a memorandum by the employees was submitted to him containing some demands and also allegations of corruption against the Station Master, Narkatiaganj, and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**सहायक इंजीनियर कार्यालय (उत्तर रेलवे)**

में 'ट्रेसर' के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण

5407. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के सहायक इंजीनियरिंग कार्यालय में 'ट्रेसर' के वर्तमान वेतनमान क्या हैं और ये वेतनमान कब से लागू हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित वेतन मान क्या है और वे कब से प्रभावी होंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) उनका वेतनमान 110-4-150 द० रो० 4-170-5-180 द० रो० 5-200 रुपये है। यह वेतनमान 1-7-59 से अर्थात् रेलों पर प्राधिकृत वेतनमान शुरू किये जाने की तारीख से लागू है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त तीसरा वेतन आयोग रेल कर्मचारियों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों और उनकी परिलब्धियों की समीक्षा करेगा और आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोरन स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की कमी**

5408. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोरन स्टेशन के एक तीर्थ यात्रा स्थल होने के कारण वहाँ यात्रियों की हमेशा भारी भीड़ रहती है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर हमेशा पीने के पानी की कमी रहती है यद्यपि यह 'बी' श्रेणी का स्टेशन है और यात्रियों को बिना पानी पिये रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त स्टेशन पर पानी के लिये एक नल कूप और एक जलाशय की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

5409. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have been established in Public Sector during Second and Third Five Year Plan periods in the State of Kerala;

(b) how does it compare with the industries established in the Public Sector in other states during the said period; and

(c) the names of Industrial Projects which have been allocated under Public Sector to be set up in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing Central Industrial Projects taken up/completed in the Second and Third Five Year Plan

period in various States, including Kerala, is attached.

(c) Industrial Projects which have been allocated under the Public Sector to be set up in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period are as follows:

*State Sector:* Programmes relate to expansion/diversification of the existing units.

*Central Sector:* Second Shipyard, Cochin FACT (IV stage expansion).  
Newsprint Factory.  
Cochin Fertilisers.  
Cochin Refinery (Expansion)

STATEMENT

*Central Industrial Projects set up/completed during the Second and Third Five Year Plan Period.*

1. Andhra Pradesh	Synthetic Drugs Plant; B. H. E. L.; Machine Tools Factory; Praga Tools Limited; Hindustan Shipyard.
2. Assam	Nunmati Refinery; Namrup Fertilisers.
3. Bihar	Sindri Fertilisers; Barauni Refinery; Heavy Machine Building Plant; Heavy Machine Tool Plant; Foundry Forge Plant; Pyrites and Chemical Development Corpn., Bokaro Steel Plant.
4. Gujarat	Koyali Refinery.
5. J & K	Nil.
6. Kerala	Hindustan Insecticides Cochin Refinery HMT FACT, Alwaye. Cochin Fertilisers.
7. Maharashtra	Hindustan Antibiotics; Trombay Fertilisers; Organic Intermediates Plants; Koyna Aluminium.
8. Madhya Pradesh	Bhilai Steel Plant; Heavy Electrical Plant; Nepa Paper Mills; Security Paper Mills; Korba Aluminium
9. Madras	Neyveli Lignite Corporation; Surgical Instruments Factory; BHEL High Pressure Boiler Plant; Raw Film Project; Madras Refinery.
10. Mysore	H. M. T.; Indian Telephone Industry; Mysore Iron & Steel Works.
11. Orissa	Rourkela Steel Plant; Rourkela Fertiliser Plant.
12. Punjab	Nangal Fertiliser.
13. Haryana	Machine Tool Plant.
14. Rajasthan	Zinc Smelter; Khetri Copper Project; Precision Instrument Factory.
15. Uttar Pradesh	Diesel Loco Factory; Antibiotics Factory; BHEL—Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant; Gorakhpur Fertilisers.
16. West Bengal	Durgapur Steel Plant; National Instruments; Hindustan Cables; Mining & Allied Machinery Project; Alloy Steel Plant; Durgapur Fertilisers.
17. Delhi	D. D. T. Factory.

**Help to Farmers from Dams in Kerala**

5410. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing dams in Kerala have not been able to provide adequate help to the farmers during drought conditions prevailing there for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the estimated acreage of area anticipated to be irrigated by each dam at the time of its construction and the acreage of area actually irrigated by each dam during the said period;

(d) whether target had been achieved in each case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to



(e). The Government of Kerala have reported that the rainfall intensities were heavier in these monsoon seasons, and that flows in excess of the storage had therefore to be let down the rivers. The stored waters were used to provide irrigation water only for Virippu and Mundakan crops by way of supplementing the ayacut rainfall; in view of this, the storage position in most of the dams was very meagre during summer and water could not be given to the punja cultivators.

In so far as acreage achievement was concerned, the State Government have reported that there was no shortfall in any of the completed projects.

#### Proposal for Water Drainage in Kerala

5411. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded proposals for water drainage in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance sought by and given or proposed to be given to the State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Government of Kerala have so far proposed the following six drainage schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 54 lakhs, for implementation during the Fourth Plan:

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i> (Rs. lakh:)
1. Improvements to Amayizhan-chan thodu 2nd Section.	30.00
2. Cutting open the leading channel to the spillway of Thottapally and deepening leading channel.	4.65
3. Providing drainage facilities to Manakkunnam village, opening of Panar thodu	5.00
4. Flood Control works at Mudavaran Yela drainage scheme.	1.50
5. Improving Avanur thodu in Trichur Taluk	4.95
6. Improvement to Elakamsu and Sankatha Elas.	7.60

(b) The amount to be spent on these works during the Fourth Plan period has not been indicated. The total Fourth Plan provision for flood control including drainage is Rs. 1.53 crores.

(c) Drainage Schemes form part of the flood control programme and are included in the State sector. Beginning from the Fourth Plan. Central assistance to the State Governments for their Plan schemes is being provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. As such, the question of giving financial assistance by the Central Government does not arise.

#### Increased Work-load for Typists in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

5412. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2229 on the 15th June, 1971 regarding increased work-load for Typists in Ajmer Division (Western Railway) and state:

(a) the year in which the ban on the creation of posts for all categories of staff including the Typists in Railway Offices was imposed;

(b) whether Government propose to lift the ban in the near future; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this ban on recruitment applies to such posts also which are justified to be filled up as a result of job-analysis of any category of staff on Railway; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (d) In order to effect economy in administrative expenditure, a ban on the creation of posts for all categories of staff including Typists in Railway Offices was imposed in 1960. This ban has been continuing since then, but relaxations have been allowed where the creation of posts has been considered to be inescapable. In respect of clerical staff the ban was relaxed in 1970 to the extent indicated below:

- (i) 50% of the vacancies which arose during 1969-70;
- (ii) Minimum posts required for operating new assets and services;

- (iii) Vacancies created by the release of technical personnel (Draftsmen, Surveyors, Mistries etc. working as Clerks in Accounts, Stores and other offices) required for technical work as well as those created by sparing staff to organisations like Metropolitan Transport Projects; and
- (iv) 60% of the vacancies which arose in 1970-71.

**Parcel Containing Silver Found Missing at Ahmedabad Station**

5413. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Parcel booked under Railway Parcel Way Bill No. 7571 dated 1st December, 1969 ex. Churu to Parcel Depot, Grant Road, containing silver worth Rs. 23,000/- approximately, was found missing at Ahmedabad station on or about 2nd December, 1969;

(b) if so, whether the claim for compensation of loss of the above consignment was received by the Railway and if so, the amount paid as compensation to the sender; and

(c) whether investigation of the above theft was made by the C.B.I. Branch of Railway Protection Force and if so, the result of investigation and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c) Information is being obtained and would be placed on the table of the House.

**Sea-Erosion in South Kanara District, Mysore**

5414. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale sea-erosion takes place in South Kanara District in Mysore State during the rainy season; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and

(b). The State Government of Mysore have not reported any serious sea erosion problem in South Kanara District. Local erosion had however, occurred near Maravanthi in Coondapur Taluk in 1966 and 1967 and in one place in Udipi Taluk in 1970.

No proposals for any anti-sea erosion measures have been received from the State Government nor has any provision been made for antisea erosion works in the Fourth Plan proposals of the State.

**Setting up of Factory to manufacture Silico Carbide in Gujarat**

5415. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a factory to produce Silico Carbide for which raw material is easily available from Koyali Refinery at Baroda;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government of India from the Gujarat Government for setting up the unit and if so, the reaction of government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Government have no proposal under consideration to start a factory in the public sector to produce Silicon Carbide. The raw materials required for the production of this item are basically sand and coke, the availability of which is not restricted to the Koyali Refinery area near Baroda.

(b) There is adequate interest in the private sector to set up units for the production of Silicon Carbide which can be at best only in the medium sector. The country's Silicon Carbide requirement is not of a magnitude large enough to warrant the setting up of a unit for its production in the public sector.

(c) No, Sir.

**Construction of Wall on Eastern Side of Tiruchendur Temple Tirunelveli District (Tamil Nadu) to Protect from Sea Erosion**

5416. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have asked the Central Government for

some financial assistance for the construction of a protection wall on the Eastern side of the 'Tiruchendur Temple' Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, from sea erosion;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The subramanyaswami Temple at Yiruchendur is not a Centrally protected monument and is under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government had approached the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare last in June, 1970 for financial aid to the tune of Rs. 6,07,500/- for the construction of a protective bund on the shore on the eastern side of the temple. The request of the State Government was considered by the Government of India but it was not found possible to give any financial aid. The State Government were advised to tackle the problem themselves with the help of the temple authorities.

**मध्यप्रदेश खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा खादी ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग**

5417. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने राज्य में घरेलू उपयोग के वर्तनों के निर्माण के लिये एकक स्थापित करने हेतु खादी ग्रामोद्योग से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लूटपाट की घटनायें**

5418. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 8 महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर लूटपाट की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित जानकारी के अनुसार इस प्रकार लूटी गई सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दर्ज किये गये हैं; और

(घ) न्यायालयों ने कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतया) : (क) 74 मामले;

(ख) 15,825.00 रु० की सरकारी सम्पत्ति और 90,663.00 रु० की निजी सम्पत्ति लूटी गयी ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में 99 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये जिनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ।

(घ) अभी तक कोई नहीं ।

बरास्ता, शिवपुर, ग्वालियर और कोटा के बीच नई रेल लाइन का बिछाया जाना

5419. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता की सुविधा के लिये और उस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास तथा वहां की डकैती की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बरास्ता, शिवपुर, ग्वालियर और कोटा के बीच एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त लाइन के निर्माण कार्य को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और उसको पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). घन की कमी और यातायात के पर्याप्त औचित्य के अभाव में अमी ग्वालियर से कोटा तक नयी लाइन बनाने अथवा वर्तमान ग्वालियर शिवपुर छोटी लाइन को कोटा तक बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

शिवपुर से होकर ग्वालियर से कोटा जाने वाली छोटी लाइन का विस्तार

5420. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर और शिवपुर के बीच इस समय छोटी लाइन की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या जनता की सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त लाइन को कोटा तक बढ़ाने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त प्रस्ताव को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ.) उक्त कार्य को कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और उसके कब तक पूरा हो जान का सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (ङ). घन की कमी और यातायात के पर्याप्त औचित्य के अभाव में लाइन को बढ़ाने के सुझाव पर अमी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

#### Scheme to Excavate Drains in Godavary and Krishna Deltaic Areas

5421. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have undertaken a scheme to excavate the drains in the Godavary and Krishna deltaic areas;

(b) whether the scheme was vetted by the Engineers of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made and the assistance given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have undertaken the improvement of drains as a part of the project for flood control and drainage improvement in the Krishna and Godavari deltas.

(b) and (c). The project was finalised after examination in the Central Water and Power Commission and was accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. It is being implemented by the State Government as a Non-plan scheme with the contributions from the beneficiaries. However, taking into consideration the need for making an immediate start on the project and the inability of the State Government to raise contributions during 1969-70 from the beneficiaries who were adversely affected by the cyclones of 1969, the Government of India sanctioned a special loan assistance of Rs. 3 crores in that year.

#### Ban on nomination of Railway employees to Railway Users Consultative Committees

5422. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on Railway employees being nominated to the Railway Users' Consultative Committee; if so, since when;

(b) whether a Harijan Railway employee was nominated to the Zonal Committee in 1970 in the Southern Zone and removed after sometime; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, since inception of the Committees.

(b) and (c). One Shri B. K. Chinnagovindan was nominated on the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of Southern Railway for the current term from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1972 under "Special Interests." Subsequently, when it was known that he was a serving Railway employee, his nomination was cancelled, as, according to the Constitution, persons holding assignments of profit connected with the Railways are not eligible for appointment on these Committees.

**Damage Caused Due to Breach in Chaprawara and Mashi Dams in Rajasthan**

5423. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two dams namely Chaprawara and Mashi in Rajasthan have breached due to heavy rains; and

(b) the number of villages affected and the extent of loss of human lives and cattle, and damage to crops and property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assessment of damage is being made by the State Government. According to the reports received so far, due to breach in Chaprawara dam a number of villages were flooded but considerable damage due to collapse of huts occurred in 6 villages. The damage to the dam and canal has been estimated as Rs. 15 lakh.

Due to the breach in Mashi Dam, 14 villages and 304 families were affected. The estimated loss due to collapse of houses etc. is about Rs. 5.5 lakhs. The damage to the dam and canal has been assessed as Rs. 7 lakh.

There was no loss of human life or cattle due to the breaches in Chaprawara and Mashi dams.

**जयपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग प्रक्रिया के काम के बारे में**

5424. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जयपुर रेलवे बुकिंग बाफिस में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा बुकिंग खिड़कियां कितनी हैं जिन पर काम के घंटे लिखे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन बुकिंग खिड़कियों पर 24 घंटे खुले रहने की सूचना लिखी है पर बागियों को टिकट देने के लिए कोई नहीं होता;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय कर्मशियल क्लर्क संघ की बोर से सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समापन पर रख दी जायेगी।

**गन्तव्य स्थानों पर सीमेंट की बोरियों का कम पाया जाना**

5425. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मीटर गेज के स्टेशनों के लिए पड़ोसी जून, 1970 से मई, 1971 के बीच पश्चिम रेलवे के चन्देरिया स्टेशन सीमेंट साइडिंग से कितने रेलवे माल डिब्बों में सीमेंट का सदान किया गया;

(ख) उन माल डिब्बों में से गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुँचने पर रसीद में लिखी गई बोरियों से कम बोरियां पाई गईं;

(ब) सीमेंट की बोरियां कम पाये जाने के कारण रेलवे ने सीमेंट फैक्टरियों को कितना जुर्माना दिया;

(घ) क्या चन्देरिया स्टेशन के गुड्स क्लर्कों और अखिल भारतीय कर्मशियल क्लर्क संघ ने उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन के कार्यकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) :** (क) 9,977

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और बाद में समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) अभ्यावेदनों पर विचार किया गया और पाया गया कि चन्देरिया रेलवे स्टेशन की कार्य-प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

**हिन्दी में स्टेशनों के लघु नाम**

**5426. श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंग्रेजी के समान हिन्दी में रेलवे स्टेशनों के लघु नाम बनाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) :** (क) रेलवे स्टेशनों के संक्षिप्त हिन्दी कूट नाम केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् की सहायता से तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) चूँकि काम अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, इसलिए अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

**विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में प्राये हिन्दी के कागजातों का निपटान**

**5427. श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे :** क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय

अन्य मंत्रालयों और कार्यालयों से कानूनी राय जानने के लिए हिन्दी में आये कागजात का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भेजे जाने का आग्रह करता है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन कागजात का अनुवाद राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग करता है;

(ग) मंत्रालय ने कितनी फाइलों और कागजातों का अनुवाद राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग से करवाया;

(घ) क्या ऐसे सभी मामलों को जिनमें कानूनी राय मांगी गई हो अंग्रेजी अनुवाद कराने के बजाय सीधे हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को निर्दिष्ट करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया और किस समय तक यथा-नुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

**विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । विधि मंत्रालय का हिन्दी कार्य विधायी विभाग के अनुवाद अनुभाग में किया जाता है जो पूरे मंत्रालय का हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीकृत यूनिट है । इस अनुभाग में पर्याप्त संख्या में अनुवादक हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, नहीं । विधि कार्य विभाग में कोई भी हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी नहीं हैं जो इस स्थिति में हों कि विधि विषयक सलाह हिन्दी में दे सकें ।

**Amount due to employees of India Electric works**

**5428. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount due to the employees of erstwhile India Electric Works on account of employers' contribution, (ii) employees' contribution, and (iii) the interest thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :**

(i) and (ii). The total dues payable on

account of employers' and employees' contribution are Rs. 10.40 lakhs.

(iii) The Interest is to be worked out in respect of each employee on the basis of rates prevalent from time to time.

12.03 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### REPORTED AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEPAL AND CHINA PERMITTING CHINA TO SURVEY TERAI BORDER

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported agreement between Nepal and China wherein China has been permitted by Nepal to survey Terai border near Indian border."

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** Government are aware that letters were exchanged on July 16th between the Chinese Ambassador in Kathmandu and the Finance Secretary, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, by which the Chinese Government are to conduct a survey in the Butwal area of the Nepal Terai in order to ascertain whether cotton cultivation is possible. This agreement formalises the earlier position which we were aware of, viz. that a few Chinese experts were in the area to look into the question of cotton cultivation. What is proposed to be undertaken is a feasibility report on the possibility of growing cotton.

The agreement provides for Chinese technicians to conduct investigations in the area, with the cooperation of the Nepalese Government.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Sir, it is rather unfortunate that in spite of our best efforts, our relations with Nepal have not been good. In view of our close historical, cultural, political and economic ties with that country the existing unhappy relationship is all the more distressing. Since the achievement of our national independence, we have tried our best to develop and strengthen the

bond of friendship with Nepal. In spite of our meagre resources, we are the largest aid-giving country to Nepal. In matters of trade also, we have gone out of our way to give Nepal special consideration to the extent of giving them at concessional rates imported goods for which we have to pay in foreign exchange. In the matter of trade, we have been so liberal that we have connived at the large-scale smuggling which goes on all along the border. But unfortunately, the Government of Nepal has failed to reciprocate our friendly gestures. Otherwise, how can we explain the negative reaction of the Government of Nepal during the Chinese or Pakistani aggression against our country? Even in matters of economic development which are of mutual benefit, the Government of Nepal has adopted a very obstructionist policy. Otherwise, it would have been possible for us to complete the Western Kosi canal project long back. Also, in view of the growing ties and the developing axis between Peking, Washington and Islamabad, we are rather apprehensive of the policies of the Government of Nepal, especially when they have in the past insisted on transit facilities through the Radhikapur checkpost.

I want to know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the entire Terai area is not suitable for cotton cultivation, as it is largely jute and paddy growing land and whether any approach had been made by the Government of Nepal to the Government of India for conducting a similar survey in this area? Is the Government aware of the existence of a powerful anti-India lobby in the ruling clique of Nepal, which draws its inspiration from His Majesty the King himself? Does the Government see any possibility of any link-up between this agreement and the growing ties between Islamabad, Peking and Washington? Will the Government consider the present agreement as a hostile act directed against the interests and security of our country? Is it not a fact that the anti-Indian stance in the Nepalese foreign policy has become more pronounced since the royal take-over in 1960? Will the Government consider the possibility of helping the democratic elements in Nepal for the restoration of the representative system of government there? What steps do Government propose to take to ensure the safety of the life and property of the people who are

inhabiting the Indo-Nepalese border on our side?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The first question is whether we are aware if Terai area is not suitable for cotton cultivation. According to our information, cotton has not so far been grown in that region. The object of this agreement between the Nepal Government and the Government of China is to investigate the feasibility of growing cotton in that region. That is the agreement which has been entered into. The Nepalese Government have not approached us to conduct any such survey.

Then he asked about anti-India lobby. I am not aware of any lobby as such, but it is true that there are certain elements, political elements and certain leaders, who generally make speeches which are not friendly to India. In fact, some of them are highly critical of India.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** That is known as a lobby.

**SHRISWARAN SINGH:** I do not know, you are familiar with lobbies.

At the same time, I would not like to agree with the hon. Member that any such critical attitude on the part of certain leaders is at the inspiration of the ruler, His Majesty, the King of Nepal. I would appeal to the hon. Member not to say things which might be critical of the head of a friendly neighbouring country. The signing of an agreement to find out the feasibility of growing cotton in Terai area cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be termed as an act hostile to India, and I do not see why the hon. Member should have this feeling that this is directed against India. We should not take that view at all.

Then he says that we should help democratic elements inside Nepal. I think we should be very careful when we talk of taking attitudes with regard of matters which, on the face of it, are internal affairs of Nepal. I would also like to add that this type of attitude creates misunderstanding which should be avoided when we are dealing with our neighbours, particularly smaller countries who are our neighbours. This attitude does not help at all. It unnecessarily creates sus-

picion. I would appeal to hon. Members not to adopt that line.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It was not connected with the Calling Attention Motion either.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Then he need not reply to it.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** About the safety of the people on that border, I need hardly re-assure hon. Members that our border is safe and there is no risk of any type on that border.

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मन्वसौर) :**  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न केवल नेपाल और चीन की काटन सर्वे की संधि तक ही सीमित नहीं समझना चाहिए बल्कि हमारी सीमा पर उसका क्या असर पड़ सकता है, उस दृष्टि से देखना है। यह सही है कि नेपाल हमारा मित्र देश है, उसके साथ हमारे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं और नेपाल से हमें किसी प्रकार का भय नहीं है लेकिन चीन का जो रवैया हमारे साथ रहा है, पिछले वर्षों में चीन ने जो कुछ हमारे साथ किया है, जिस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलकर उसका हमारे प्रति आक्रामक रवैया रहा है उस दृष्टि से चीन के साथ नेपाल की जो संधि हुई है, तराई क्षेत्र में नेपाल के साथ मिलकर वह जो कुछ करना चाहता है—इस सन्दर्भ में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या हमारी सरकार ने नेपाल सरकार से इस बात की कोई गारंटी ली है, इस बात का आदवासन प्राप्त कर लिया है कि चीन के साथ नेपाल का इस प्रकार से समझौता होने पर और तराई क्षेत्र में उन लोगों के जाने पर हमारी सीमा के लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं होगा ? दूसरे—चीन हमारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर किसी प्रकार से भी कोई गड़बड़ नहीं कर पायेगा—इस बारे में क्या नेपाल सरकार से आपने कोई ठोस विश्वास या आश्वासन प्राप्त कर लिया है अथवा आपने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है ?



## [श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीजी के समय नेपाल के साथ हमारे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध बने लेकिन बीच में मैं समझता हूँ कुछ गतिरोध उत्पन्न हुआ। नेपाल सरकार से व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों में कुछ गतिरोध है और उसमें प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। नेपाल एक विकासशील देश है और हम उसकी सहायता कर रहे हैं। हम इस बात का प्रदर्शन नहीं करना चाहते कि हम उनके साथ कोई उपकार कर रहे हैं बल्कि जो हमारा कर्तव्य है उसी को हम निभा रहे हैं। बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स में और स्कीमों में हम नेपाल की सहायता कर रहे हैं तथा दूसरे देश भी उनकी सहायता के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सारी स्थिति में हमको इस बात की जरूरत जानकारी होनी चाहिए, हमें उनसे इस बात का आश्वासन प्राप्त करना चाहिए और सरकार को भी इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उसमें हमारे हित सुरक्षित है या नहीं? कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही तो नहीं की जा रही है जिसमें हमारे हित सुरक्षित न रहें? इसलिए जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा उसी प्रश्न के साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नेपाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस प्रकार के सर्वे की मंजूरी की थी और उसका क्या उत्तर दिया गया? जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह कपास उत्पादन का क्षेत्र नहीं है, वहाँ पर कपास पैदा नहीं होती है और वह सारा क्षेत्र हमारी सीमा से लपा हुआ है इसलिए शाका पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। पिछले दिनों यहाँ पर ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया था कि जो बैलून आया वह किस रास्ते से आया, उसका क्या मार्ग हो सकता है? जाइवान से चीन के गड़बड़ करने के कई मार्ग हो सकते हैं। इसी से बहुत-सी शंकायें पैदा हुई हैं। चीन का जो घुस-पैठ करने का रवैया है उससे संभव है कि वह गड़बड़ी पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करे। पाकिस्तान घड़यंत्र कर ही रहा है। तो इस जूझिके में इस प्रश्न को देखा जाना चाहिए। इस ध्यानकर्षण

प्रस्ताव में जो निहित भावना है वह यही है कि किसी प्रकार से हमारे देश की सीमा सुरक्षित तो प्रभावित नहीं होती है? यदि होती है तो क्या उसके लिए आपकी तरफ से पूरी तैयारी है? साथ ही क्या आपने नेपाल सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन और विश्वास प्राप्त कर लिया है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the specific question that he asked was as to whether the Government of Nepal approached us to undertake a feasibility report of that type. They have not made any approach to us to conduct a survey with the view of preparing any feasibility report of that nature. The rest of his comments relate to our adopting every caution to ensure the safety of our border. On that I have already said we are fully aware of this and we are taking and have always taken adequate steps to ensure the security of our border.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the pact is not so innocent as has been stated by the Minister. The Minister has already said that cotton is not grown in that area. Now, they are doing a survey to find out the feasibility of growing cotton but it is a well-designed motive and threat to the Indian security by China. We have suspected danger because in that area where we all know, naxalite activity is there and reports have been received that some of the naxalities have gone to Nepal and also the Chinese Government is instigating them. They are making a survey in an area where there is no cotton grown. How can we ensure it is not meant to give an instigation to the naxalities. I want to know from the Government whether they will tighten the security measures and see there should not be any contact between naxalities and China.

I for one would want a dialogue with China. We must start dialogue with China but the Chinese attitude is somewhat different. China claims to be the champion of the so-called communist movement. Taking an anti-Indian attitude they are now pleasing

Nixon and want to isolate the Soviet Union. They are pleasing Nixon and creating a hostility towards Soviet Union and India. Also they are keeping relation and agreement with Pakistan Government. Sir, all this is motivated by China to block India's progress. I want to know from the Government whether they will take up this matter with the Nepal Government so that our security is not endangered.

Sir, I do not want to criticise a friendly country. The agreement to construct the national highway between China and Nepal and some other agreements are to please the Chinese Government at the expense of our national security.

The External Affairs Minister has said in this House that more than Rs. 83 crores have been given as help to Nepal. So, all kinds of help is always extended and friendly relations are sought to be established with Nepal. Yet, some politicians are creating anti-Indian feelings in Nepal through their speeches. What is our Mission doing there? Are they doing smuggling? I do not know. Why can they not cultivate friendly relations among the people? It is not only the Government but the people of Nepal also who should be friendly to us, whether some politicians are or are not. Therefore, the ministry and the Mission in Kathmandu should see to it that the people of Nepal are friendly to us. That kind of a situation should be created. I do not know what you are doing in that direction.

Then, he has said that there was no proposal from Nepal Government for a survey to be done by India. So, I do not want to ask any question about that. But I would like to know whether hereafter friendly relations will be cultivated with the Nepal Government and the people of Nepal and Government will take care of the threat presented to our security.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We must realise our limitation. I do not see how we can prevent the Chinese technicians that might be in Nepalese territory from coming into contact with any particular class of people there. It is essentially a matter for the Government of Nepal and we should not presume that the Government of Nepal are unaware of their own interest.

The second point that he has raised is about the security of our country. About that I have already said that we are constantly in touch with Nepal and I do not see any ground to suspect that Nepal will do anything which will in any way impair our security.

The third question is that there are several anti-Indian speeches made by several politicians in Nepal and what our embassy is doing. We continue to make efforts, both at the official and at the non-official level; notwithstanding these anti-Indian speeches, the attitude of the Government of Nepal continues to be friendly to us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I and my group believe in eternal friendship between India and Nepal. So, I do not want to put any question which is embarrassing either to the hon. Minister or to the Nepal Government. After the statement given by the hon. Minister, the fear lurking in our minds has been allayed to the extent that it is only limited to the feasibility report on the possibility of growing cotton. So, in response to his appeal I will not put a question. Let the cotton grow; then, I will.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. He does not want to put any question.

12.23 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. AND NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Com-

pany Limited for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed on Library. See No. LT-688/71].

- (2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Pleased in Library, see No. Lt-689/71].

REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS  
COMMISSION, 1971

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-690/71].

12.25 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) First Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Visakhapatnam Port.
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to First and Second Reports on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the report is very bulky!

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you included Shri Jharkhande Rai in it? . . . Yes.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ELECTION LAW

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chatrapur): Sir, I beg to move:—

“That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on amendments to election law upto the last day of first week of the next session.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on amendments to election law upto the last day of the first week of the next session.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1971-72—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I make a submission? We have already tabled Call Attention Notices on two important matters pertaining to these Demands. One is about the war-threat of Yahya Khan and the other is about the reported news that there is a possibility of death sentence to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. I would only request you to ask the hon. Minister to cover

these two matters in his reply to the discussion on these Demands. We are very anxious about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I very much wanted to allow that Call Attention Notice but I was faced with one difficulty because the Demands of External Affairs Ministry are already under discussion. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow the second one about Sheikh Mujibur Rehman.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Minister that when he replies to the debate, he will take up both these points to the satisfaction of hon. Members.

Now, Shri Kadar is to continue his speech—he is absent. Shri Aga.

SHRI AHMED AGA (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee in his speech criticised our foreign policy and, more particularly, our policy of non-alignment. First I would like to answer his points before I go to make my own points.

In his criticism, he indirectly and in an oblique manner suggested or attempted to suggest that we should have some sort of alliance or alignment with the United States, perhaps, in the same manner as that of Israel. Perhaps, Israel is a model for him and he wants to follow in their footsteps.

He suggested that our foreign policy and the policy of non-alignment was out of date because that was evolved at the time when there was cold war between the Soviet Union and the United States. I would like to tell him that it is not so. Our policy of non-alignment is based on our desire for global peace because we see that the third world countries cannot develop, cannot go-ahead, cannot prosper, unless there is world peace all around. Unless there is peace in different regions of the world, the third world countries cannot develop and prosper which the U. S. imperialists are not allowing.

If we really see what is happening in the third world, we will find that these imperialist powers have not allowed the third world to be without trouble anywhere. If you see the

South-East Asia, you will find that the United States started war in Korea, then in Vietnam, in Cambodia and in Laos, and they have also started trouble in the Middle-East by planting Israelis, the European Jews, on the Arab world and then they have allowed them arms to the extent that they could occupy part of the Arab land. Why? Because they want to create tensions there. They have created the Palestine refugees problem which has become perpetual and endless. This is what the imperialist powers are doing.

If you look at Africa, what have they done? They are denying them their own rule in South Africa, Angola, in Mozambique, in Guinea and all that. They imposed sanctions on Rhodesia, on the Smith minority regime, just to tell the world but they left a way out through South Africa and Portuguese to enable Smith to draw supplies and to enable him to have help and assistance through South Africa and Portugal. All this was happening. I would like to quote in this respect, from the article of Shri J. D. Singy in the *Times of India* dated 16th July:

"Is the British Government actually preparing the ground for climb-down? Mr. Smith's remarks about the British attitude are significant. On the question of majority rule (the most important of the five principles) the Rhodesian Prime Minister says it has been difficult to pin the British Government to its exact meaning. "If you confront representatives of the British Government—and this doesn't only go for this Tory Government, it also went for Mr. Wilson's Government—and any to them: do you actually mean one man one vote? Is that the sort of majority rule you wish to adopt?" They have, in every instance said, "Oh No, we wouldn't ask you to accept that."

Now this very clearly shows how the imperialist powers are creating trouble all over the world and how they want to perpetuate colonial rule. It shows that the super-powers want to impose their own form of government and not allow smaller nations to choose their own way of socio-political system.

Sir, we stand for elimination of colonialism and disarmament. We are against interference by super-powers in the affairs of other

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countries. I would here like to quote my Prime Minister's concluding words in the United Nations. I can say with confidence that she is the only Head of the Government who talked as a world citizen. Other powers, e.g. USA said that if the United States and the Soviet Union can bring about adjustment, they could avoid a global war. Every other country talked from its own point of view. I found my Prime Minister talking as a world citizen for global peace. I want to quote the last words of her speech. It is a prayer:

Common be your prayer, Common be your desires;

Common be your end, Unified be your hearts;

Common be your purpose; United be your intentions;

Common be your deliberation; Perfect be the Union among you.

This shows the difference between the two approaches of the imperialist powers and of India.

Mr. Vajpayee said that India had no friends meaning thereby that we should also line up with the United States and get arms and ammunitions from them. He told us yesterday that Yahya Khan had friends. I want to tell him—he is not here now, I am sorry—it is another shock to me. Yahya Khan has no friends. He is a stooge of the United States imperialists. Yahya Khan's regime has followed Ayub who was installed by Iskander Mirza and ever since that day, the unfortunate West Pakistanis also have been under the heels of the military dictatorship and if you go and ask any West Pakistani and if you read their books and if you meet the young men, they are also wanting to go ahead with progress but they have no voice. They have no freedom of speech or expression. After all things mature and a rebellion against oppression had to take place and it has taken place in Bangla Desh. I would also want to tell Vajpayeeji that India is not going to follow in the footsteps of Chengis Khan or Halako Khan. That does not belong to our tradition. We have been for peace; we want peace because we want the world to go ahead. I am reminded of a persian verse.

سہمان و کہسارو واغ آفریدی  
خہابان و گلزار و باغ آفریدم

It says: It was given to man to have the audacity to tell God Almighty that You created the mountains and the barren lands and I created the meadows and gardens and flowers out of it.

We are not war-mongers. We are not only for non-alignment but we are for a policy of peace.

Having said this, I want to go to my next point.

The Sino-US parleys that are going on is a matter of importance and consequence Mr. Kissinger has been enabled to go to Peking from Rawalpindi. Yahya regime and his stooges enabled Kissinger to go to Peking and bring about this kind of parleys. It is not a very simple event. I don't know whether experts here have really studied this point in greater depth, and whether they have seen all its implications. There can be only one bright side of it namely that he is recognising People's Republic of China. But Hanoi is not very happy about it. Of course Madam Bih said Peking is not going to let us down. But Hanoi is not very optimistic about it. They say that perhaps this combine between great powers may achieve a compromise between big powers in an attempt to make smaller countries bow to their arrangements. I am afraid this is a move by US to remain in Indo China in some other form. We saw in papers that the meeting between Kissinger and Peking was business like and without the rhetoric of ideologies; have they given up their principles and ideologies. They wanted to be business like. Hanoi is therefore not wrong. Again if this combine means encouragement to China whose only enemy is Soviet Union and if the confrontation between China and Soviet Union takes place, it may be the end of Asia. I would like that the Minister examines this aspect also in far more greater depth than what has already been done. It is not something which can be looked at in a superficial manner.

I come to my last point about Bangla Desh. I read in papers the other day that Yahya was hoping to get another 118 million

dollars. Rogers tried to give him 20 million dollars secretly. All this can cause certain amount of anxiety. If they are really going to give more money to Yahya, he may be enabled to go on prolonging the war in Bangla Desh. And the efforts of the Mukti Fauj to liberate Bangla Desh will become a little more difficult and a little more long-drawn out. I completely agree with our Government in regard to their present policy *vis-a-vis* Bangla Desh. I am in total agreement with that, namely, that it is a war between the liberators of Bangla Desh, the Mukti Fauj and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's followers on the one side and the Yahya regime on the other. I agree there, but my point is that it should not become so long-drawn out that it goes on indefinitely, because in that case the refugee burden or the war evacuee burden will be on us and that will go on. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to have it examined and decide what type of action we should take in order to bring some amount of pressure on world opinion and see that this type of war stops there.

I would again like to stress that it is in our larger interest that Bangla Desh should become a separate country, because it was a geographical absurdity that the two parts of Pakistan were clubbed together. Even after having created that absurdity, those people could not maintain that absurdity also. So, we must see that the Bangla Desh problem is solved as quickly as possible because it is in our interest that Bangla Desh must be liberated because this will be one country in our neighbourhood which will be a predominantly Muslim country with whom we shall have friendly relations and those good relations with Bangla Desh will have their effect on the Western part of Pakistan, and I am hoping that that effect will be that they might be able to have a similar liberation from the military dictatorship that is there.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN** (Madras North): It is with a deep sense of mental anguish and horror that I am participating in this discussion. The reasons are well known to the Members of Parliament. Day in and day out, we are receiving disturbing information from several quarters of the world, disturbing the peace of not only the sub-continent but of the entire world, and even

threatening the democratic existence of the countries of the world.

I have been watching and listening to the speeches made by Members belonging to the ruling party since yesterday. The opening batsman of the ruling party, Shri Amrit Nahata has agreed that the foreign policy of the Government of India needs reorientation and reappraisal. Another young friend Shri Unnikrishnan went to the extent of requesting the Government of India to have a dialogue with Peking. As such, the consensus has been emerging since yesterday that the foreign policy of India needs drastic change and needs reappraisal, or if I were to quote the ruling party Members of Parliament, it requires some more dynamism.

So for as I and my Party are concerned, we think that the basis of any foreign policy should, and must, be enlightened self-interest and not altruistic absurdities and nonsense. For the past 20-22 years we have been following a policy which I would call as a lamentable legacy bequeathed by certain Prime Ministers of this country. Still the Government is carrying on with that legacy without any sense of shame, urgency or direction.

I have already said that disturbing news are coming from different quarters of the world. Today we have news containing a threat of war against India from Yahya if any area of Bangla Desh were seized. My line of thinking is that our foreign policy needs immediate change. We must adopt ourselves to the changing conditions and patterns of international relations and politics. We have heard of Nixon's proposed visit to China. It has created tensions all over the world. Reactions of world capitals are already on record. Certain of them have expressed jubilation, certain others have expressed shock about it, still certain others have said nothing while some others are definitely bewildered. So far as India is concerned, our External Affairs Minister has said it is a good thing. The reaction of the top officials in the Ministry was also recorded. I do not know his name; he styles himself as the top official spokesman of the Ministry. Different countries have taken this one-line news of Nixon's proposed visit to China with a sense of responsibility, fear and what not. But very mildly, very indifferently, the official spokesman of the Ministry has charac-

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terised this news, according to newspaper reports of what he said, as a wedding between Nixon and Chou-En-lai; he has gone to the extent of describing Yahya Khan as a *purohit* in this marriage. Not being satisfied, he has gone further and said: 'We know the fate of the *purohit* after the wedding is over. He is forgotten. The marriage goes on merrily.' So saying he seems to have solved the whole issue and asked everybody else to be well and sleep well.

But I can sense a sensible change in the minds of members on the ruling benches. The Minister of External Affairs said that this matter must be viewed with great concern and all that. The reasons for Nixon's proposed visit are many. These can be invented or aduced according to the whims and fancies of the reacting countries. I think the reason is to keep up the tension between two of the Super powers, namely, China and Soviet Russia. Then only can the U.S. another Super power have its own hold in the sub-continent, in south-east Asia.

Recent Chinese diplomacy, popularly known as ping-pong diplomacy, seems to have born in the thick forest of some ideological exuberance. Mao Tse-tung is a believer in theory of contradictions. He might have thought that only by moving into a hostile quarter could he maintain peace throughout the countries of the world. I do not know what his view is, but one thing is clear, that these two countries come closer, come nearer. My simple question to the hon. Minister is this. Are we going to draw any lessons from this historic change in the histories and diplomacies of the world?

This ping pong diplomacy pays, this ping pong diplomacy creates, this ping pong diplomacy produces. Hence I call it productive diplomacy. But what about our diplomacy? I can call our diplomacy as dilly-dally diplomacy. It never creates, it negates, it is unproductive. What have we achieved through our diplomacy so far?

A country like China which has been systematically opposing the United States for the past so many years, a country which has been systematically criticising the Prime Minister of this country and our leaders as

running dogs of American imperialism and stooges of British and Western capitalism, opens its doors and Nixon is merrily going to enter. It is a radical change to which we should not shut our eyes. Are we going to change, review, reappraise our foreign policy or not? That is the main question today.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing more, in regard to Bangla Desh. All the countries of the world were watching for more than 15 days with rapt attention, they gave you ample opportunity to act. They thought India would emerge successful, that India would immediately act and establish herself. But, contrary to their expectations, India once again was allowed to be humbled and humiliated. For the past 20 years this has happened again and again.

Pakistan attacked India thrice. In 1947 Kashmir was attacked. What happened? The gainer was Pakistan and India was a terrible loser. The second time Pakistan attacked in the Rann of Kutch. The gainer was Pakistan and India lost miserably. The third time Pakistan attacked us in connection with Bangla Desh. The gainer is Pakistan, and you have lost. For 20 years you have lost and allowed yourself to be humbled in the eyes of the world.

What has been the attitude of the Arab countries in regard to Bangla Desh? I am not going to say that blood is thicker than water. I do not say that our diplomatic and friendly relations must be severed immediately. We must maintain our relations with the Arab countries wonderfully well, I have no objection to that, but are we going to learn any lesson from the fact that not a single country has come out openly and condemned the atrocities and the carnage of the military junta of Pakistan. On the contrary, they have highlighted the problem of refugee influx. They never said that Pakistan was wrong, they never said that Pakistan aggressed, they never said that it was nothing but genocide on the part of Pakistan. On the contrary, whenever our so-called emissaries went to the Capitals of the world, they said they understood that it was really a human problem, that the refugees must be helped. That is all. I want to ask the External Affairs Minister whether any country openly or

secretly told him that Pakistan had unleashed genocide. Did any country come out with such a statement? No. So, what lesson are we going to draw from this newly changed situation of the world?

What prevents him, I ask the Minister, from straightaway granting recognition to GDR? At least they helped us in a way through a joint communique. What prevents you from recognising North Viet Nam? What prevents you from recognising North Korea? I can ask you another question. What prevents you from recognising Israel? I am asking this after studying the attitude of the Arab countries. I am not saying this as a sort of retaliatory measure to be undertaken. As somebody said yesterday, it is an oft-quoted expression—no country has permanent friends; no country has permanent enemies; there are only permanent interests. I think we have got permanent interests. If that is true, why should we unnecessarily continue not to recognise certain countries? What harm Israel has committed as far as we are concerned? Why don't you give a small place in the diplomatic en-lave of Chanakyapuri for having its own embassy? What prevents you from doing that?

My humble submission to the Minister of External Affairs is that at least from now on, try to change your mental attitude and try to reappraise the foreign policy of this country. I may be excused if I say that for 20 years, systematically we have been devalued in the eyes of the world; systematically we have been dwarfed into insignificance; systematically we have been relegated to the background. Mr. Speaker, we are nobody in the world, and that announcement is not becoming of us. If our inactivity and our inaction continues like that, I am sure, among the comity of nations, we may be declared *persona non-grata*. That is what they are doing. You keep on your diplomatic activities in the world like this. We have already sent a notice to the United Nations; we have approached so many friendly countries. But unless and until you stand on your own legs, no country is going to recognise you. Again, I want to submit one important point. The other countries thought that India would stand up. But what about tiny, small Pakistan? Pakistan proved itself, and all the world is now thinking that Pakistan is something; that Pakistan can be considered in the

politics of Southeast Asia. So far as India is concerned, India is nobody. India is a cipher; a magnificent zero. That has been created not by anybody else. That has been created by our own sins of commission and omission. So, I request my hon. friend the Minister of External Affairs to consider this particular aspect of the issue.

Another complex from which we are suffering is this. This is our complex. We treat everything very lightly. I have got a quotation here from Lal Bahadur Shastri who was our Prime Minister. It seems he said after the Chinese attack in October, 1962 that "we are the ones who in fact introduced Prime Minister Chou En-lai to the non-aligned powers in Bandung." This is a sort of satisfaction he got by saying that "I introduced this fellow to the other countries." He said it very lightly. But then what happened? Chou En-lai had given his comment on it. He has reportedly observed that he was "surprised at the affrontery of a third-rate power like India claiming to introduce to the world the Prime Minister of a first-rate power like China." China has established herself as a first-rate super-power in the world. There are three super-powers in the world; one is the United States; the next is the USSR, and the third is China. From the list of major powers, I am sure India is sliding out and India will never come to that position; it seems to me that that is the real position of our country today. I would request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to consider this.

13 hr.s

Afford immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. We have been telling our External Affairs Minister. He has been constantly saying that this will receive "our constant review." How long you are going to review it constantly? How long are you going to keep it within the orbit of thinking without taking immediate action? How long are you going to keep it under consideration still? Unless and until you act, I am sure you cannot deliver the goods. It is high time for you to act. Will you please stop indulging in the so-called holier than thou attitude? Please stop sermonizing and stop giving sermons to the countries of the world, because the world is expecting that India may act or would act. The countries of the world are terribly disappointed that we are not acting. We



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are not at all moving. We are static and not at all dynamic. On the contrary, Pakistan is dynamic: China is dynamic and so many other countries are dynamic. When some hon. member suggested that we have lost friends, Sardar Swaran Singh was angry. I ask him politely, have you got any friends? No permanent friends, no permanent foe. So, where is the friend? Gradually, you are losing the association of so many neighbouring countries. Today there was a calling attention notice. We are losing our friendship with Nepal. What about Bhutan, Burma and other countries like Indonesia, Ceylon, Singapore, Japan and China? Don't hesitate to have your own association with all the countries of the world. What prevents you to have a dialogue with China? What is the harm in that? At least try to learn from their diplomacy. Can't you? They have proved themselves. Why not you? This is the feeling not only of the people outside and the opposition parties but of your own party. You should try to convene a meeting of your own and reveal the foreign policy of your Government. We are stuck up somewhere. Somewhere something is wrong. Find out where we have gone wrong and find out what is the remedy. If you want the help of all the opposition parties, we are with you. We want to safeguard the honour, interest, suzerainty, sovereignty and integrity of this nation. This country should not be allowed to go to dogs. It should have its own position in the comity of nations. Through your weak-kneed policy, don't pull down this great country from its highest pedestal, of reputation, fame and image.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I heard Mr. Manoharan speak, I experienced a sense of sorrow. Nobody could have run down this country more than he did. According to him, everything is wrong with this country. Its foreign policy is no good; the foreign policies of several other countries are brilliant; they are dynamic and the opposition promised to cooperate with us in anything we do for the honour and good of this country. I would beseech the opposition to do the first thing first, i.e. not to treat this country lightly and not to talk about it in these terms.

I sat here throughout yesterday listening to every word that has been uttered. I am

sorry to say that the most important fact that has happened in this part of the world, something of utmost significance, to us, has not been properly pointed out and discussed. For us the most important thing that has happened is that Pakistan which was born in August 1947 is dead. This is a fact which has to be taken into account and pondered seriously. The policy of not only this country but several other countries have to be shaped bearing in mind this fact of Pakistan having been killed or murdered by Gen. Yahya Khan. No matter how much arms his Government may receive from the United States or any amount of subtle diplomatic assistance from China, that Pakistan will never again be. The country that is coming to birth is one of the largest nations—the eight—in the world. Bangladesh will also be the second largest Muslim country. We hope in Bangladesh will emerge a country which will be secular, democratic and progressive.

If the nations of the world suffer from myopia of a kind the fault is not ours. We never wanted Pakistan to die. We never did anything that would be injurious or harmful to them. Pakistan followed a policy which has been praised sky high by the opposition in this House for twenty years: that there was no country like Pakistan which received assistance from America, assistance from Western Europe, arms from China, Russia, Iran and Turkey; Bhutto was admired; Ayub Khan was envied and Yahya Khan was made a great hero. They were all praised for the way they guided their country—a country that does not exist now! If this is the policy that my friends would advocate for this country, God save my country from ever being in their hands.

What we have to learn from Pakistan is that if you do not attend to the needs of the people, if all the time you are busy hating another country, if your policy is based on vindictiveness, if you are prepared to reformulate your policies according to the whims of super-powers, if you are prepared to buy obsolete arms, you end by killing yourselves. A Harvard study shows that all the armaments supplied to Pakistan have mainly been used against the people of Pakistan, apart from the three occasions when it has transgressed into our territory. This is the fate of Pakistan; a country which was

born in the name of Islam; the only Islamic Republic known to modern history has killed more Muslims than has ever been known in Islamic history.

AN HON. MEMBER: Islamic country; not Republic.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: Yes, I stand corrected. It was never a democratic Republic. Pakistan has never had, even for one day, a genuinely elected government. Anyway, according to our friends on the other side, it has been a great success, at least so far as external policy is concerned. I do not think they will try to say that it has been a great success internally.

Now, from Pakistan they moved to another country which was also praised so much, namely, United States. Let us look at the United States itself. It has great scholars, great thinkers Kissengers and others. What is the achievement of the foreign policy of America? After spending billions of dollars, after killing millions of people, what does Nixon do today than to self-invite himself to shake hands with the 'yello devil' himself? That is the great success of American foreign policy.

China—where lives Mao, the great saviour of the socialist world—has also been a country which has been praised. I know there are lots of people who look upon China with great admiration. I think today even Shri Piloo Mody may find himself eager to praise Mao Tse-Tung and Chou En-lai. What has exactly happened to Chinese foreign policy? We see a complete *volte face* there—a socialist power like China is shaking hands with imperialist United States. If that is taking place, it is not because the United States is frightened of China, it is not because China has capacity to harm the Americans. What the Americans have bargained for is that China can no longer proclaim itself to be in forefront of the Marxist radical humanist struggle any longer. So, China has made this peace at the cost of all that it has fought for and all that it has proclaimed for the last 25 years.

So much for the brilliance of the foreign policies of Pakistan, America and China. Let us not get too worried if some people in the press, or some people on the other

side proclaim their own ignorance by saying that the Government of India has not been aware of what it has been doing. If the Government of India has not had to change its policy; if the Government of India has merely had to adjust it is because our policy has always been on the right lines. Our policies have been the policies of peaceful co-existence and we never had to change because we had always gone on the right path. I would wish some people would stand up and place their stand-point much more clearly rather than merely saying this is wrong with you. The trouble with this House is—it is a trouble with our press also—we do not have a debate on tangible issues. Even Prof. H. N. Mukerjee making so impassioned a speech yesterday and talking of Bangla Desh shirked when it came to using the word confrontation. Nobody would dare use the word 'war'. We had never discussed what recognition would mean. We have to make a clear analysis as to what recognition would mean for Bangla Desh. Would India's recognising Bangla Desh alone mean much? Can liberation come through recognition by any other power however friendly it may be?

This Parliament has solemnly resolved that all our sympathy and support go out for the people of Bangla Desh but when people want us to do something more let them come with clear calculations. This is the first time that a Government is asking for recognition which till the other day technically was part of another Government. It is not a case exactly that of Algeria. I do not say anyone on this side of the House has less sympathy for Bangla Desh than people on the other side but on us is the solemn responsibility. The world would love to make the struggle in Bangla Desh into an Indo-Pakistani struggle. Yahya Khan has repeatedly said that he would like to meet the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister of India is not going to be caught into a manoeuvre where the super-Powers would succeed in producing an Indo-Pakistani conflict. If the assistance of the Prime Minister of India is sought in this connection it will always be available when the right people want to talk to the really elected representatives of Bangla Desh.

While Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou En-lai are going to meet let us be clear that all kinds of arrangements have been made in this part of the world for an intensification of con-

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flict. There are bases right from the coast of Africa to Japan with nuclear possibilities, Deigo Garcia, etc. These things are being done so that Anglo-American imperialism's presence might continue on this side. This is not an extenuating circumstance and even the presence of Soviet flotillas is something we need to notice. America, Russia and China are going to act and inter-act on our borders. However if we continue to attend to the needs of our own people, if we continue to grow strong and healthy we need not have fear or obsession of what the super-Powers do.

I would merely take the instance of a country which my party has often supported and been criticized for supporting, that is, of North Vietnam. We said that North Vietnam was going to be an independent country; it was going to be nobody's tool. If two of the healthiest statements have come up in the last two days, they have been from Madam Binh and North Vietnam, namely, that nobody was going to make peace above their heads and that if Nixon realised the folly of his policies, he has gone to the wrong place. Vietnam's future will be decided in Vietnam and India's future will be decided by India.

I would repeat what I have urged earlier. It is important that this country goes nuclear so that we contribute to world peace. I remember, I met Louis Fischer on the day the Soviet Union exploded its first bomb and I asked him for his reaction. He said, war was not going to be. What has happened? Consequent to China making the bomb it has become essential for the Americans to go and talk to the Chinese.

I know, it will be a terrible cost, but this is a cost that is necessary for the sake of the world. If this is a cost that puts strength into the people, our people will bear it. Was there any calculation for the amount of money that we have to spend for the number of Pakistani citizens that have come to this country in millions? This is a cost worth while, because through this the voice of sane India, the voice of India which exists outside super-power blocs, which exists outside the play of power, will become a voice of strength. It will give strength to all other smaller countries which want to decide their own future themselves.

For years I have spoken for the Arab cause in this Parliament. What is happening in the Arab world today is a cause of great sorrow. Forces of reaction and communalism are ever increasing. While I would not advocate that we change our policies towards the Arab world, because essentially they are correct, I do think that it would be right and proper for India to consider exchanging ambassadors with Israel. If sensitivities are pricked, let them be pricked on both sides; it will not change our policies. It will be the right thing to do because Arab friends even forget that in the creation of Bangla Desh they will be supporting the Islamic cause much more. Tunku Abdul Rahman, who claims to be Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat, goes to puny little West Pakistan and forgets the 75 million people of Bangla Desh.

In the end, again I would beseech my friends on the Opposition to rethink their views on foreign policies, to reorient their vision and not to run down this country because of their lack of understanding but to stand up and suggest constructive things and to explain to us how the policies of the countries they have taken their inspiration from have so miserably misfired.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall say what I have to say on the subject of foreign affairs in two parts: one dealing with Bangla Desh and the other with foreign policy in general.

In so far as Bangla Desh is concerned, so much has been written and said that there is hardly anything more that one can add in this debate. All I have to say is that the time is fast running out. Refugees are still pouring in. Sooner rather than later all the 10 million Hindus, minus those who have been decimated, will be pushed into India and will become our liability. In addition, there will be a sizable Muslim population who will be coming to this country or who will be driven to this country for fear of political victimisation.

It is impossible for this country to live with a refugee problem of this magnitude. If anyone thinks that Yahya Khan, Tikka Khan and company will restore democracy or elective rule in Bangla Desh, enabling

these refugees to go back, he, I am afraid, is living in a fool's paradise. Equally, the super-powers are not going to pull the chestnuts of India out of the fire for us. In the final analysis that solution has to be made by ourselves. Particularly, the super powers will not compel military junta in Islamabad to listen to reason. That painful duty has to be discharged by us and us alone. Already, some people in the country feel that we have probably missed the bus and that we should have acted early in the first few days of the Pakistani crack-down on Bangla desh. When Bangla Desh had taken a position to offer stiff resistance, we could have acted and, probably, we could have achieved better and quicker results. But then the Prime Minister, pinning her faith on peace, except as a last resort, was rightly giving a chance to the world community to set matters right. The last hope was, however, dashed to the ground on June 28 when Yahya Khan made his statement from Islamabad re-affirming continuance of military and martial rule and refusing to handover reins of Government to the duly elected representatives of the people.

The time has now come for effective action, whatever it maybe, beginning, I think, with recognition of Bangla Desh and offering it aid to stabilise its position. Our objective should be limited to create conditions in Bangla Desh which would lead to the return of the refugees. We are not interested in the internal affairs of Pakistan. We are not interested in the disintegration of Pakistan. But we are interested in the return of these refugees to their country so that they can live there in peace, honour and safety. If as a result of our action war is thrust upon us by Pakistan, we should be prepared to accept the challenge and to defend our territory as we did in 1965. The responsibility for escalation in the circumstances will fall squarely on Pakistan.

We know that the Prime Minister is doing a remarkable, a superb job in relation to Bangla Desh problem and in the face of a most difficult situation and, naturally, we must leave it to her to decide what action to take, when to take, how far to go in the show or use of force, if any, and how to manage the affairs so that these millions of refugees are enabled to go back to their country, to their homes, and to live there peacefully, honourably and safely under a strong and

stable Government of their own people. She may be rest assured that in tackling this problem, the country is solidly behind her in this supreme hour of our test.

Now, I come to the general foreign policy. My hon. friend, Shri Manoharan, has explained how this country is friendless. The whole object of our foreign policy is to earn friends for us in the world community and to have a better understanding of our principles, actions and philosophy. Where do we stand? Let us take each country one by one. Let us take adjoining countries.

Take, for instance, Nepal, the only other Hindu country in the world. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Our is not a Hindu country.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: The only other country with a Hindu majority in the world. I hope, nobody will dispute that. This is also a country with a Hindu majority in the world. That country has not said a word against Pakistan, against genocide committed by Pakistan, or in appreciation of the vast problem that India is facing today in tackling this refugee problem. The relations between the two countries should have been much better.

Take the case of Iran where, the other day, the Foreign Secretary, made a dashing visit, with what result we do not know. But we do know that Shahenshah of Iran pleads with our Mr. R. K. Karanjia of *Blitz* that his heart is bleeding at the sight of tension between the two countries but is not able to prevent his Prime Minister, his Ministers and his Government, and his press and people from openly declaring that in the event of a conflict between the two countries, they will be fairly and squarely on the side of Pakistan. That is why even today you must have read in the statement of Yahya Khan that, if war is thrust, Pakistan will not be alone. They are counting on Iran.

Then, take the case of Afghanistan, a very friendly country, a country which has given asylum to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. But if you look to paper to see any sign of any expression of sympathy for us or any condemnation of Pakistan, you will have to go somewhere else. The Arab countries are,

[Shri C. C. Desai]

going further West, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, all these countries, profess friendship in favour of Pakistan and have nothing to say in favour of India.

Cairo, the home of the Arab movement, even in the time of President Nasser, was, in case of a dispute between India and Pakistan, laconic and unhelpful and to-day even when our Jaya Prakash Narayan—it may be that he went there at a difficult time—went there, but it should not be difficult for President Sadat to give a few minutes of his time to a leading personality of this country, but he would not see him, for fear of repercussions in Pakistan. That is the situation on that side.

Ceylon is another friendly country, but Ceylon's hospitality was used by Pakistan to move military equipment and personnel which led to the crack-down of March 25 and even to-day Ceylon's ports and airports are being used by Pakistan for transportation of military hardware and personnel.

Burma, being, I suppose, under military rule, is more sympathetic towards Pakistan. But, we expected some word of sympathy from her, but nothing doing.

Sir, I forgot to say one thing. It is that in Cairo, in Egypt when our Minister for Industrial Development went there, he issued a statement saying that the United Arab Republic realised the importance and the difficulty of the Indian situation. I am afraid that is really no change in the attitude of the Arab countries at all and whether he saw any such signs, I don't know.

Now, Sir, take Malaysia. As my friend here said just now, the Malaysian Prime Minister also has said that Bangla Desh is an internal affair of Pakistan.

Which country, now, I want to ask, is your friend? It is said for me to say as an ex-Ambassador that if you survey the world to-day this country is singularly friendless in the whole world and particularly, in relation to the problem which is the burning topic of ours, that is, Bangla Desh. If it is an ordinary dispute then you have a number of countries shedding crocodile tears for us but

when a vital issue is concerned, you find that we have singularly failed in securing a single friendship.

Now, take the case of Pakistan. Pakistan is a small country. It is one-fourth of this country in size and resources and everything else and yet, Pakistan has a number of very staunch friends. China is one. Iran is another. Turkey is third. Saudi Arabia and Jordan and the Arab countries do not lag behind. All these countries are friends on whom Pakistan can count. Is there any country in the world today whom we can call as our friend? After all no country can fight on its own although we shall be prepared to do so?

We always want to have friends, but our foreign policy is such as to forfeit all friendship in the world. I leave it to the hon. Members to judge whether our foreign policy has been a success or a failure in the light of these remarks. Anyone who has seen that this country has no friend in times of need must inevitably attach the blame to the foreign policy for which the Foreign Minister and his charmed circle of Advisers in the Foreign Office must be held primarily responsible.

I don't suggest that Sardar Swaran Singh is responsible for all the ills of our foreign policy.

He has been Foreign Minister only for some time. But, the question is whether he is the right man for the present crisis involving the destiny of the nation. I have no doubt that so long as the Prime Minister does not change the Foreign Minister, there will be no improvement in the situation and this country will continue to suffer from a weak Foreign Minister and a bad foreign policy in spite of its having a perfectly good, sound and tenable base and I hope that before it is too late, the Prime Minister will give some other portfolio to Sardar Swaran Singh who is an expert in moving from portfolio to portfolio and give the charge of Foreign Office to a person who will carry weight with the counsels of the world and who will by use of his brains, diplomacy and dynamism earn us friends who will stand us in times of need. The testing time is now.

And then the other thing to do not do is this, namely, to place our foreign policy on self-interest. We base it wholly on fear-complex. We are afraid of the Arab reaction and we do not do the right thing by Israel. It was Israel's Foreign Minister who said the other day, in the Israel's Parliament (Knesset) that Pakistan was committing genocide and that India was facing the enormous problem of the evacuees and offering all kinds of aid to India. That country is treated as an un-touchable. The Arab countries should have no say about it. That is the policy which our Foreign Minister and his colleagues are pursuing. All this proves that we are basing our foreign policy on fear complex. We are afraid of China and we do not do the right thing by Taiwan. We are afraid of Arabs and we do not do the right thing by Israel. UK gave us notice terminating the Trade Agreement and yet a proposal which had been made by me and which has been in the Government and in the Foreign Office for several months, for introduction of reciprocal treatment in respect of Britishers entering our country and requiring every British who wants to take up employment in this country to take an employment permit is being stalled by the Foreign Minister. It has been cleared by the Minister of Industrial Development. It has been cleared by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It has even been cleared by the Foreign Office itself. Somebody with a timid heart in the Foreign Office thinks that because we have got more Indians in England than they have Britishers in India our interests will suffer. They do not realise, that Indians who go to the United Kingdom are required to get employment permits after they have been cleared by the Labour Exchanges. Here they come and boss over more competent persons in charge of these jobs.

In our foreign policy, we should test who are really our friends and the acid test for this today is the Bangla Desh issue. We have to apply this test and only those who stand by us are our friends and in respect of those who do not—I would not call them foes, but, they are not the people who can be relied upon.

There is only one silver lining in this dark cloud. That is the fine work done by the External Publicity Division. My friend Mr. Manoharan referred to one *fauxpas* on their part. But if the case of India is well-known

throughout the world it is due to the fine publicity given by our External Publicity Division. I take this opportunity to compliment the head of the External Publicity Division for the fine work that they have been doing the interest of the country. Thank you, Sir.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Our foreign policy is one which has been mostly misunderstood by the nations abroad and in fact there has been certain misconceptions about this policy at home also. I feel that to make our foreign policy effective, it is high time, we should remove all these misconceptions.

The first misconception which is prevailing in our foreign policy and to which the Government is also to certain extent liable, is the introduction of an element of morality in our foreign policy, where there is, or there should be, none. There is a tendency on the part of the persons who speak about foreign policy to give it a role of moral or religious contents. I wish to make it clear and we should be clear of ourselves, that there is neither morality nor any religiosity in our foreign policy. It is a policy based on absolutely practical propositions, propositions based on historical reasons, economic reasons and political reasons.

Historically, from the long past we have maintained relationship with South and East Asian countries including China, and in the present, we are having relationship with the Western countries to a great extent. Therefore, we have tried in this foreign policy to maintain a balance between both. Economically, we want to have the best of both the worlds. Politically, we admire the democratic traditions of the West. At the same time, we admire the planned economy of the Communist countries. Therefore, we have accepted a foreign policy by which we do not identify ourselves with any one of the two groups. These are the practical reasons for which we have accepted this foreign policy and it is high time that if any one in this House or outside has any feeling that our foreign policy is based either on the non-violent doctrine of Gandhiji or the pacifist doctrine of the Buddha, that sort of impression should be removed immediately.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

We should also remember that the foreign policies of other countries are based not on moral grounds but absolutely on national interests. Take the case of Burma, for instance. Burma has followed an independent foreign policy because being in between the two powers, India and China, Burma does not want to antagonise any one. If Ceylon has followed an independent foreign policy, it is because the market of Ceylon is mainly based on tea and rubber and it exports one commodity to the Western countries and the other to the Eastern countries. Therefore, there is no moral precept or pacifist doctrine behind the foreign policy which the other countries of the world are following. Therefore, if we can get rid of attitudes which smack of moral religiosity, we can have a realistic approach to the problems of today.

I feel that so far as our foreign policy is concerned, we should note that this is a policy based absolutely on self-interest and every decision pertaining to our foreign policy must be dictated by the realism of facts as they are and not on the basis of their interpretation in terms of prejudices or wishful thinking. Also, I am in agreement with the Members on this side of the House as well as those on the other that we must review our policies in terms of the dynamics of world politics. Of course though that is necessary yet I shall not advocate the revision of policies on grounds which are opportunistic or which smack of unprincipled behaviour. We should remember that our policy is not idealistic. I would quote the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this connection. He said:

"I do not think it is purely idealistic; it is, if you like, opportunistic in the long run."

Also, we should make it a point to make it understandable and we should try to impress upon the other nations that the non-alignment policy which we have adopted is not a goal in itself. It is not a creed or dogma that we are following, but it is only a means for serving our national interests. We should be clear in our minds that if we find that at some point of time this policy is not serving the national interests, we should have no hesitation in revising or reviewing our foreign policy.

One of the matters affecting our foreign policy has been that whenever we have reassessed or reviewed our policies, we have done it on the basis of a single variable. The hon. Member who preceded me, namely Shri C. C. Desai said that we should make a reappraisal of our foreign policy on the issue of Bangla Desh alone. I feel that the foreign policy of a country cannot be judged or cannot be reviewed on the basis of a single variable. It must be reviewed, having the perspective of the total international situation in view. But, unfortunately, that has not been done by us so far. When there was aggression on our country from China, there was a clamour from all sides of the House that we should cut off all relationship with the communist world. Today, when we find that so far as Bangla Desh is concerned, the Western Powers particularly America are not acting in the manner that they should, it is being said that we should sever all relations with the West. This is not the attitude with which we can judge or review our foreign policies. A review of the foreign policy must be on the basis of a total perspective of the international situation. If we have a total perspective of the international situation, many a time we shall not be as indignant as we have been in the past or as we have been today on the issue of Bangla Desh. After all, we must remember that there are certain attitudes in the view of America and certain attitudes in the view of China and certain attitudes in the view of Russia; they will not follow what we say or they will not be dictated by what we want, but they will be dictated by their own national interests. Their Because of pursuit of imperialistic goal they are pursuing certain line of activities which may not be to our liking. We undoubtedly will condemn them, but we must be prepared to face the realities also. At the same time, I do not like that we should go about proclaiming to the world, as we have done in the past, that we are the custodians of democracy and liberty of the entire world. Such a sort of stance has always been misinterpreted abroad. After all, unless we can be a powerful force, our voice will not be heard by anyone. Here I would like to quote a remark made by Pandit Nehru in the Constituent Assembly in 1948:

"I have come more and more to the conclusion that the less we interfere in international politics unless our own in-

terests are involved, the better, for the simple reason that it is not in consonance with our dignity just to interfere without producing any effect. We should be either capable of producing some effect or not interfere at all."

Therefore we should make it a point to be strong because then only will we be able to make our voice heard in international forums. On this reasoning, I am in agreement with the previous speaker that it is time we revise our attitude in regard to the policy to be adopted on the nuclear power question.

I now come to some specific areas. On the question of Bangla Desh, I congratulate our External Affairs Minister on having adopted an attitude of self-restraint. It had been suggested here that within the first 15 days of the Bangla Desh crisis, we should have jumped into the fray, moved ourselves directly and marched our army. May I point out that if in those first few days any extreme steps had been taken, the entire democratic character and content of the Bangla Desh issue would have been submerged and in the world outside it would have projected as an Indo-Pak conflict. Since we did not do that, we have been able to focuss the attention of the outside world on the true character and content of the Bangla Desh issue. Every country in the world, both at the governmental and popular levels, now knows what the Bangla Desh issue is about. If some of them are not prepared to look at it as it should be seen, it is because of their own interest.

But if we now take some positive action, no country in the world will be able to say that this is an Indo-Pak conflict. But if we do not do that then the problem may get worsened and I am apprehensive that our interests will thereby suffer adversely. On the one hand, in Bangla Desh extreme elements may come to dominate the scene which will not be helpful to us; on the other, the importance at the popular level this issue now commands in the outside world will be diminished and lost.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to initiate some positive action. When I say this, I am not talking in terms of war, for I know that it can bring only a temporary solution, but is sure to produce many permanent problems. But positive actions of

other natures can be taken. Some of these were spelt out by Shri Jaganatha Rao in his speech yesterday. Government should not allow the character and content of this issue to be lost by lapse of time as the world may sleep over it. We should be prepared for drastic measures to see that our objectives are achieved.

With these words, I support the foreign policy and endorse the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As at present, we are to conclude the discussion at 4.15. How much time would the Minister need?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):  
I consulted him and he would need about  
40-45 minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhara): Saying  
what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What he  
wants to say.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Coach-  
Bihar): Let the Minister reply at 5 P.M.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Speaker  
was kind enough to ask me what would be  
Government's view in view of many members  
wanting to speak still. We are agreeable to  
any suggestion which will suit the conven-  
ience of the House. In case the House is  
inclined to have more time on this, the Min-  
ister will reply at 5 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the  
proposal. What does the House want?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the Min-  
ister will reply at 5 p.m. and take 40 or 45  
minutes. By 6 we will conclude the debate  
today. The extended time will be for the  
Members.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It is most  
distressing that India which once spearheaded  
the liberation movement in the world, which  
ignited the spart of freedom in the hearts  
of millions, has been a silent spectator of the  
rape of Hungary, of the invasion of Czecho-



[Shri P. K. Deo]

slovakia, of the illegal occupation of Tibet by China. And now there is this exemplary inaction and complacency on the genocide and holocaust in Bangla Desh. When our kith and kin are bleeding by the million wounds, I see these guilty men sitting in the Treasury Benches, men who were a party to the partition of this country on the basis of religion, though they may swear by secularism today.

The persistent pursuit of wrong policies has brought this country to a terrible mess. We have been bogged in a morass of utter confusion. The so-called *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai* slogan boomeranged in Nehru's own life-time and we had the NEFA debacle. The scar of humiliation has not been wiped off from our forehead till today. Our only so-called friend Russia has been printing day in and day out in its official publications and in the Russian Encyclopaedia those parts of our country in Chinese occupation to be Chinese. The imperialism of the past has crumbled down, but a new imperialism of the communist type, which is more ruthless and more expansionist, has been raising its ugly head. We have seen its repercussions on its neighbouring countries.

The world has changed a great deal. The monolithic image of the communist bloc has been splintered into three groups, the camp of Kosygin, the camp of Mao and the camp of Tito. The recent ping pong diplomacy has culminated in the proposed visit of Mr. Nixon to Peking, and that is being channelised through Islamabad.

In this regard, I would like to ask a pertinent question of our External Affairs Minister. Is it a fact that 18 months ago the United States approached the Indira Gandhi Government to arrange for a dialogue between China and the United States, and is it a fact that under the pressure of Russia this gesture was refused?

In the context of the new balance of power which has been emerging in the world, to create a new check and balance, to create a new equilibrium between Russia and China, America has taken this new stance which has been evidenced by its disengagement in Viet Nam and its new approach to the Kuomintang Government in Taiwan. There is simul-

taneous talk on SALT with Russia and courtship of China. The Truman Doctrine of American dedication to resistance against any aggression or against expansion of communism no longer holds the field. It has been more or less rejected by American public opinion. Now the United States is more interested in keeping the check and balance in world power rather than in any legalistic or ideological purposes.

On the contrary, our foreign policy is static. It has got little relevance to reality. I would like to know what steps have been taken to deal with the repression in Bangla Desh, a repression of the majority by a microscopic minority, a microscopic military clique of Pakistan, which has beaten hollow the repression in South Africa or Angola or Rhodesia, which is unprecedented in history and which we never heard of even in the days of Chenghis Khan. It is a matter of great concern that the life of Bangla Bandhu, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is at stake today. That concern is not being shown by this country or by Russia, the concern they showed at one time in the Congo crisis regarding the life of late Lumumba. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, with his massive mandate, who was once called by Yahya Khan as the next Premier of Pakistan, is now standing on the gallows on a charge of treason. Seven million refugees have come to this country. They are not going to go back. They have posed a hazard to the economy, to the health and to the law and order situation of this country. If our Government have been thinking that they will go back, they are only seeing the midsummer night's dream.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The time has been extended.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The time has been extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given him the extended time also.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Kindly permit me two minutes. What steps have been taken in the Security Council? Not even a humanitarian resolution has been passed in the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

India has been ridiculed, the other day, when there was a discussion in Geneva. U Thant has remained silent unlike his predecessor, Mr. Hammarskjold who intervened in the Congo crisis taking great personal risk. Our big shorts have trotted all over the world capitals; they have failed to press India's difficulties and failed to rouse the world conscience and their duties and obligations to bring peace to Bangla Desh.

Even after Shri Swaran Singh visited Washington, in spite of the precise assurance given and the much-publicised success of the talks, shiploads of lethal military hardware are on the high seas. Can you not intercept them?

I would like to point out one thing; and that is our responsibility towards Bangla Desh. If China could provide an arsenal for the Vietcongs and others for the civil war in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, if Pakistan could train the hostile Nagas and Mizos, why should we shirk the responsibility of giving all possible aid to the *Mukti Vahini* in Bangla Desh?

I shall conclude with one sentence. Lastly, so far as the *de jure* recognition is concerned, to the Swantanta party it is of no significance because it is imbecile. We feel it should depend on our national preparedness. We feel that it should depend on the Government to decide if we are prepared to have a military showdown. I submit that we will give all possible help to Bangla Desh movement as it is emerging from the pangs of birth, and *de facto* it will become an independent nation in no time.

Lastly, I say that our foreign policy should be more independent and more pragmatic and more determined; we should take a lesson from Israel. I would like to point out to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who quoted Mr. Chester Bowles and felt secure that India's security depends on the Russian supply of arms, that the more we depend on Russia, the closer will it bring the collusion of Pakistan with China and the USA.

**SHRI C. C. GOHAIN** (Nominated—North-East Frontier Tract of Assam): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I come from a region which hit the world headlines at the

time of the Chinese invasion in 1962. This area is NEFA which is on the border between India and China. This is a buffer zone. The moment you think of relations between India and China, you cannot escape from thinking about NEFA. The External Affairs Ministry, therefore, cannot afford to neglect this vital region.

NEFA was till the other day under the External Affairs Ministry. Though technically it has now been passed on to the Home Ministry, for all practical purposes, the External Affairs Ministry will have to take serious note of the problems of this strategic area. NEFA was the worst sufferer at the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962. a lot of casualties resulted as the Chinese aggression started, sudden and unexpected. We must be on our guard and should no more neglect this vital region and avoid any mishap in future. The recent decision of President Nixon to visit Peking some-time next year provides a new dimension to international affairs in general and to India-China relations in particular. Since Washington is coming closer to Peking, we cannot expect USA to come to our rescue in case China again resorts to aggressive activities on the NEFA border. As a matter of fact, there is complete identity of views among the Governments of Pakistan, China and USA over the question of keeping the territorial integrity of Pakistan. This will make Pakistan even more indifferent to the aspiration of the people of Bangladesh and their demands for complete independence. Thus, India is now faced with double danger from China and Pakistan. In the face of these new international developments, it becomes all the more necessary for the External Affairs Ministry to do some re-thinking on the problems of the people of NEFA, so that the people of that area may muster up the required strength to face any aggression from China in future.

14 hrs.

The population of NEFA is about 5 lakhs and the area is more than 40,000 square miles. Its area is much more than that of Meghalaya, which has already attained statehood. The people of NEFA have become politically conscious and they want speedy development of their area. They think that this will be possible only when NEFA is converted into a State. About 84 per cent of the people of

[Shri C. C. Gohain]

NEFA are engaged in agriculture. There is no industry worth the name in NEFA. Even water is not available in adequate quantities. There is only one degree college and there is no science college. Educated people are facing unemployment even in NEFA. Ever since its establishment NEFA has not been receiving much attention so far as development is concerned. The remedy lies in providing facilities for agriculture, setting up new industries to provide avenues of employment, opening of science college, granting scholarships to NEFA students for foreign studies, helping NEFA students seeking admission in colleges and universities outside NEFA, improving and developing tourist spots, withdrawing restrictions on the entry of outsiders into NEFA and building roads right up to the border. The Border Roads Organisation has built some roads in the interior but none in the border. This is standing in the way of development of NEFA. In the light of all these, I suggest very strongly that a team of Members of Parliament, Pressmen and technical experts should be sent to NEFA to make a study of this important area of our country.

In conclusion I would reiterate the demand of the people of NEFA for statehood. This will enable them to make the fullest contribution for defence of the strategic border area standing between India and China. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri): Sir, before I refer to the foreign policy, I want to say a few words about a matter that is relevant and which pertains to the External Affairs Ministry, and that is the tax on foreign travel imposed by this year's budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has that got to do with the present Demands?

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: This tax affects pilgrimage to foreign countries, and that is the concern of the External Affairs Ministry. A levy of 20 per cent *ad valorem* is proposed on all tickets purchased in rupees. That will severely curtail tourism. Apart from that, the gain of the Finance Ministry will be the loss of the Civil Aviation Ministry. But the people who will be undeservedly hit hard by this new impost are those who

go on Hajj in performance of their compulsory religious duty. These people undertake this travel not for profit or pleasure but as a duty enjoined upon them. The means of transport, whether steamers or other which the pilgrims are obliged to use for this journey are of the third or fourth class variety and are not known for the comfort provided to the passengers. Yet the pilgrims do not mind such conditions; because they are anxious to perform their duty somehow. Moreover; most of the people who go on this pilgrimage are very poor; and they save money for this voyage over a number of years so that they may have the mental and spiritual satisfaction of discharging their obligator religious duty. The proposed increase of 20 per cent in their fare will be a grave hardship and handicap especially on such poor and helpless people and may even prevent very many of them from fulfilling their life-long ambition of discharging their duty. I make, therefore, an earnest appeal that the Hajj pilgrims may be exempted from the new tax.

Now, Sir, the one thing that claims the attention of the whole country more than anything else is the influx of refugees into our country from East Pakistan, that is, Bangla Desh. This engrossing attitude is only natural when such a huge human tragedy is being enacted before our eyes. The disconcerting exodus of people into our country has not yet ceased. The continuing flow of the refugee flood with an irksome monotony is an undoubtable index to show that the situation in East Bengal has not yet changed for good. It will not be a matter of surprise if the present deluge of seven million refugees reach the astounding 10 million mark sooner than one may expect. Human calamity of such a nature and dimension is unprecedented in the world history of flight of people from one country to another under any circumstances. This mass of distressed humanity on our soil is a crushing burden on our economy in its present stage of none too strong economic vitality and condition. Under these circumstances, the Government of India has done the right thing in asking the nations of the world to take substantial share in meeting the tremendous responsibility of relieving mass human suffering. This suffering is not of our making. Our Prime Minister has said that the internal problem of Pakistan has created internal problems

for us. Our problem is the direct result of the human tragedy enacted over our borders by another country. The relief of such stupendous human suffering is really the responsibility of the world and of the United Nations. It is regrettable that though some nations have offered aid such aids have not come up anywhere near the realistic need of the hour. Now, rather than approaching individual countries, we must make the United Nations to accept the responsibility of maintaining and taking care of the refugees.

As a remedy some parties advocate recognition of Bangla Desh and some others even carry on a propaganda for declaring war. But the position has not been made clear how recognition or war would help. In the present situation, there is not much gap between recognition and war. If the honour and interest of our country demands war, then there must be war. If there be a war, I am sure we shall win. The people of the whole country will stand as one man behind the Government even as they did in 1962 and 1965. There can absolutely be no doubt about it and there can be no two opinions about the matter.

What I want to say is that recognition under the present circumstances is not much different from war and the Government must decide that matter, because war is not undertaken or declared by public meetings and propaganda in the bazar and other places. It is the Government that must make the decision taking into consideration every data that is with them. We do not know much about them. Even what the Government knows, they are not prepared to place before us because of public interest. The Government are the best judges to say whether there is to be war or not. If there is to be a war, if our honour, justice and interest demand that there must be a war, let them declare the war today and they will find that every single man in the country is behind the Government without any doubt whatever. It must be the responsibility of the Government in the interest of the country to declare such a thing as that. Their hands must not be forced by propaganda. That is what I want to impress upon our friends. Everybody will be behind the Government if they take the decision either for war or for recognition or for anything else.

I wanted to say many other things, but you will be ringing the bell and telling me that my time is up. I wanted to say something about the policy of non-alignment. The policy of non-alignment is valid even today. It has really done good for our country. It has achieved things. It is not good for the people to run down such a policy of the Government. It has really done good not only to our country but also to some other countries of the world.

Before I conclude I must say that some gentleman said something disparaging about the Foreign Minister. The Foreign affairs Minister does not represent himself. He represents the Government and the country. I know, there are many people who will agree with my view that we could not find a better man than the present External Affairs Minister. He is suave, subtle and sober; at the same time, unbending where principles and the country's interests are concerned. He has his own manners. But he is the best politician, statesman and diplomatic representative of our country in the present circumstances.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri):**  
Sir, I stand to support the Demands of the Ministry. Basically the foreign policy of a country is projection of its internal polity. In 1967 when there was fragmentation of the political life of this country, even the most sympathetic and liberal commentators abroad had expressed doubts not only about our country playing a part in international affairs but also about the existence of India as a political entity. But the recent elections have shown the maturity of our people in giving the massive mandate to the leadership of our Prime Minister. It is in this context of the growing maturity of our people and the strength that they have given to our Government that we have to review the performance of our foreign policy and examine whether we can play any part in international politics or not.

The changing landscape of international politics is both interesting and distressing. It is an interesting and a very welcome development because the super-powers are trying to come closer and there is lessening of tension between America and Russia. But it is distressing for us. Specially the 1960s were a very sad period for us in the sense

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

that we were victim of two attacks from our neighbouring nations. It is in the context of the Chinese and Pakistani aggression that we have to judge how far our international policy has been evolved to create friendly relations for ourselves in the world at large. And the result is slightly disappointing. But the world politics is ever-changing. Now, this coming together of hostile enemies for two decades, China and America, is a very significant development and we should draw a lesson from it. I do not know how authentic is the statement made by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo. If there is any truth in that or if there is any gesture from the United Government that we should play some part in creating some sort of understanding between America and China, then even now we can play that part and we should explore that possibility.

In this context, I may also plead for defreezing of Sino-Indian relationship. I am not among those who wish to have this relationship at the cost of our national dignity or self-respect. But we should try to explore the possibility as to whether we can have some sort of a less-hostile relationship with China or not.

In the growing context of Washington-Islamabad-Peking axis, I have a fear that this axis might make an effort to isolate India from her neighbours and South-East Asia would be their immediate target. They may try to isolate us from our South-East Asian neighbours. Whatever may be the course of American policy after their withdrawal from Vietnam, because they are going to withdraw from Vietnam, they will try to operate from other bases in South-East Asia and they will also give massive economic and military aid to South-East Asian countries. Still, the South-East Asian countries will grow apprehensive of American designs. In this context, we shall have to play a very useful part in South-East Asia and there our approach should be guarded and positive, and we should not try to demoralise them that, as they are allied to America, we cannot have any relationship with them.

Another interesting development in international politics is the emergence of Western Europe as a new economic and political entity. We should try to develop the closest possible

relationship with this new emerging force because it will not only be an economic necessity for us but also a political imperative. We are well-appreciated there and there are strong possibilities of favourable response to our intentions, to our policies to our system of Government and to our internal politics from these countries. We have already seen in the context of Bangla Desh that it is the Western European countries which have made a positive response to our policies.

Another thing which I would like to say is that the Government should have closer relationship with Latin American countries. This region has been completely neglected by our Government so far. It is true, in 1968, our Prime Minister made a visit to this region. I think, she was the first Prime Minister of India to make any visit to that region. Our former Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, also visited these Latin American countries. But very little has been done by way of follow-up action.

I learn the role of the Council of Cultural Relations is very limited. I think, the scope of the activities of this Council should be extended and it be activated, and its branches should be established in other parts of the world, especially in Afro-Asian countries. In this context of Latin America, I am rather disappointed to see only one sentence mentioned about the Caribbean countries. I think South Block does realise that with this region we have close ethnic links and historical ties and with their help and co-operation we can play a useful part in world affairs.

Coming to West Asia, our policy in this region has long been primarily guided by the United Arab Republic. I have nothing to say about the past performance of our foreign policy in this area. Now President Sadat is in power in UAR and a new type of Government is emerging there. We should also try to assess whether the UAR should continue to be the central focus of our policy and whether we should continue to be guided by it. Because in this country there is a lot of criticism about the role and attitude of the UAR in the context where our vital national interests are concerned. I think our policy towards West Asia needs a reappraisal and a reassessment.

Finally, a word about the Bangla Desh. Here, I regret to say that whatever the government will do and I am sure the Government is doing quite well, will not be fully appreciated because we want to have a quick solution of the Bangla Desh problem and unless we are able to provide a quick solution to this problem, it is going to tax us a lot and shall entail a heavy burden and misery for the whole nation and even may impair the whole democratic and secular policy of the country. Therefore, India must see that the Bangla Desh issue is solved sooner, the sooner the better.

Lastly, about our nuclear policy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That relates to the Ministry of Defence, not External Affairs.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Since we are discussing foreign affairs and it has a co-relation with Defence, I want to say a word about it.

The Afro-Asian countries are quite apprehensive of China's designs, especially in the new context of Washington — Peking — Islamabad axis. I have no doubt that they would prefer to have another strong Asian power to protect their interests and a strong Asian power means a strong India. There is no other power in this part of the world which can play that role and a strong India means a nuclear India. India has got a strong industrial base and nuclear know-how of its own. Unless we are able to produce nuclear weapons and create a stronger industrial base, no country will take us seriously and even we will not be able to play that role which we were able to play during the days of Prime Minister Nehru.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): For a person of my temperament it is always rather unpleasant to be compelled to find faults with a Ministry which is presided over by so fine and suave a gentleman as our friend, Sardar Swaran Singh. But, we are faced with a circumstance today which leaves no other alternative. But before I come to that, I must also join issue with hon. Shri C. C. Desai who made Sardar Swaran Singh personally responsible for all the failings of our foreign policy. I think it is not

his personal failing. He has been in charge of the External Affairs Department not once, but several times and he has discharged his duty by the country quite creditably and competently. Of course, it is not for me to defend him; he can very well defend himself. But, if I have any criticism, it is not against Sardar Swaran Singh personally, but against the confounded and confused policies of the present Government. It would, however, be unfair to blame him personally for these policies. We defined our policy as non-alignment in the context of a bipartisan power block world in the fifties but that context is gone now. At that time under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, we had managed to raise our world stature and played some part. That was what I call a dynamic part. But, somehow or other our External Affairs Ministry seems to have forgotten that the world has changed and they have settled down comfortably to convention, orthodoxy, protocol and diplomatic rectitude and nothing else. As a result, we find ourselves confronted with two big problems, one nearer home, the Bangla Desh problem, and the other, on a bigger canvas, on the larger world plane, the Peking-Islamabad-Washington axis. But it is not as if these things have just come on us as a bolt from the blue. Sir, we failed miserably to keep a watch over the developments that were taking place. I would give one instance and I would like the Government to correct me if I am wrong. When President Yahya Khan was having his talks with Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in Dacca before the fateful 25th of March, the talks were continuing for days, I don't want to identify him, but the most important official who ought to have been present in Dacca on that occasion was not present, he was somewhere else. And, if my information is correct, in spite of every effort made by informed people to get exact information as to what was passing that was not available because that gentleman happened to be elsewhere and nobody from New Delhi told him that his place at that fateful moment was in Dacca itself to keep a watch over the things that were happening there.

Similarly, with regard to this Peking-Islamabad-Washington axis, I wish to say this. Somebody said that ping-pong diplomacy has been transferred into James Bond Dip-

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

lomacy. It was not so sudden. For the last 2 years, the Government of the United States of America have been re-thinking about their global policies. I have here a string of statements by the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers and also by President Nixon himself which indicate that they were very eager to open dialogues with People's China and the culmination of that policy has come. It is of very little or secondary importance whether that was done secretly by Mr. Kissinger by faking illness and trying to rest at Nathiagali and then going secretly to Peking to have this dialogue or otherwise. The secretiveness of what happened is secondary. This thing was coming. Did we keep proper watch over these things?

One hon. Member has suggested that we should on our own unfreeze our relations with People's China. It would look very odd if in the wake of this development, Sino-American detente, we now rush to make friends with China. It would be absolutely out of place and make us ridiculous. But did we on our own take sufficient steps to find out earlier through our diplomatic sources or through such other sources as are available and open to us whether we could start to negotiate with China over our unsettled disputes with that country. We have been telling the USA and the whole world over decades that they cannot neglect five hundred million people in East Asia in mainland China and that they must have some kind of relation with them and bring them into the world comity of nations. We have been trying to do that, but so far as we are concerned, we did not do anything to open up a dialogue with China on our own. That ought to have been done. I would like to stand corrected, but if my information is correct, about one and a half years back, in Cairo, some prominent Chinese leaders who had come to attend an international conference then sought an exchange of ideas with Indian representatives there; I do not know whether the wide opening provided by that exchange of ideas was utilised or not.

Government must try to understand the discontent and the impatience of the House in the face of the situation that we are confronted with today. I do not know what Government are going to do over the Bangla Desh problem. We have on our hands a

sort of unwanted orphan child whose face even we do not seem to recognise, namely the Bangla Desh Government. We have also on our hands nearly 10 million refugees, and competent observers have said that more will be coming. Famine conditions are raging there, and again a huge Muslim influx has started, because the Muslim peasantry are crossing the borders for want of food. What are we going to do? How are we going to maintain these people and provide relief to them? We have appealed to the world conscience. That is all right. But in the meantime, the paltry sum of Rs. 60 crores that we had provided in our Budget has been wiped out. Shri Y. B. Chavan is reported to have told his party members that he is coming before Parliament with more Demands for Grants. But where is the money in our coffers? So far as international help is concerned, that has been very poor and niggardly. So, how can we provide for these people? I do not know what Government is going to do in the face of this human aggression forced on us by Pakistan. Yahya has threatened that, if necessary, he would go to war with us. I am not a very excitable person, but I say with all sense of responsibility that we must be bold enough to say that if it is war, we are prepared for it and we will fight it out in the fields of Bangla Desh and elsewhere to help free the people of Bangla Desh to come into their own.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): The occasion for discussing the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry is hardly the occasion for indulging in personalities or picking out certain officials of the Ministry for apportioning blame for the alleged failure of our foreign policy. It is rather the occasion to highlight the broad national interests, the policy we are pursuing and offer criticism, where necessary. In that light, I regret certain remarks made by some hon. members, particularly the hon. member to whom the preceding speaker, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, referred. It is very unfortunate that this has come from an experienced member of this House who had knowledge of the work of the External Affairs Ministry and the pursuit of our foreign policy because he had occupied two distinguished posts, of High Commissioner for Ceylon and for Pakistan earlier. Therefore, to pick out either the Foreign Minister or somebody

else in the Ministry and say that the whole picture will change if he is removed is, to say the least, a very facile way of treating this rather serious subject.

We all know how tirelessly Shri Swaran Singh has worked, how painstakingly he has recently been pursuing the national foreign policy to the best of his capacity. The House knows he is not a new man; he is the most objective person we can find in our present-day politics. He has no axe to grind except the heavy duties and responsibilities resting on his shoulders. I think we will be detracting from the importance and seriousness of the subject if we try to oversimplify the issue by picking him out for the alleged failure of policy.

What is the failure of the policy, as alleged? It is said that we are friendless. Someone said yesterday that we have not been able to achieve the advancement of our national interest in the pursuit of our foreign policy, as if this is done in a day or even over a period of a year or two. There are certain elements in every country's foreign policy, certain basic objectives. That applies to all countries including our own. The basic objective is to secure our national interest. In the present-day complicated world, this interest varies from country to country; it is determined by geopolitical, geophysical and geo-economic considerations. It varies from the concept of a country being a super power, then the balance of power which is now converted into the balance of terror in the nuclear age. In this complicated situation, we have to secure our national interests. We have to develop the capacity to further our national interest in this situation. If we have not done that capacity and therefore are not able to achieve our national interest at certain times—that applies to the country as a whole—we make the mistake of identifying certain persons connected with our foreign policy based on subjective considerations and put the blame on them. Finally, every country tries to create world public opinion in favour of its policies. That is the operation and the role of diplomacy in securing agreement and understanding of world opinion to the policies that a country tries to pursue.

So far as our country is concerned, if I may say so, since independence basically we have been pursuing a foreign policy with

three noteworthy aspects. The first is non-alignment. It has been criticised earlier. It was criticised yesterday and today also that it does not hold, good now because it was conceived in the 'fifties when the world saw the phenomenon of military alliances and a cold war situation. India then determined to pursue a policy of independence and not align herself with any power bloc. That was the reason why India has not entered into any military alliance with any country. This is the key note of our policy.'

The second aspect of our policy emerges from our culture, from our traditions, that whatever may be the provocation. . .

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: No change.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: . . . whatever may be the immediate passion, we will follow the right means to achieve the right ends. It stems from our national movement, and this aspect has to be understood if we are trying to save the line of our foreign policy.

Finally, we have emphasized the importance or increasing potentialities of negotiations, achieving agreements with other countries through negotiations. That is what we call emphasis on a peaceful settlement.

These are the three keynotes of our foreign policy. You may apply it, in the context of the world, to any, country, whether it is the Super Powers like the United States or the Soviet Union or the under-developed countries, the Afro-Asian countries or our immediate neighbours. To all these countries have applied this principle.

AN HON. MEMBER: What have you achieved?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am coming to that.

Of course, it varies. Our attitude with other countries is friendly although we may have sharp differences over the policies they may be pursuing guided by their own national interests. The United States is a case in point. They have given arms to Pakistan to achieve a balance of power in this part of the world or to achieve a certain foothold. They failed earlier, but they are pursuing this policy even today, and it is going to have the opposite effect. We have strongly protested against



[Shri R. B. Bhagat]

this, we have said that their policy is wrong because it is not going to achieve any results. But our attitude to the United States remains friendly, and we have tried to seek agreements and co-operation in spheres where we can.

Similarly, you see this policy in relation to our neighbours. Countries like Nepal, Burma and Ceylon are all following the policy of non-alignment. Our relations with them have been excellent.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Very excellent: Your appeal has been responded to by not one of them.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** We have the friendliest of relations with Burma. We signed the border agreement. We have solved our outstanding problem with Ceylon. Of course in a dynamic world, when you solve one problem, particularly in international affairs, another set of problems come up. But the main thing is the approach, the line of policy the countries follow. I can say that our policy has succeeded. Whether it is Nepal or Burma or Ceylon, there may be occasional differences but we have followed a policy of friendship and there is no animosity or hostility towards our neighbours.

I cannot say the same thing about Pakistan or China. We have had the very bitter experiences with these two countries. But there has not been a change in our policy; we continue to be friendly and if an occasion arises to settle all our outstanding problems through negotiations and arrive at just and honourable settlements with China or Pakistan, we shall certainly follow that policy.

The situation in Pakistan is so much aggravated today because Pakistan has continued and is continuing a wrong policy. Their policy has created for them a serious problem in Bangla Desh: it is a greater problem for us. Naturally the whole country and the House is exercised over it. Even in this problem which affects us directly, which affects us in every manner, let us not be swayed by emotions or passions and get into the wrong track.

The solution for the Bangla Desh problem is obvious. With the experience the people of Bangla Desh have gone through, they are not going to have any truck with Pakistan.

The largescale murders and violence and almost every kind of brutality and atrocity perpetrated on the people of Bangla Desh has kindled such hatred in them. I have seen young people and they are not going to be inhibited any more. This is the creation of Yahya Khan. Now he is in a desperate situation. You should realise that we have nothing to worry about, if we keep our patience and firmness. Yahya Khan is in a desperate situation.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** We are in a happy situation!

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I am not saying so; do not put words in my mouth. He is saying: let us negotiate and settle the problems. We are not going to fall into their trap. He has also said that he would declare war on India. Whatever he may do, we shall follow the right course so that the people of Bangla Desh could get their democratic rights. They are fighting for it and the Mukti Bahini forces will liberate Bangla Desh; they have the support and the sympathy of the people and the Government of this country.

Pakistan wants to convert this into an Indo-Pak war; that is why he has declared war. We are not going to declare war on Pakistan. War does not solve any problem. But if Pakistan declares war, we are prepared to meet them, if the trouble could not be solved by other methods. We shall keep our restraint till the last because that is the correct policy. If Pakistan has decided to declare war on India, India will face Pakistan and deal with it adequately.

Now we have seen the situation created by the announcement of the proposed visit of President Nixon to China. The Foreign Minister rightly welcomed it, because it is the confirmation and proof, if proof is needed, of the success, the truth or the correctness of the Indian policy. Even during the worst days of our relations with China we have not said that China should be isolated. It is a country with 750 million people and they are trying to find their destiny. Neither in the United Nations nor anywhere else should they be isolated. We have been pursuing that policy despite the worsening of our relations with China. Now, if Mr. Nixon has realised this,

that instead of containing China they have come to negotiate and try to solve the major problems of war and peace, it is a good thing. But if they mean that they should strike another balance of power in Asia, he will be mistaken. If it is either to contain the Soviet Union or to create a new power balance here, trying to placate China, I think that will be the worst of things to happen. But we have to keep our watch over the situation and see that we follow the line of peaceful settlement or the line of peaceful solution to the ultimate problems of the world.

If you see the situation in this light, the final assessment of our foreign policy, I would say, is that we are neither friendless on all issues, for, there is hardly any country which can claim credit. Whether it is a major problem of war or peace, whether it is the question of threat to peace of the world, whether it is disarmament, whether it is racialism, whether it is colonialism, whether it is the right of Afro-Asian countries, whether it is the question of increasing participation in the under-developed countries, whether it is fighting colonialism in any form, the neo-colonialism or racialism or any other type, India's policy has not been found correct but more and more people have come to accept it not only in the developing world but even in the European and other parts of the world.

That is the reason why in the non-aligned conference, not only we found that it gave a positive content to non-alignment. Some people say that non-alignment is no longer valid today. It is more valid today, and it will always be valid, because it gives the right to every country to decide its own problems. 54 nations attended that conference, and it found a way of having more economic co-operation. Therefore, if you see the balance-sheet, the balance-sheet is in favour of India's foreign policy.

There are some unresolved problems, I know. Which country has no unresolved problems? They will say that we have not advanced our national interests fully. I want to ask whether any country in any part of the world has been able to advance its national interests fully. It is a continuous process. We have to solve our own problems. And then a host of other problems arises. Therefore, while solving the problems not only

do we pursue the right policy but the right means. We have to be vigilant about new problems that are being created so that we apply the same principle to them. That, we have done, and that we will do, and this shows that the balance-sheet is in favour of India's foreign policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, the threat has been sounded. Yahya Khan's threat to India has been given, of declaring a war against our country because we have to bear the burden of their bestiality in driving out eight million of their citizens. What will be the answer? What will be the answer from our Government? If the Government still, even at this late hour, has the courage, the wisdom, has also the manhood of a nation, it is time that the fitting reply to Yahya Khan's threat would be to give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. Derecognise the right of Yahya Khan to speak on behalf of Bangla Desh. That is the fitting reply.

Again, there is another threat: the threat about the life of Mujibur Rahman. Now, he has come out with a statement that he is going to try Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bangla Bandhu of Bangla Desh. It is time that our Government should take up the matter with all the international powers, to take up the matter immediately in the United Nations; immediately send a wire to U Thant. I want U Thant to take up the matter in the UNO. I want to say it is not my word. It is the word of those commanders who are operating in the Mukti Fauj; that Yahya Khan should remember that there are over a lakh of potential hostages of the Pakistan army in Bangla Desh. If they touch Mujibur Rahman, there will be a massacre, there will be killings that nowhere in history would such a thing have occurred. There are more than one lakh of potential hostages of the Yahya Khan army. Not a single one of them will be able to return to West Pakistan alive if anything happens to Mujibur Rahman. My friend made a lot of glorification about nonalignment. Where do we stand? Neither are we aligned nor are we non-aligned. If I may use a simile, our exact position today is nothing but a modern Trisanku, neither in the heaven air nor in the earth.

A lot of things have been said about USA. If you have really pursued a nonalignment

[Shri Samar Guha]

policy, what about the largest quantum of foreign aid—over 60 per cent of it—that we get from the imperialist power, USA? At the crucial moment in 1962, was it not a fact that we prostrated before the USA—I would not say at their feet—and pleaded that the Seventh Fleet may be kept in the Indian Ocean? Was it not a fact that day and night they were giving us arms? Is it not a fact that all our mountain divisions have been equipped with the USA's military hardware? Still you are non-aligned! Now, when we have to depend wholly for our heavy and crucial armaments on our practical friend, Soviet Russia, still we are non-aligned! I want to say, the words alignment and non-alignment have become totally irrelevant in the diplomatic world today. Imperialism and anti-imperialism, colonialism and anti-colonialism, democracy and anti-democracy, communism and anti-communism—all these words to day have become totally irrelevant and meaningless.

China was calling India as a lackey of US imperialism and a stooge of US imperialism. Now what is China doing? Is not China a communist country? Therefore, all these ideological expositions of the foreign policies of the different countries have become meaningless today. There is only one presiding deity in the capital of each and every country of the world, be it a communist country, a democratic country, an imperialist country, a colonial country or a fascist country. That presiding deity is nationalism, nationalism and nationalism alone. In diplomacy, there is no Platonic international love or, to put it in a different way, there is no ideological crusade any more. It is only on the basis of hard realities of reciprocity of national interest. That is the sheet anchor of the foreign policy of each and every country of the world of every description. If we forget that, we will forget the very clan that will save the future of our nation. Therefore, I should say that our government has an unbroken record of complete failure and there are two occasions of humiliation—once, when we surrendered to the United States for our national security and, secondly, when we were dependent on Russia for our arms. Jaya Prakashji rightly said that our foreign policy is nothing but a *bachon ka khel*; it is a child's play.

15 hrs.

Our Foreign Missions are nothing but splendid post-offices receiving circulars, directives, notes and letters and sending replies. Only three or four days ago a friend of mine, who is a Professor of English in the Calcutta University, returned from a tour of the so-called democratic countries of Europe. He said that even now the people in those countries do not know that Mujibur Rehman and others are Muslims, the majority of people in Bangladesh are Muslims. They think that Bangla desh is a Hindu majority area. . . . (interruptions) So, I want the Foreign Minister to tell the House categorically how many brochures, literatures, circulars and films you have used in your missions, what are the instructions which you have sent and what are the things that you have done in the Middle East, in the Communist countries, in European countries, in China, in fact all over the world. I want a categorical numerical and statistical figures as to what you and your missions have done.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: How many flourishes have you made with your fingers?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If I am in your position, I will not show my finger; I will show my fist.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is suggesting that the Minister is only showing his finger.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For want of time, I cannot go much deeper into the working of the foreign missions abroad. As I have already said, we are dependent on Russia. My information is that our government is hesitant to give recognition to Bangladesh because Russia is not agreeing to it. I have no expectation about USA, Britain, France or Germany; they are imperialist or former imperialist countries who have not got over their imperialist traditions. But I am surprised at our government not taking advantage of the commitment made by the communist countries. Their commitment was for national liberation movement; their commitment was for anti-imperialistic and anti-colonial movements everywhere, in South East Asia, in Africa, in South America and they are sending tons of volumes of literature on liberation to these countries. Could we

not take advantage of this commitment to get recognition for Bangladesh by saying "this is your commitment, your commitment can be transferred into glorified action, brilliant action, if you give recognition to Bangladesh".

Secondly, it is on the record of this House that we have made the costliest blunder by sending missions to all the countries excepting China. I do not know whether it is the reading of our ex-Minister of External Affairs or the reading of those who constitute the Chinese cell in the External Affairs Ministry. The words used in 1962 in the propaganda, circular and notes and also in 1965 were "strong warning", "strong condemnation", "solemn warning"; these were the words that we used against China. But in the conflict in Bangladesh what are the terms they are using? They use only one term always "we will give support to Pakistan". We will help them in the defence of their territorial integrity. Even there they have used the words; the wishes of the large section of the people should also be honoured. They have not mentioned a word of condemnation against Awami League and Bangla Desh liberation struggle. I am sorry what type of China cell have we got and what type of experts are operating in our External Affairs Ministry. They do not read into the mind of Peking. Many people have interpreted the Sino-U. S. understanding in a different way but I should say it is again a boon in disguise for us. Now if Pakistan forces a military confrontation on us—it has already given a threat "we are not alone"—it is an empty threat. Now, China is getting bogged into an intriguing move the U. S. A. China cannot scuttle its national future. Therefore, all the more the apprehension that China may intervene in any eventual development of conflict with India and Pakistan is completely unfounded. Even Mr. R. K. Nehru, Smt. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit or our ambassador in Cairo could have been sent to China on Bangla Desh mission.

I want to warn you have sent one emissary on behalf of the Government—who is an ex-Minister—who is working in Tripura and trying to denigrate the Awami League. He is saying that Awami League is not upto the mark. He is parading himself as an emissary of the Prime Minister. He is trying to induct extraneous elements into the Mukti Fauj and

their fighting organisation, Awami League represents national platform of Bangla Desh like our Indian National Congress of the freedom days. He is doing positive disservice and I warn you should take notice of it.

I do not want to be unkind to either the Minister of External Affairs or to the Minister of Defence. Only, I want for their brilliant service to the nation in recognition to their achievement in relation to Bangla Desh the Defence Minister should be reverted back to his original Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of External Affairs with his experts of the Chinese Cell should be shifted to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demand for the Ministry of External Affairs and in doing so I should like to place before the House some of my views regarding some of the issues that confront us today. It has been my privilege to have been here on 14 occasions and this is the 15th when the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs have been debated in the House. And yet as I sat listening to some of the Members opposite repeat their theories again and again I wondered if they realised the world has moved forward fifteen years. I wondered why the old ghosts were still haunting them and why they had not been able to exercise them.

The great stalwarts who guided the destiny of the world of yesterday are gone. A new generation is now taking over. With it comes new concepts, new ideas and new challenges. Yet, some friends, again on my right, speak and act as if in today's context we needed to justify action or defend the concepts which are recognised all over the world. Non-alignment, peaceful Co-existence, international cooperation are not to be debated any more. They have been the basis of our foreign policy and they are now the fundamental tenets of international cooperation.

I do not want to take upon myself to rebut, in any detail, the cliches that have been presented year after year. I leave it to my friend, the External Affairs Minister to do that. Let us instead think of today in the context of the world of tomorrow. We have got to think in terms of a community of nations in which our children and their

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children will be able to live in peace and prosperity. This should be our concern today. But I am afraid, some of our friends are used to the past only. They derive not only their source of inspiration from the past but they also live in the past.

I am sorry that this morning something was said in the nature of personal criticism. Of course, we are all here in public life and we have to face personal criticisms. But, I think, it at best distracts from the serious discussion in which, I am sure, the House is interested specially because we are now at a crucial phase not only in our history but also in the history of the world.

I submit that our history, geography and economy, all point to the need for our seeking our destiny first in Asia. We have to build up cooperation first with the Asian countries. I recognise that Asia today is divided, that in Asia the war which began in 1939 has never come to an end, up to date. And that equally in Asia there is no single continental organisation—political, economic. Not even a cultural one. These have to be forged if we wish to build up Asian identity.

It is my feeling that it is necessary, first of all, for us to concentrate in this sphere of building up Asian identity and in finding a place in it for ourselves. It can be done only when we are willing to take initiatives in Asian affairs. In the past we used to be present whenever Asian issues were discussed, invited or uninvited. I am sure, Shri Krishna Menon will bear me out when I say that we were not invited to the first Geneva Conference. Yet, we were there; he himself was there for several months. At the end of it the primary responsibility for implementing the Agreements was entrusted to India. Therefore, it is not a question merely of showing interest but it is equally a question of undertaking to share the responsibility for Asian affairs.

Today, Sir, there is very great interest in China. President Nixon has just announced his proposed visit to China, on an invitation which he himself had sought. Whether he will go or not, nobody can say and nobody here can say with any precision what exactly are the reasons for which he is going there. Perhaps, he has the 1972 presidential cam-

paign in mind; perhaps, he is thinking of the largest single virgin market that exists in China; or perhaps, he is thinking of forging a lever against Soviet Union or maybe he is thinking of a mix of them all and even some other ideas. But we have got to be careful to see that this does not provide him with an alibi for his support in the killings in Bangla Desh. On the other hand, if his visit contributes to the lessening of tension, that is all for the good.

Sir, as I was going through some papers this morning, I came across a statement which, with your permission, I should like to read in this House. It says:

"We could not shut our eyes to the recent happenings in China. We do not want in any way to meddle with Chinese people, either in their sentiments or in any other matters. . . Whether we like it or whether its fabric is like our own or otherwise, we have to recognise. . . It is not a matter of choice."

This is not Mr. Nixon speaking in 1971 but Nehru speaking in 1949. And it has taken the United States several hundred mistakes and several hundred thousand casualties to come to the same conclusions. Therefore, when we think in terms of Asian context, when we think in terms of setting issues which still linger in Asia, when we think in terms of building a new Asian cooperation, we have got to bear in mind the mistakes that the United States has made. We have equally to bear in mind our responsibilities.

Whether we like it or not, China is a large Asian country and that we have to learn to live with China just as they have to learn to live with us. Unfortunately, they did not reciprocate the sentiments which we had for them. But in the building of a new Asian cooperation, we have got to begin to have some dialogue with China. When I talk of a dialogue, it does not mean that we should immediately rush with folded hands to them. It means that we must begin to talk with them. We must see what opportunities that presents.

It is my feeling that one such opportunity did come our way. After they started sending their Ambassadors to our functions, Mao-

tse Tung publicly sent his greetings to our leaders through our Charge de'Affairs in Peking. For the Chinese who employ such odd methods as Ping-Pong to take soundings all over the world, sending of a message of greetings in public, to my mind, was an opening that they offered us. I am sorry that we did not recognise it is a such and I am more sorry to see that some of our friends on the other side do not still recognise it. It is, I think, an opportunity that we have missed.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** (Begusarai): What is the new opportunity that you would like us to reckon?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Opportunities keep coming. When we miss them, then we call it a bad luck. We may have missed opportunities in the past. And the thing to do is not to try to miss them in future.

Equally, we cannot conceive of a peaceful and prosperous Asia without an answer to the problem of Vietnam and what it stands for. It is the supremacy of the will of the people over brute force. Whether in Vietnam or in Bangla Desh, the question is the same. Perhaps, the much dramatised Kissinger's visit to Peking is an exercise in trying to lull the people in the United States, the unsilent minority, the young and intellectuals, and to lull them to some kind of inaction. But that is not for us. For us, Vietnam is vital and that we have got to see what can be done to support the historic struggle of the people of Vietnam. It is indeed a struggle not only of the people of Vietnam. It symbolises the struggle and the aspirations of the peoples of Asia as a whole, striving to forge their own destiny by themselves without the domination of the colonial rulers of the past. And as such we have as much stake in what is happening in Vietnam as we have in what is happening in the Bangla Desh or in what happened in our own country when we were struggling for our liberation.

We must also accept that there can be no settlement of the Vietnam issue without the agreement of DRVN and also the People's Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Here, again, we have to strengthen our relations with DRVN. We have got to begin a meaningful dialogue with the People's Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. We have to use every possible opportunity

to support them and make them believe that through co-operation, Asian co-operation, our co-operation, co-operation of other nations, it is possible for us to find an answer to these problems. And here again, last year when Madame Binh came to India and also when DRVN expressed a wish to strengthen our relations, that was the time when we should have made a beginning in better understanding. It is now a question of finding another opportunity to further strengthen these links.

When we talk of the support to the down-trodden in this country, when we talk of democracy, when we talk of socialist philosophy for India, we cannot ignore those people who are struggling for the same ideals and for the same values in other parts of Asia, whether it is in Vietnam or whether it is in Bangla Desh.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** What does the crisis in Bangla Desh point to? What are the inherent dangers and what is the mischief that is being done and by whom. And what has been the score of our own actions so far? This is something which needs to be spelt out clearly in this House not only for ourselves, but for the country and for the world as well.

We already have over 7 million refugees. It is my fear that utilising the news of a famine that is floating around, the West Pakistan army in Bangla Desh will attempt to force upon us another five million refugees. I think we should take serious note of that. There is a possibility, a serious possibility, of a large number of people still coming over from Bangla Desh unless we can act and act quickly. It is my contention which I had the honour to place before you on an earlier occasion when I spoke here that we have missed the opportunity. We should have taken this action at the end of March or at the beginning of April when we could have not only saved democracy in Bangla Desh but we could have also saved over half a million lives that were lost and that we might have been able to prevent the exodus that followed.

Again, Sir, that is of the past. We have to think of the future. We have got to find a

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way out by which the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh are realised. I recognise that it is primarily the efforts that the people of Bangla Desh make, which will decide their future and no amount of pressure from outside whether from Pakistan or from her allies is going to prevent the realisation of the hopes and aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh. They are going to get their freedom as they have expressed. The question is: how and when and what is it that we can do to assist them in trying to realise the ideals which we ourselves cherish deeply.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chattrapur):  
What do you suggest?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I think I did suggest something last time and if it is the intention that I repeat it, I shall be very glad to do so, but you have already rung the bell once and I don't think that that is your intention. I will be glad to send the hon. Members a copy of what I said on the last occasion. And what about the sympathy and promises of support this House and we gave to Mukti Foj and to the people of Bangla Desh? It is going to be very much more difficult as time passes on to do anything. It will be more costly; it will be more risky. Time is, therefore, of the utmost essence.

I believe that, the pressure from the Sino-American *detente* will be to freeze the power-balance on the sub-continent. It will be their effort to try to keep Bangla Desh with Pakistan and to use Pakistan as a lever against India. And, if we want to break out of this, we have got to build our strength. Our economic and defence capabilities have to be built up. At the same time, we have to be decisive and take decisive action.

I should like to conclude with just one quotation that I came across and this quotation has been in my mind as I sat through, listening to the speeches of hon. Members and I am sorry that I am doing so even at the cost of repetition of what I had said at the beginning. This is again a quotation from Jawaharlal Nehru, and he says:

"One of the tragedies of history is the slowness with which people's minds adapt themselves to a changing environ-

ment. The world changes from day to day, not so our minds which are peculiarly static and insist on imagining that today is the same as yesterday and tomorrow will not differ greatly."

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कल से यह बहस बड़े गौर से सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा महसूस हो रहा है कि इस मुल्क के खारजी मसायल पर बहस करने के बजाये हम कुछ और मुमालिक के खारजी मसायल के मुताल्लिक बहस कर रहे हैं कि अमरीका को क्या करना चाहिए, रूस को क्या करना चाहिए और चीन को किस तरीके पर बिहेव करना चाहिए। ये इरशादात और हिदायात इस ऐवान से जारी हो रहे हैं। लेकिन हमें क्या करना चाहिए और हमने क्या किया है, उसकी तरफ बहुत कम तबज्जह दी गई है। आम तौर पर मुकाबला होता है कि हमारा दुनिया में कहीं वजूद नहीं है, हम फ्रेन्डलेस हैं, हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है—यह सही है कि एक मुल्क के लिए जिसकी आजादी को सिर्फ 24 साल का अर्सा गुजरा हो उसका एक ऐसे मुल्क के साथ मुकाबला करना जिसकी आजादी को 40-50 साल से ज्यादा हुए हों, यकीनन गलत नतायज पैदा कर सकता है। सवान यह है कि आप मुकाबला करते हैं कि चाइना एक मुपर पावर बन गया, अमरीका एक मुपर पावर बन गया लेकिन उनके मुपर पावर बनने में जो एक तारीख है, जो जद्दो-जहद है उसको आप नजरअन्दाज करना चाहते हैं। दूसरी अहम बात यह है कि आप मुकाबला करते हैं पाकिस्तान के साथ कि पाकिस्तान के बहुत सारे दोस्त हैं, उसकी खारजी पालिसी कामियाब रही और हमारी खारजी पालिसी नाकामियाब रही। आज पाकिस्तान की खारजी पालिसी कामियाब रही है, अगर उसकी जानिवदाराना पालिसी, अमरीका के साथ दोस्ती और चाइना के साथ दोस्ती उसको बचा सकती तो पाकिस्तान आज यह क्राइसिस फेस नहीं करता होता जिससे कि आज उसका मुकाबला है। इस लिहाज से हमें सिर्फ अपने को कन्डेम नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके मुकाबले अपने इस मुल्क में हमने एक

ऐसा निज़ाम कायम किया है और इस निज़ाम को कायम करने के लिए कोशां है जो इस किस्म के प्रेशर्स को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। इस एवान में दो तरह की तनकीद हुई है—उस हलके से लोगों ने यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान रूस का दस्तेनगर है और दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा गया कि यह अमरीका का दस्तेनगर है। दोनों में से एक ही बात सही हो सकती है। मेरे खयाल में सही बात यह है कि यह मुल्क न अमरीका का दस्तेनगर है और न रूस का दस्तेनगर है। इस मुल्क के सामने कितनी ही मुश्किलात है जिनसे निपटने की हम तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

बंगला देश का सवाल हमारे सामने आया है। बंगला देश के सवाल के मुताल्लिक इत्तफाक से तमाम मुल्क की एक आवाज़ है, इस हद तक कि बंगला देश के मुजाहिदों के साथ हमारी मुकाम्मल हमदर्दी है और हमें उनकी एखलाकी हिमायत हासिल है। लेकिन इस हिमायत को देने का क्या तरीका हो सकता है, इसके बारे में इस्तिलाफ़ राय हो सकती है। लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर इस मुल्क के सामने अपनी फ़ॉरेन पौलिमी का जो यह मकसद है हमें सिर्फ़ बंगला देश में नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में जहाँ भी जम्हूरियत को तकलीफ़ पहुंचती है, डिक्टेटरशिप को बढ़ावा मिलता है उसकी हमें मुखालिफ़त करनी चाहिये, यह हमारी फ़ोरेन पौलिमी का बुनियादी मकसद होना चाहिये।

कहा गया है कि मुस्तकिल दोस्त भी नहीं होते और मुस्तकिल दुश्मन भी नहीं होते। मेरे खयाल से हमारी सबसे बड़ी बुराई यह है कि हम यहां तकरीरें बड़ी जोरदार करते हैं, हम कहते हैं कि अमरीका ने हमें खुश करने के लिये यह क्यों नहीं किया, अरब देशों ने हमारे साथ हमदर्दी क्यों नहीं की This is asking too much. This is expecting too much. अमरीका भी आपसे ऐक्सपेक्ट करता है कि आप वियतनाम

में उसकी पौलिमी की हिमायत कीजिये। अगर नहीं करते हैं तो उसकी कीमत देनी पड़ती है। हर मुल्क को अपनी आजादाना पौलिमी अस्ति-यार करने के लिये कुछ कीमत देनी पड़ती है, और इस मुल्क को भी कीमत देनी पड़ रही है। पाकिस्तान को हथियार मिल रहे हैं बंगला देश में नस्लकुशी करने के लिये। अमरीका ने न सिर्फ़ बंगला देश में ही नस्लकुशी के लिये पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये, बल्कि वियतनाम में भी नस्लकुशी के लिये हथियार मुहैया किये हैं।

आप समझते हैं कि सिर्फ़ चीन के साथ दोस्ती करने के लिये अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती की? यह हमारी तंग नज़री है। अमरीका की पौलिमी ग्लोबल पौलिमी है, उसके जहन में बहुत बड़े-बड़े मकासद हैं। वह आपकी और मेरी परवाह नहीं करेगा, और तब तक परवाह नहीं करेगा जब तक हमारे मुल्क में ताकत नहीं है। वह ताकत कैसे बनती है? न लड़ाई से बनती है, न तकरीरों से बनती है कि साहब हम बहुत कमजोर हैं, हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, हमारी दुनिया में साख़ नहीं है। हम को अपनी बुराई करने की आदत हो गयी है कि हम कमजोर हैं, हम में ताकत नहीं है। इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि बंगला देश के सवाल पर आपने अरब मुमालिक से तक्को रखी इमदाद की। कल माननीय वाजपेयी जी तकरीर कर रहे थे। वह एक ऐसी जमात की मुमाइन्दगी करते हैं जिन्होंने साफ़ तौर पर कहा है कि हम पाकिस्तान का डिस्-इटेग्रेशन चाहते हैं। और उस जमात की रेप्यूटेशन अरब मुमालिक में यह कि अपने मुल्क में भी यह मुसलमानों के दुश्मन हैं। मेरा यकीन है कि अरब मुमालिक की सर्दमहरी का जो रबैया था उस का बहुत हद तक कसूर उस जमात पर जाता है जिसकी तर्जुमानी माननीय वाजपेयी जी कर रहे हैं।

कल माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने मजहूल इस्लाम का सर्टिफ़िकेट पेश किया कि उन्हें भी जनसंघ की



[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

कशमकश से बड़ी मसरत हुई है। उन्होंने भी बंगला देश के लिये जनसंघ की जद्दोजहद की तारीफ़ की है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह वाकई बंगला देश के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं, अगर उनकी बंगाल के हुरियत पसन्दों के साथ में हमदर्दी है, दिलचस्पी है तो वह अपनी इस हमदर्दी का इजहार न करें। सारी दुनिया जानती है कि उन्हें हमदर्दी न बंगालियों से है, और न बंगाल के मुसलमानों से, और न वहाँ के हिन्दुओं के साथ उनकी दिलचस्पी है, बल्कि पाकिस्तान के डिसइंट्रेशन के साथ है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात खल कर कही है कि यह मुल्क पाकिस्तान का डिसइंट्रेशन नहीं चाहता है। पाकिस्तान का डिसइंट्रेशन दो ही आदमी चाहते हैं। एक वाजपेयी जी और दूसरे जनरल याह्याख़ान। मिस्टर मट्टो किसी कतार में नहीं आते। इन दोनों में अगर कोई सम्बन्ध है तो है। अगर नहीं है तो फिर गैरशवरी तौर पर, अनइंटेशनली, यह एक दूसरे की मदद कर रहे हैं।

हमारा मकसद सिर्फ़ यह है कि हम अमन की दुनिया में रहना चाहते हैं। और जब भी जम्हूरियत को जहाँ पर खतरा पहुँचता है हमें खल कर आवाज़ बुलन्द करनी चाहिये और उम बक्त तक का इंतज़ार करना चाहिये जब हमारी ताकत इतनी बढ़ जायगी कि मुल्की मामलात में हमारा ज्यादा संजीदगी मे नोटिस लिया जायगा। अभी उस में बक्त लगेगा, लेकिन परेशानी की, डैसपरेशन की, मायूसी की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है, मुल्क में एक मजबूत मियासी निज़ाम कायम है जो यकीनन हमें उम रास्ते पर ले जायगा।

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम शरीफ़]

डिप्टी स्पिकर صاحب - کل سے یہ بہت بڑے فور سے سن رہا ہوں - مجھے ایسا متحسوس ہو رہا ہے کہ اس ملک کے خارجی مسائل پر بہت کرنے کے بجائے ہم کچھ اور مسالک کے خارجی مسائل کے متعلق بحث کر رہے ہیں کہ امریکہ

کو کیا کرنا چاہیئے - روس کو کیا کرنا چاہیئے - اور چین کو کس طریقے پر بہتہ کرنا چاہیئے - یہ ارشادات اور ہدایات اس ایران سے جاری ہو رہے ہیں لیکن ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیئے اور ہمیں کیا کرنا ہے - اس کی طرف بہت کم توجہ دی گئی ہے - عام طور پر مقابلہ ہونا کے ہمارا دنیا میں کہیں وجود نہیں ہے - ہم فرینڈشپ میں - ہمارا کوئی دوست نہیں ہے - یہ صحیح ہے - کہ ایک ملک کے لیئے جس کی آزادی کو صرف ۲۳ سال کا عرصہ گزرا ہو اسکا ایک ایسے ملک کے ساتھ مقابلہ کرنا جس کی آزادی کو ۳۰ و ۵۰ سال سے زیادہ ہوئے ہوں - یقیناً غلط نتائج پیدا کر سکتا ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ مقابلہ کرتے ہیں کہ چائیلڈ ایک سپر پاور بن گیا - امریکہ ایک سپر پاور بن گیا لیکن اُس کے سپر پاور بلجے میں جو ایک تاریخ ہے جو جدو جہد ہے اس کو آپ نظر انداز کرنا چاہتے ہیں - دوسری اہم بات یہ ہے کہ آپ مقابلہ کرتے ہیں پاکستان کے ساتھ کہ پاکستان کے بہت سارے دوست ہیں اُس کی خارجی پالیسی کامیاب رہی اور ہماری خارجی پالیسی ناکامیاب رہی - آج پاکستان کی خارجی پالیسی کامیاب رہی ہے - اگر اسکی جانبدارانہ پالیسی امریکہ کے ساتھ دوستی اور چائیلڈ کے ساتھ دوستی اُس کو بچتا سکتی تو پاکستان آج یہ کرائسٹس فیس نہیں کرتا ہوتا جس سے کہ آج اُس کا مقابلہ ہے - اِس لحاظ سے ہمیں صرف اپنے کو کلدّم نہیں کرنا چاہیئے - اِس کے مقابلے اپنے اس ملک میں ہم نے ایک ایسا نظام قائم کیا ہے ارد نظام کو قائم کرنے لیئے کوشاں ہیں جو اس قسم کے پھوسو کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتا ہے - اس ایران میں دو طرح کی تقلید ہوئی ہے - اس حلقے سے لوگوں نے یہ کہا کہ

ہندوستان روس کا دست نگر ہے اور دوسری طرف سے یہ کہا گیا کہ یہ امریکہ کا دست نگر ہے۔ دونوں میں سے ایک ہی بات صحیح ہو سکتی ہے۔ میرے خیال میں صحیح بات یہ ہے کہ یہ ملک نہ امریکہ کا دوست نگر ہے اور نہ روس کا دست نگر ہے۔ اس ملک کے سامنے کتنی ہی مشکلات ہیں جن سے نہتے کی ہم تیاری کر رہے ہیں۔

بلگلا دیش کا سوال ہمارے سامنے آیا ہے۔ بلگلا دیش کے سوال کے متعلق اتفاق سے تمام ملک کی ایک آواز ہے۔ اس حد تک کہ بلگلا دیش کے مجاہدوں کے ساتھ ہماری مکمل ہمدردی ہے۔ اور ہمیں ان کی اخلاقی حمایت حاصل ہے۔ لیکن اس حمایت کو دینے کا کیا طریقہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں اختلاف رائے ہو سکتی ہے۔ لیکن بلدیادی طور پر اس ملک کے سامنے اپنی فاریں پالیسی کا جو یہ مقصد ہے ہمیں صرف بلگلا دیش میں نہیں بلکہ دنیا میں جہاں جمہوریت کو تکلیف پہنچتی ہے۔ ڈکٹیٹر شپ کو بڑھاوا ملتا ہے اسکی ہمیں مخالفت کرنی چاہیئے یہ ہماری فاریں پالیسی کا بلدیادی مقصد ہونا چاہیئے۔

کہا گیا ہے کہ مستقل دوست بھی نہیں ہوتے اور مستقل دشمن بھی نہیں ہوتے میرے خیال سے ہماری سب سے بڑی برائی یہ ہے کہ ہم یہاں تقریریں بڑی زوردار کرتے ہیں ہم کہتے ہیں کہ امریکہ نے ہمیں خوش کرنے کے لیے یہ کیوں نہیں کیا۔ عرب دیشوں نے ہمارے ساتھ ہمدردی کیوں نہیں کی۔ This is asking too much. This is expecting too much امریکہ بھی آپ سے ایسی ہیبت کرتا ہے کہ آپ ویٹنام میں اس کی پالیسی کی حمایت کھینچتے۔ اگر نہیں کرتے ہوں تو اس کی قہمت دینی پڑتی ہے۔

ہو ملک کو اپنی آزادانا پالیسی اختیار کرنے کے لیے کچھ قہمت دینی پڑتی ہے اور اس ملک کو یہی قہمت دینی پڑ رہی ہے۔ پاکستان کو ہتھیار مل رہے ہیں بلگلا دیش میں نسل کشی کرنے کے لیے۔ امریکہ نے نہ صرف بلگلا دیش میں بھی نسل کشی کرنے کے لیے پاکستان کو ہتھیار دیئے۔ بلکہ ویٹنام میں بھی نسل کشی کے لیے ہتھیار مہیا کیئے ہیں۔

آپ سمجھتے ہیں صرف چین کے ساتھ دوستی کرنے کے لیے امریکہ نے پاکستان کے ساتھ دوستی کی۔ یہ ہماری تلک نڈری ہے۔ امریکہ کی پالیسی گلوبل پالیسی ہے۔ اس کی ذہن میں بہت بڑے بڑے مقاصد ہیں۔ وہ آپکی اور میری پروا نہیں کریگا۔ اور تب تک پروا نہیں کریگا جب ہمارے ملک میں طاقت نہیں ہے۔ وہ طاقت کیسے بنتی ہے۔ نہ لڑائی سے بنتی ہے۔ نہ تفریروں سے بنتی ہے کہ صاحب ہم بہت کمزور ہیں۔ ہمارے پاس کچھ نہیں ہے۔ ہماری دنیا میں ساکھ نہیں ہے۔ ہم کو اپنی برائی کرنے کی عادت ہو گئی ہے کہ ہم کمزور ہیں۔ ہم میں طاقت نہیں ہے۔ اس سے کام نہیں چلنے والا ہے۔

دوسری بات مجھے یہ عرض کرنی ہے کہ بلگلا دیش کے سوال پر آپ نے عرب ممالک سے توقع رکھی امداد کی۔ کل مانڈیمہ واجھائی جی تقریر کر رہے تھے۔ وہ ایک ایسی ضمانت کی نماندگی کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے صاف طور پر کہا ہے کہ ہم پاکستان کا تسانگہ کریشن چاہتے ہیں۔ اور اس جماعت کی ریجوٹیشن عرب ممالک میں یہ ہے کہ اپنے ملک میں بھی یہ مسلمانوں کے دشمن ہیں میرا یقین ہے کہ عرب ممالک کی سرد میری کا جو رویہ تھا اسکا بہت حد تک تصور اس جماعت پر جانا ہے جس

[ شری ایس اے شمیم ]

کی ترجمانی مانلیہ واجپائی جی کر رہے ہیں۔

کل مانلیہ واجپائی جی نے مزہر السلام کا سرٹیفکیٹ پیش کیا۔ کہ انہیں یہی جن سنگھ کی کشمکش سے مسرت ہوتی ہے۔ انہوں نے بھی بنگلا دیش کے لیٹے جن سنگھ کی جدوجہد کی تشریف کی ہے۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ واقعی ایلگلا دیش کے ساتھ ہمدردی رکھتے ہیں۔ اگر انکی بلگل کی حریت پسندوں کے ساتھ میں ہمدردی ہے۔ دلچسپی ہے تو وہ اپنی اس ہمدردی کا اظہار نہ کریں۔ ساری دنیا جانتی ہے کہ انہیں ہمدردی نہ بلگالہوں سے ہے۔ اور نہ بلگال کے مسلمانوں سے۔ اور نہ وہاں کے ہلدوں کے ساتھ دلچسپی ہے۔ بلکہ پاکستان کی ڈسائنٹیکریشن کے ساتھ ہے۔ لیکن ہندوستان کی پردہان منتری نے یہ بات کہل کر کہی ہے کہ یہ ملک پاکستان کا ڈسائنٹیکریشن نہیں چاہتا ہے پاکستان کا ڈسائنٹیکریشن دو ہی آدمی چاہتے ہیں۔ ایک واجپائی جی اور دوسرے جگمل یاہیاخان۔ مسٹر بھگو کسی قنار میں نہیں آئے۔ ان دنوں سہیں اگر کوئی سلہند ہے تو ہے اگر نہیں ہے تو پھر غیر شعوری طور پر۔ ان انٹہشلی۔ یہ ایک دوسرے کی مدد کر رہے ہیں۔

ہمارا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ ہم امن کی دنیا میں رہنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور اب یہی جمہوریت کو جہاں پر خطر پہنچتا ہے۔ ہمیں کول کر آواز بلند کرنی چاہیئے اور اس وقت تک کا انتظار کرنا چاہیئے جب تک ہماری طاقت اتلی بڑے جائے گی کہ ملکی معاملات میں ہمارا زیادہ سلہیدگی سے نرس لہا جائے۔

ابھی اس میں وقت لگینا۔ لیکن پریشانی کی۔ ڈیسٹریشن کی۔ مایوسی کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے ملک میں ایک مظہوت سہاسی نظام قائم ہے جو یقیناً ہمیں اس راستے پر لے جائے گا۔

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Any student of foreign affairs or authoritative spokesman of the foreign policy of any country would tell us that any effective foreign-policy should reflect the domestic policy of a country or should be an extension of it or there should be a geopolitical colouration to it or, as some others would say, it should reflect the enlightened self-interest of the country. I would say that the foreign policy of this country has been reflecting a combination of all these aspects.

If we analyse the various postulates of our foreign policy, we would be able to discern in it some emphasis on this or that aspect of the situation I have outlined. I have been following the debate since yesterday. I should like particularly to address my remarks to some of the Opposition members. The most important element of our foreign policy is our concern to follow an independent foreign policy. One of its basic motivation has been to decide each issue on its merits. A major power may act one way at one time and another way at another time. We are not concerned with that. We have consistently been trying to develop an independent foreign policy. It has had no relation with what the Soviet Union did at one time or the US did at another time or what some other power did at a third time. A certain consistency, a certain historical continuity, has been the most striking characteristic of our foreign policy.

Much was being made by the Opposition of the so-called diplomatic victory of China or the US. Any serious observer of international relations cannot but come to the conclusion that if Pakistan had developed friendly relations with China within the framework of a Pakistan-US agreement, it was at the instance of the US. The honeymoon with China has to be seen in that context. The US wanted a rapprochement with China. So it had been utilising Pakistan to develop communications with China. This is the situation that has all along been there.

India was aware of this. We have always tried to steer clear of power blocs. Today if the US has overnight staged a volte face for cultivating China or honey-mooning with China, it serves its foreign policy interests. As some of the friends have pointed out here, China for its own reasons, because it is getting isolated from the communist movement or from the movement of the down-trodden people, wants a new power nexus. Probably she finds friendly relations with the United States useful to her. India need not be concerned about that. India's foreign policy has always been to steer clear of alignments with power blocs. India's foreign policy has been following certain basic motivations and basic concepts. What are those basic concepts and motivations ?

We wanted to see that no hot war was projected into this area. We never wanted any part of our country to be the theatre of a hot war. If our foreign policy had not been stewarded well, on this Kashmir issue alone there would have been war and a Viet Nam or a North Korea would have resulted in Kashmir. On the other hand, we referred the matter to the U. N. O. and we are seeking a solution of this problem through peaceful means. That has been India's consistent foreign policy.

Now the Bangla Desh issue has come. Our friends say that we should immediately recognise Bangla Desh, that we should immediately adopt a posture of war. Have they thought about the consequences? As you know, Pakistan is an ally of almost every military entente, the CENTO, SEATO and what not. As soon as any member of these military alliances is involved in a war with any country, immediately *ipso facto* all the other members of the alliance get involved in war. And we are not a country pursuing a war policy. Although there were several occasions, we always thought that we should avoid war and extend the area of peace. Consistently we have been saying that the area of peace should be extended. It has a certain historical continuity. India's basic domestic needs warrant us to adopt such a policy. For the last 150 years we are exploited by a foreign country and hence we lost precious time for development. In the wake of industrial development, other countries have developed, and we want peace in our country to develop. Unless we have peace, we just

cannot develop our country. The power blocs are interested in creating chaos in this country so that we may not emerge as a strong economic power with viable economic policies. It may be in the interests of the United States or China to create conditions of war in this country, but we are trying to avoid such a possibility here. On the other hand we are trying to be friendly with all countries.

People say that we have no friends, as if all the other countries are there to dance to our tune. If we have cultivated the Arab countries, it is not because we want to drag them wherever we are involved in a conflict. On the other hand, we always adopted a posture of secularism, against oligarchical system and feudalism prevailing in the Middle East. When countries like the U. A. R. came forward to fight against the feudal set-up, we befriended them. It is in continuity of our domestic policy.

On the question of Bangla Desh the position is not what many opposition friends say. I was very much depressed by the atmosphere of cynicism generated by my hon. friend Shri Manoharam who was saying that we were friendless. I believe in the strength of India. It does not stem from military strength, but from our moral stature, from the fact that we constitute one-sixth of the population of the world. Our strength should not be judged in terms of alignment with Russia or U. S. A. or China.

We may befriend China. We have always adopted a posture of befriending China because that was also a country diplomatically isolated by the power blocs. So, when China adopted a friendly attitude, we cultivated China. When she showed signs of aggression, we resisted. We do not want to be involved in a war with China.

On the Bangla Desh issue, all that we can do is to help the forces which are fighting for democracy and the secular way of life. It does not at all mean that we should be involved in a war with other countries. If Yahya Khan today says that he is going to start a total war against India, the basic reason for such a posture is this that he cannot hold on any longer there.

The forces of democracy, the younger generation who want freedom and libera-

[Dr. Henry Austin]

form of Government are giving hell to them. In order to create national unity at the expense of Bangla Desh he is projecting the war image. This is the success and victory of India's foreign policy because Pakistan with its hostile policy, with its negative policy cannot carry on in the international scene. Bangla Desh shows that Pakistan's policy is a failure. In West Pakistan also, Pakistan is going to face trouble. That again is a victory of the foreign policy of India.

Without aligning with any military bloc we have been able to create such conditions as would make Pakistan incapable of following military dictatorship there. In closing, I am not in a mood of frustration or despondency or hopelessness as my hon. friend Mr. Manoharan or other Members in the Opposition. On the other hand, within the framework of democracy, by our efforts to increase the area of peace, by our independent foreign policy, step by step, we show to the world that without war and power politics we can establish ourselves a healthy and viable democracy.

**SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum):** It is one of those occasions, all too rare in the history of Parliament during the greater part of this decade, when we are discussing what is popularly called foreign affairs. I am aware, not only am I aware, I yield to none in the awareness that we have an audience for larger than the whole of this House or even the Foreign Minister, that is to say, we are concerned what impact this makes upon the other countries. While it is quite true that the Government is the maker of the policy, this Parliament of India has responsibility for the prestige of this country, not only for its present day adventures or otherwise, but also for its whole future.

I said it is one of the rare occasions. I do not say by way of political criticism; I say so because it has political significance. It is because the Government,—I think, perhaps wrongly, or maybe rightly, history will show,—has attempted an exercise in isolation. If that isolation were not ambivalent, perhaps there was some meaning, that is to say, if they concentrated all their economic, political and intellectual and other resources in order to develop the country and thereby gain strength. But that is not the pheno-

menon and that belongs to another chapter of parliamentary history.

But this isolation has created a situation, a lack of credibility in the world. It is quite true that there is lack of respect and regard for India; that does not arise from the blunders of the Government. Without any disrespect to the Foreign Minister or to his colleagues, I should like to say that this country is not the Government's mistakes or its good deeds; this country is the entire people and their history, the hopes that it arouses in other people, the example it might have set in the past and it can set in the future; this country is also represented by the people and there is considerable population in spite of family planning, and what is more, very considerable resources which are necessary for its own development and for the rest of the world.

Secondly, I want to say that the general tendency for us to regard ourselves as friendless arises from a subjective attitude of mind; it has no relation to reality. In a small way I go round the world and I have not found ourselves so friendless; I find ourselves in the position that a large number of people regret that we are not able to make an impact, or contribution to peace and co-operation and to our own development in the way people had hoped.

Is it true that we are friendless? In the course of the post independent history, in a very desperate situation, we assisted in the stoppage of carnage in Korea; we had no armaments and little diplomatic skill. We brought to a stoppage the war that was waged for a long time; it was part of the American imperialistic policy in those days to build up that base in Asia. Was it again lack of friendlessness where the entire world, with the exception of a small group of imperialist countries, ultimately assisted and succeeded in the promotion of the resolution and decision regarding decolonisation, and declared colonialism a crime against the law of the United Nations. India initiated a resolution; it was afterwards taken up by the Soviet Union. Today it is part of our policy. If it is not as successful as it should have been, it is because we have backslided on it in the last few years and there were squabbles

among nations desirous of following individual policies.

It is the same thing with regard to the freedom of the Arab countries which had not been liberated at the end of the first world war like Algeria or our own possessions, in preventing a European war over Cyprus by the domination of Turkey etc. In all these places, we stood against the policy of imperialist powers of not divide and rule—that happened in the 19th century—but today, divide and leave, either Korea, India or Germany or any other country, to cut up a country and to away. We are also gradually modelled not only in internal politics but external politics and also to a certain extent falling a victim to this. So I think it is part of our duty not to wail over the lack of friendship. There can be no friendship in the sense that our country adopts our policy and then not be independent. The essence of non-alignment is that we are non-aligned with a non-aligned country. There is nothing else.

Second, I can only subscribe partly to what my friend Shri Dinesh Singh has said in regard to the Asian frontiers that he has got in his mind, because I do not know where the frontier of Asia is; whether it is in San Francisco or in Tokyo, it is a moot question. But one thing is clear, that in the present distress in regard to Bangla Desh, so far as my knowledge goes, Government's mind has not projected into the continent of Asia very much because we have our neighbour, Indonesia, with a large Muslim population or the people of Malaysia, again with a large Muslim population in some respects are not sympathetic to the fact that those people are suffering under Pakistan or even Japan, on a casual visit, to the whole of the Asian gallery, the Pacific gallery, into the United Nations that Pakistan is waging a war has not projected itself into their conscience even during the ministerial travels.

Then, in this aspect, our Government not only today but for years have been painfully unconscious of the existence of a place called Okinawa. Okinawa is the slaughterhouse of Asia. So long as Okinawa lives in its present state, this country is not secure today or the next generation or the generations to come. It is the largest base in the world, equipped with all the nuclear weapons and a great laboratory for bacteriological and chemical warfare, where the population has

been denuded not only in liberty but in respect of their homes, and villages have been converted into night-clubs, with whatever is left of civilisation—everything—disappearing. Today, it is merely a large war camp of a character where at 12 O'clock every day, bombers go out to bomb the peoples of Viet Nam.

Now, there is very little conscious understanding of these facts. At the same time, there is distress in the minds of thinking Members of Parliament—except those who are paralysed by the size of their own party—in my opposition—that is one of the effects of this—to blame it all on what are called our ambassadors and legations. It is not part of my function; it is the Foreign Minister's function. But I think, Mr. Chairman, it is very improper, it is unkind, it is unrealistic, to blame our foreign service, our ambassadors or our officials. As I said the other day, they can only reflect the policy that exists. It is a bad time for this country if ambassadors make policies; it was done sometime ago and we stopped it. Ambassadors are not to make policies, but to purvey our views and to transmit to the Ministry such information as they have of other people's policies. Therefore, this is an occasion when we should realise that these men who have been abroad are some of our best foreign service men in any country in the world. I have some personal acquaintance with them, and I have worked with them in the Government and afterwards. But I think we do no service by denigrating either this country or denigrating our missions in this way.

It is quite true that the Government today is seized by the idea of patronage and distribution of favours and is sending out people who have failed in other spheres, whether it be in the elections or in the armed services, as ambassadors and thereby denigrating the seniority of those who are entitled to be there. It is a great mistake. Whatever might be the justification in those days of Independence, there is no justification today to introduce this element—neither experience nor anything else—into our foreign service. Ambassadorship is not a patronage to be conferred. It is a functional office of responsibility. I have no doubt that the Foreign Minister privately will feel the same thing about this.

Then we come to the question of the essence or our foreign policy. I do not say this be-

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cause I was associated with it during a period. There is nothing to blame ourselves for any period when we could make an impact upon the problems of peace and co-operation abroad. It is not because we have changed our policy—the Foreign Minister will tell us that our policies are basically the same today—but it is largely because there is no such thing as a basic thing in foreign policy in this way. There are a large number of factors which make an orientation and that orientation cannot be separated or dismissed by saying that foreign policy must be concerned about the national interest of that country. How do you serve the national interest of that country if other countries are determined to go to war against us or if the world itself is plunged into war? It was Lenin who said thirty years ago that every nation lives in a society of nations. It was true then and it is true today and it will be true tomorrow, so long as there are nation States. There is a cliché that goes round that is more fashionable than the other one nowadays, namely, that every nation is concerned with its own self-interest. But its self-interest cannot be separated from the interest of other people, because they also have self-interest. Therefore, going from one cliché to another does not take us anywhere. We have to be concerned about our policies making for the security of our country. The non-alignment approach to this was part of the cultivation of this security, by not being involved, not being pre-empted for a war. If one had to define it in one word, this is probably the essence of non-alignment: Our commitment to war would not be decided by somebody else. We are not pre-empted in that way, in the way you would be if you were in a military bloc. If you are in a military bloc, then the decision will not be made in the country. If a war is to be waged, it will be waged by a group of countries. So, the promotion of world cooperation, the concern about those centres which may lead to eruption of a world war, are our responsibility in the sense that we are a part of the world. They are not our responsibility in the sense that we dictate to the rest of the world.

There was no time when there was need for greater dynamism than at the present moment in our foreign policy. Did we ever put ourselves in the front and say, we are the leaders of the world? Did we try to take the

opportunity of Korea, Algeria or Cyprus or of any other problem at any time or in regard to disarmament to inject into that context of affairs an approach towards world cooperation? I mentioned Okhinawa because it is so near to us; it is in the Asian field as such and as I said, it is the centre of destruction.

The problem of European security may seem remote to some people and they may say, this man has lived abroad and that is why he talks about European security. But let us not forget that in this generation, in the last 50 or 60 years, three times the world has been shaken to its foundations by wars that erupted in the middle of Europe, in Germany. Whether it is a Franco-Prussian war or the great World War or the last war, this is the hot-house of war and we are making no contribution towards that except saying that at the appropriate time, we will recognise Algeria, etc. I would tell the Foreign Minister with all respect, he gives himself away, if he reads the speech again, when he says that there are talks going on between West Germany and East Germany and then we will do something. It is not what the West Germans do that is important; it is what we do that is important. If we follow West Germany to recognise Berlin, we have not done anything. In the same way, while talking about recognition of Indo-China, he says, when the elections are being concluded, when they are united, when there is one Vietnam, then we will recognise it. The question may well be at that time—I do not say it very seriously—whether they will recognise you. There will be no need then. This idea of being hind-most always does not help us.

Again, if I may put it that way—it should not be taken quite literally—the decisions in regard to our foreign policy, since we are living in Delhi, have to be made on the banks of the Jumna, not on the banks of Potomac, because if you do that, the whole of our policy will be governed by what Eisenhower called the military industrial complex. Publication of these papers by the US Congress reveals that the apprehensions raised in this House on behalf of the Government during the early 10 or 15 years of independence have only proved too true, where it has been said that they were promoting reprisals. They have faked the whole incident in regard to Tonkin

in order to plunge America into war. It is only when their people could not stand deceit any more that they have come out. Why should we complain about lack of faith, betrayal, not consulting us, this, that and the other? If the State Department can deceive the American people, why should they not deceive us? This is the proposition. Therefore, we have to recognise that it is not a question of whether we like the physiognomy of some people, or whether we like the colour of their skin or the language they talk but what is our policy in regard to this.

16 hrs.

There are countries which have got 3,300 bases in the world, not in their own territory but in the world, and that raises the question whether in waging a war the American interest is affected. Our Foreign Minister told us about the American troops in Vietnam, the bombing there and that no American interest is affected by it. It is a part of the larger question of world domination.

Then, if we consciously or unconsciously say that we have a Consul-General from South Vietnam and we have a Consul-General from North Vietnam, we are not supporting the liberation movement. Then what you are saying is that North Vietnam Consul-General and South Vietnam Consul-General are two pieces of a pod; one a stooge of Communism, and another a satellite created by imperialism, according to the papers now published. At various times they will go to pieces and then some McNamara, Taylor or somebody else will come and retrieve the position; otherwise, the government will fall. That is the kind of situation which we witness in Vietnam.

We should recognise that those who are anti-imperialists, and Soviet Union makes no bones about recognition, or support or anything of that kind,—it is not only a mistake but a grievous mistake on our part that we have missed the opportunity. The crime against this nation is that there are these people who have broken all record in human history in resistance to a mighty empire, these 250 million people against all the wealth that lies behind that mighty power. We have noticed long ago, when in 1951 or 1952 president Eisenhower stated "if we lose Indo-China, then the whole of Asia will go Communist; therefore, we cannot let it go" that

it was a question of the ideological position of the defence against communism. At that time they were fighting Communism, be it China, Russia or anybody else. But now they are giving aid to Yugoslavia, which is a Communist country. So, it is a question of geo-politics, an attempt at world domination, and that is reflected in the existence of all these bases everywhere in the world. I say all this not to take away the attention of the House from Bangladesh or anything of that kind but to say that foreign policy cannot be discussed today without taking into account the whole of this world.

Secondly, the Foreign Minister will notice that in the last three or four years while it is quite true that we have been sending some balloons or whatever they are into space, we have not done anything in the diplomatic field, in the field in which we are interested, in order to make a contribution on the subject of the space not being used for war purposes or in order to resolve the various problems that affect humanity in regard to their own security. Even today we can make our great contribution towards space law because my house, or your house or your country can be destroyed at any time. It is your responsibility to do this, but you have no time to do this because you are doing something more spectacular, all rolled up into one and saying we have exploded something somewhere. That is not sufficient. Therefore, these various aspects of the foreign policy get so little attention than they have to receive at the hands of the Ministry. Because, Parliament is here only to legislate, to criticise, to correct, to receive information and so on. Governing is the function of the government. And they say that if people cannot govern then they must get out. But there are too many to get out and, therefore, they will stay and, therefore, they must govern.

I talked about world co-operation. Another aspect of non-alignment is, we may not allow not only our own self-respect and our safety to be violated but we will not allow anybody to take us for granted. We are a big country and we cannot allow any country, be it big or small, to take us for granted. Secondly, communiques are no substitutes for policy. If the communique will reflect the policy, it has some meaning.

Then that takes me to another aspect of it, which I wanted to avoid if I could, but I



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do it only to bring home to the Foreign Minister an error of his. He referred to the fact that Kashmir was not assisted by long speeches but by the Soviet veto. There is personal element. The veto comes after the speeches. All decisions are made by a vote and, therefore, it is no use saying it is not your argument but the vote that decided. But how the vote came in. Second, from there to go on to discount the importance of international organisation because either in United Nations we like some of our friends hear either Parliament or some institution does not function therefore that is to say if you have headache then cut off your head then you will have no more headache. This is the remedy! To hear from the Foreign Minister the denigration in the international organisation to cover up the sin of this Government for not invoking the Genocide Convention when the United States is supplying Arms to the people who are marauding who are guilty of genocide. They are abetting genocide. They come under the U.N. Articles and we should invoke this Convention and not left it to Norway, Sweden or somebody else. If it is good I think they have to go there. Why don't you go there? Almost the first item that was raised in the United Nations in 1946 was the position of the people of Indian origin in South Africa. There were only a half million of them when we were three hundred million. That was the first question raised and it took five to six years to argue out whether it was a domestic question coming under Article 727 or otherwise. But that shows the importance of the issue whether you call it foreign or otherwise.

Since you have rung the bell I skip over some of the points. Next, it is largely prompted by internal considerations—a facile attempt to declaim or to malign the Arabs and when I say that you say he is partial to the Arabs. It is not the question of Arabs or Pathagons. They are the Middle East. Eversince the opening of Constantinople and the opening of the road it has been the highway of the empire and who were populating it becomes important to us. Eisenhower and Dullas regarded it as vacuum. For us it is a roadway whether Suez Canal has that importance as it had hundred years ago or not, the Middle East will become important under any rule in this country.

Under the British rule the Middle East was important in a different way. Indian Army stood guard to the Middle East in the battle of Catalmara. It was a win for the Army and not for everybody. But at the same time it was a liberation of a large part of territory. To blame the Arabs for their lack of concern about ourselves—what concern have we showed? We passed a Resolution in this House of sympathy and support. Have we implemented that? With what face you talk about the Arabs about this and that? Our people have not said a word about the whole Palestine Liberation Movement support to Bangla Desh. They came out and said they will support the liberation movement. Why is it that during the last few years nobody said anything about that. What is more nobody has said how wrong it would be to go to the Arab countries when they have internal revolution. Why should we expect Arab people to open our tins? Revolutions are not organised by tin-openers. They are led by people and, therefore, this attempt for diversion is not going to assist anybody.

Now, I come to the last phase of this peculiar drama—President Nixon's visit to Peking. I think it is pathetic. Wherever Mr. Nixon had gone he has brought trouble. He went to Vietnam in 1943 and pumped arms into Indo-China and armed Bodai. Then he went to Korea with the same thing, came back to America and was rejected by his own people. There is no greater war monger—individually Macnmara not excluded—who made greater contributions than present President of the United States and it is nothing un-Parliament. The whole world says so. His visit is only in May and so many things might happen. If I may say so with great respect to our former Foreign Minister it is a mixture of motives; it may be to give diversion in regard to the Paris talks or to frighten Madam Bins' colleagues. They are not to be frightened you can say what you like but I am going to the elder brother, China. They are not bothered about that. Or, it may be to tell the Soviet Union that there is more than one pebble on the beach or it may be the identity of interest of opposition and hostility to India between China, Pakistan and America together.

At what time have we been assisted in any moral or material way? You say, PL-480.

It has ruined our economy, destroyed our character and knocked the bottom of our sense of self-respect. There is no greater mistake that you made than in continuing to go on begging for food, clothes, aid and begging to be recognised, not diplomatically. This country has completely lost its personality in this way until the time when we will be able to turn round and say we will take what we want and when we want and not take the rubbish that you do not want. May I say that the United States has to thank us a lot for taking away the grain because it is uneatable? But that is another matter altogether.

Therefore it is not good to denigrate the Arab people for this or not to recognise the comparative laxity in our method and approach to the whole of the colonial question and not to recognise that even a country like Sweden whose Government supplies arms to people who are fighting for their liberty in Mozambique, themselves brought them under control to cede some territory and backslide on the whole question of Apartheid. It is not sufficient to pass a resolution that there must be an African government in Rhodesia. This is not wished away by saying, come out of the Commonwealth. Who is going to stop you? It is easy to come out. I have no objection to your coming out, if you want. I have something to do with your being in the Commonwealth. If you want to come out, do. But at the same time let us not forget that that will not solve the problem of our not being dynamic about imperialism as such.

I would beg of the Foreign Minister not to regard this as a kind of an opposition's speech in a way of personal denigration. He shows complete lack of understanding of foreign policy when he refers to Kashmir in the way he has done. The exposition about the Kashmir question in 1957 alone enabled the world to say that the fact of Kashmir being part of India is something that is not open to question any more. Before that we were best with various difficulties.

If we take this approach of saying that we do not refer this to international organisations and make use of them, it will not help. We have not made use of the Human Rights Commission, the Genocide Convention and we have not even investigated the question

what is the position before the World Court. We have not made any contribution to the definition of aggression in the committees all these years; nobody has either. But we can say as a point of argument that when a whole population is pushed into our territory, it is indirect aggression; it is aggression by the forcible trespass of their nationals into our country. We are not to be frightened by the fact that this may lead to conflict with Pakistan, China, Timbuctoo or anybody else. Conflicts may come even if we do not wish them. I agree with everyone who says that war is no remedy and we should at no time take the initiative in war. But if war is forced upon us, we have to face it. There is no other way. I do hope it will be recognised by the External Affairs Ministry and the Government that our ambivalence, our timidity and our desire for decision to be made on the bank of the Potomac have prevented us from recognising North Vietnam and the Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic. It is not sufficient for Shri Piloo Mody to say that they make bad tractors. It is only the West Germans who do an awful lot of business. It is not sufficient for him to say that they make bad tractors. Why should we have to buy tractors at all if we can make them ourselves?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, that is better.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: I do not say that the Tatas should make them. I said, we could make them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You make them. I do not mind it.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: Wherefrom we buy tractors or whether the tractors are bad or not is not the issue. It is about the recognition of the GDR. If I were saying the wrong thing, I would have said the whole of this policy is one of inertness. But there is no policy at all. It is characterised by imbecility. It is an inane policy which has neither guts nor fibre, no orientation, no objective and no decision as to who is a friend and who is a foe. How can we even believe that Vietnamese after several years of war, men, women and children engaged in it would be sold over their heads by China? Let us not forget that they have fought Chinese empire for thousand years from 113

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B. C. to 1916 A.D. and Americans have stayed there for thousand years.

**श्री शशि भूषण (दिल्ली-वर्षिण) :** समा-पति महोदय, पिछले दिनों में जो घटनायें घटी हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी पर जो स्ट्रेन पड़ा है, इस के बावजूद भी, वह जानते थे कि जिस देश में वह जा रहे थे, उस देश का हमारे देश के प्रति क्या रवैया रहा है; उनका जो धैर्य रहा है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। एक अच्छे स्टेट्स-मेन तथा डिप्लोमेट में जो गुण होने चाहिये उसीके अनुरूप उनके चेहरे पर हमेशा मुस्काहट रही, दिल में आग होते हुए भी, जाहिर नहीं किया। उन्होंने भारत के लिये जो प्रयत्न वे कर सकते थे, किये। वह सराहनीय हैं। उनके साथ ही हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से काम करने वाले जो राजदूत हैं, तथा कर्मचारी हैं मैं उन का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने स्वयं विदेशों में जाकर देखा है, विदेशों में हमारे दूता-वासों में जो हमारे नौजवान काम कर रहे हैं, वे बड़ी हिम्मत और साहस, सूझ बूझ, के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने देश के लिये हमेशा अच्छा नाम कमाया है। जो लोग हमेशा अपने लोगों की बुराई करते रहते हैं, दूसरों के हाथों में अपने देश को खिलौना बनाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के प्रति भी कुछ हमदर्दी रखनी चाहिये, क्योंकि उन्हें जिन हालत में काम करना पड़ता है, वे ऐसे हालात हैं जिनमें आम आदमी काम नहीं कर सकता है, धन और दूसरी कमियाँ उनके सामने होती हैं।

एक विशेष बात मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ—विदेशों में जहां हमें ज्यादा कन्सेन्ट्रेट करना चाहिये, जिन इलाकों में ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत है, वहां ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये, लेकिन जहां जरूरत नहीं है, वहां नहीं खर्च करना चाहिये। जैसे यू० के० में इतना बड़ा स्टाफ रखने की क्या जरूरत है। जब भी हमें किसी काम के समझौते इत्यादि के लिये प्रति-निधियों को भेजना होता है, सदा हर मिनिस्ट्री

का एक एक मिशन वहां जाता है, इस तरह से ऐसे मिशन हमारे देश पर बहुत बड़ा भार बने हुए हैं। ब्रिटेन को ही ले लीजिये—ब्रिटेन से इस देश को कोई तवक्को नहीं करनी चाहिये। जब भी इस देश पर मुसीबत लाई गई चाहे गोवा अथवा काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर चाहे पाकिस्तान ने इस देश पर हमला किया, हमेशा ब्रिटेन ने हमारा कभी साथ नहीं दिया, बल्कि विरोधियों का साथ दिया और भाज आर्थिक मामलों में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में ब्रिटेन का जो रवैया है, अच्छा मित्रतापूर्ण नहीं रहा है। इस लिये वहां पर हमें दूतावास के खर्च को कम करना चाहिये और जो समाजवादी देश हैं, तथा फ्रांस, अरब-वर्ल्ड, अफ्रीका के देश, लेटिन अमरीका के देश, वहां अपने दूतावास की तादाद को बढ़ाना चाहिये और जो साम्राज्यवादी देश हमेशा हमारे विरोधी रहे हैं उनकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें एक विशाल राष्ट्र के तौर पर जहां भी हमारी एम्बेसीज हैं—टिट-फोर-टैट का रवैया अस्तियार करना चाहिये। जो हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारी हैं, जो बाहर विदेशों में काम करते हैं, जो फिसिलिटोज उन मुल्कों में उनको दी जाती है, वही हमें वहां के राजदूतों के कर्मचारियों को देनी चाहिये। वर्ना क्या होता है—हमारे कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेन्सर करते हैं, कई दूसरी दिक्कतें हमारे राजदूतों के रास्ते में डालते हैं। इसलिये बराबरी का व्यवहार होना चाहिये, समान स्तर पर काम करने में क्षिप्तक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अब मैं दूसरे प्रश्नों पर आता हूँ—जब से जनाब निक्सन का चाइना जाने का प्रोग्राम हुआ है, तब से हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े अखबारों ने, तथा फ्रैंक-मोरेस जैसे पत्रकारों ने और हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ राजनैतिक पार्टियां इस बात की कोशिश करने लगी हैं कि हमको चीन से अच्छा सम्बन्ध बनाना चाहिये। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना से अगर हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध होंगे तो वह केअर-आफ़ न्यूयार्क नहीं होंगे, सीधे दिल्ली और पीकिंग में होंगे। अभी चार दिन पहले तक चाइना से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाने की कोई बात तक नहीं करता था, अगर कोई करता यही विरोधी दल शोर करने लगते थे लेकिन आज निक्सन के चीन जाने की खबर आने से यह कहना शुरू कर दिया कि चीन से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाने चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें केयर आफ़ न्यूयार्क अपनी कोई भी पालिसी नहीं बनानी है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि भारत का कोई मित्र नहीं है वे वही लोग हैं जो कि मिलिट्री एलायन्स की बात करते हैं। अगर हम उनकी नीति पर चलते तो आज हिन्दुस्तान का दुनिया में फार्मूसा और इजरायल ही दोस्त रहता और दूसरा कोई भी दोस्त नहीं रहता। लेकिन आज फार्मोसा भी क्या करेगा जबकि निक्सन खुद चाइना जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उनको वहाँ पर जाने की जरूरत क्या है? वियतनाम में जो हजारों लाखों अमरीकन नौजवान मरे हैं और उसकी जो प्रतिक्रिया अमरीका में हुई है, अनेकों डिमांस्ट्रेशन्स अमेरिका में किए गए हैं निक्सन शासन के खिलाफ, लोगों ने गोलियाँ खाई हैं, वहाँ की सरकार इतना दमन कर रही है कि कुमारी ऐंजला डेविस जैसी क्रान्तिकारी महिला पर भी झूठा केस चलाया गया और अब अमरीकी जनता को जवाब देने के लिए निक्सन शासन के पास कोई चारा नहीं है। इस तरह से एक तो अन्दर का दबाव और दूसरे वियतनाम के बहादुर लोग अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद का डट कर मुकाबला कर रहे हैं इसीलिए तंग आकर निक्सन को आज चाइना जाना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो अमरीका के आस-पास घूमने वाले पत्रकार हैं या उनकी करीब की पालिसी रखने वाले जो लोग हैं उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना से जो भी हमारी मित्रता होगी वह आत्म-सम्मान के आधार पर होगी। आखिर को एक दिन तो मित्रता होगी ही लेकिन वह न्यूयार्क के

जरिए नहीं बल्कि अपने आप सीधे-सीधे मित्रता करनी होगी।

जहाँ तक उत्तरी वियतनाम का सवाल है, उसके प्रति हमारे देश की पूरी-पूरी हमदर्दी है। मैं नहीं समझता हमारी सरकार वहाँ पर पूरे राजदूत स्तर का दर्जा क्यों नहीं देती है। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें किसी का दबाव नहीं है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि दबाव है लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें हमको जल्दी करनी चाहिए। हमारे देश को अगर एशिया में लीडरशिप लेनी है तो जब चीन वियतनाम की कीमत पर अमरीका से दोस्ती कर सकता है तो हमें भी मौका है कि वहाँ की जो दक्षिण वियतनाम में क्रान्तिकारी सरकार है मैडम विन्ह के नेतृत्व की उसको पूरा दर्जा राजदूत का देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक जी० डी० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे उनसे अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहे हैं, बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर वे हमारे साथ थे और इसके अलावा हमारा समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण भी उनसे मेल खाता है इसलिए वहाँ पर भी हमारे सामने कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ काम हमें जल्दी वार फुटिंग्स पर करने चाहिए। समय कम है, कल करना है उसे आज करें।

अब मैं बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर आता हूँ। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वहाँ सुरिल्लाज काफी कुछ कर रहे हैं, कमी रेलवेज तोड़ देते हैं, कमी सड़क तोड़ देते हैं और धीरे-धीरे ट्रेनिंग लेकर वे अपना काम करते जा रहे हैं और इसमें उनको प्रगति भी मिल रही है। जनाब मुजीबुर्रमान वहाँ के बहुत ऐतिहासिक नेता हैं। जब हमारे देश में असहयोग आन्दोलन चला था तो किसी भी जज ने या बड़े राजनैतिक अफसर ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया था लेकिन बंगला देश में जजेज से लेकर चपरासी तक और जेलर से लेकर साधारण आदमी तक सभी ने पाकिस्तानी सरकार के साथ असहयोग किया। हमारे देश में जब असहयोग आन्दोलन

[श्री शशि भूषण]

चल रहा था डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे लोग जो कि राष्ट्रीय नेता बन गए वे वायसराय की कौंसिल के मेम्बर थे... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी वायसराय कौंसिल के मेम्बर नहीं थे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री शशि भूषण : डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में कभी एक दिन के लिए भी जेल नहीं गए। उनका राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में कभी सहयोग नहीं रहा।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि अब कोई ताकत भी बंगला देश को गुलाम नहीं रख सकती है। वहाँ के लोग अब अपने पैरों पर खड़े हैं और जो नौजवान हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं वे भी अपने बल पर उसको लेना चाहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उनको पूरी पूरी मदद करेगी। बंगला देश को हमारे देश की जनता ने मान्यता दे दी है। इसलिए जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि बंगला देश के सबाल पर हम पीछे हैं किसी से वह गलत है बल्कि बंगला देश के लोगों को अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी ने सहयोग दिया है तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही दिया है। अगर उनको इस सरकार का सहयोग न होता तो बंगला देश के लोग कितने दिन खड़े रह सकते थे? आज हम उनके साथ कमिटेड हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको अपनी विदेश नीति पर नाज है और नाज इसलिए है कि हम लोग निर्भीक रहते हैं, हमेशा हमने साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध किया है, जहाँ भी क्रान्तिकारी स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई हुई है—चाहे वह अंगोला, अफ्रीका, लेटिन अमरीका में हो या हिन्द चीन में हो—हमने हमेशा क्रान्तिकारी जन-आन्दोलन की मदद की है। हमारा मकसद बिल्कुल साफ है कि हमने कभी भी किसी का बुरा नहीं चाहा है हमेशा पड़ोसियों की मदद की है और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि एक दिन सारा संसार सच्चाई का साथ देगा। जय हिन्द।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj); Mr. Chirman, Sir, while I listened to the Debate for two days, I have felt mortified when my friends have said that we have no friends, we are not respected, our policy has failed, etc. I am not so pessimistic. I feel, our country has a great future, though at this time, we have missed the bus in Bangla Desh. In the beginning of April, if we had recognised Bangla Desh, we could have easily walked into help the Mukti Fauj to set up the full fledged independent Government of Bangla Desh. The Pakistan army there was then very small. We then missed the bus. It was a fatal mistake. But, mistakes are always made and we should not be too much worried over them. But, now, I think, if we delay the recognition of Bangla Desh further, we shall not be pardoned by history. We must immediately recognise Bangla Desh and give whatever help we can to the people of Bangla Desh for fighting their battle of independence. They are patriotic, they are brave, and they are even now—without our help—doing so much to harass the Pakistani army. I hope Government of India will at least give arms and train the young patriots among Bangla Desh refugees in their use and allow those trained patriots to go and fight for defending the independence their country, even if we cannot send our armies there immediately on a mission of mercy to stop this continuing genocide and uprooting of millions of people and their exorn into India.

Sir, some people are worried about Nixon's visit to China. That only shows that only those nations can command respect who have strength. China, in 1948, was weaker than ourselves. But, by its own efforts, without the help of America or anybody else, in fact in the teeth of their opposition, it became so powerful. They tightened their belts and they worked hard with determination and they gained strength. They made atom bombs; they made hydrogen bombs and today they are regarded as a great power.

Therefore, if we want to become a great power, we must have strength. If we want to command the respect of nations of the world, we must have strength.

I feel that we should not be ashamed of our large population. Nations today are

respected on the basis of the largeness population. We are the second largest nation from the point of view of population. I, therefore, oppose the birth control measures. Today the world respects numbers. China is respected because it is a nation of 700 millions. We are now laying so much importance on birth control. I don't think that our country is so small that we will not be able to feed our people. I hope, Sir, that we must not discourage our growth in population.

Sir, we must become militarily strong. Today our army is 8 lakhs but China's is 25 lakhs. We must strengthen our Army, our Navy and our Air Force to become equal to China's. We must have a nuclear stockpile greater than China's. Then and then only we will be secure and we will be respected by America, by the Soviet Union and by other countries. Till then it is no use lamenting that we are not respected.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI *in the Chair*]

So long as we remain weak, every nation will take us for granted and we will be made to suffer humiliation as we are doing today.

Sir, it is not fair to blame the Foreign Minister. He is a Member of the Cabinet. Even if he desires, he cannot give recognition to Bangla Desh because unless the Prime Minister and her Cabinet assents to it, this cannot be done. The whole Cabinet, as it is constituted, is responsible for the present situation. And, therefore, it is not proper to put the whole blame upon him and make him a scapegoat. He is a seasoned politician, a very old freedom-fighter, with great patriotism and wisdom. I hope, if we have to condemn anybody for the present situation we must condemn the Prime Minister herself who is really responsible for our failures, and it is not proper to make a scapegoat of the Foreign Minister.

I only hope that Yahya Khan's threat to invade us and to hang Mujibur Rehman will be answered by us immediately by giving immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. That is the fitting answer that we should give. Then we shall see what he can do. Once we recognise Bangla Desh and recognise Sheikh Mujibur Rehman as its President, he cannot do anything. I hope that this recognition will

not now be delayed any further. You promised recognition at the proper time. I think the time has now come. I hope the External Affairs Minister will consider the matter and will immediately recognise Bangla Desh after this threat of invasion from Pakistan and the threat to try Sheikh Mujibur Rehman for treason and to hang him.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, and I firmly support the foreign policy pursued by the Government. But on this occasion I would like to express some of my views and also put forward some suggestions to be considered by the Ministry in the light of the present developments in South-East Asia and particularly the proposed visit of President Nixon to China.

So far as our foreign policy is concerned, I would like to consider the Member's view that we are suffering from a disease and that disease is lack of perspective in thinking. Whenever we make any approach to any nation in our foreign policy, that becomes merely an *ad hoc* approach. It is for this reason that India has not been able to provide a rigid or firm approach in its basic policy relating to foreign affairs, and it is because of this that our own Indian politicians and even the people in other countries have sometimes been confused or misguided by our approach.

Basically, however, I support the policy of non-alignment. But certainly I would like to express the view that the whole world is emerging into a changing atmosphere because of the modern scientific developments, the new aspirations of the people, the new developments in the party philosophy the change of doctrines and the approach to things based on self-interests. So, India also needs immediately to reorient its foreign policy basically in the national interests of our Indian community.

Many of the learned speakers and parliamentarians from the Opposition criticised the Government. I support some of their views while I do not support some other views of theirs. I was reading the book *The Discovery of India* written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and when I finished reading it I

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsif]

felt that there was nothing to discover in India again. But when I heard the speeches of some of our senior parliamentarians who had been once on the Government side and also in the Ministry explaining their new views in the context of the new developments in Bangla Desh and in South-East Asia and attacking the Government's time-honoured policy, I felt that there was yet something to be discovered in India. I do not follow actually how the nation will get guidance from the leaders of the political parties of our country.

Some of them made a fervent appeal to immediately recognise Bangla Desh. I also firmly believe and I still stand by this view that we must recognise Bangla Desh. But unfortunately nobody cares to explain the situation properly. After recognition, if any serious things happen in Indian territory and if any liability comes on our shoulders, and we are forced to share the miseries and sacrifices of the people, will those political parties and will their leadership stand solidly behind the Government in all the steps that they would take and say that they will support Government and also share the miseries? It is really difficult to understand the intention and motive guiding the Government of India particularly on the subject of foreign affairs. It is a fact that we extended our support to thousands and millions of people in the Middle East when there was a danger to them from Israel. Similarly, we extended our support to the South-East Asian people when they were struggling for their liberation. These are facts. But it is also a fact that at this stage we are not finding such a positive response in regard to Bangla Desh.

Many hon. Members have criticised the foreign policy of India—on the ground that today we have come to realise that we have no friends in the world. If we consider the matter from the point of view of treaties and pacts, certainly there is no friend of India. But if we consider the fact that there are certain things which will develop in the next generation, in the generation after Nixon or Kosygin or the Indira Gandhi Government, if we consider the question from the point of view of the future generations that would be coming into existence, then I can certainly say that a new world is coming into the pic-

ture soon, for peace and progress, a world where nobody wants any pact or alignments or any sort of treaty organisations or assignments for war or nuclear experiments, then certainly we have our friends.

So far as the Indian position is concerned, it has now become clear that whoever has nuclear weapons or is conducting nuclear experiments commands a respectable position in the world power equation. I have seen in my student days that whenever any critical situation arose in world affairs, as in Cuba or Suez Canal, the White House, the Kremlin and New Delhi were concerned. It was not only the credit of Pandit Nehru and his own image, which the Opposition now criticise; it was also due to the transcendental spirits of Indian culture and tradition for which Jawaharlal Nehru stood and the whole Indian nation stands. Our policy of non-alignment is based on our basic approach in world affairs which is essentially of peace. If we say that our policy should be based on our national interest, we should first define what is national interest. My senior colleague, Shri Krishna Menon, was saying that not only our national interest but our foreign policy has been scuttled and degraded.

Here we should consider what is the objective of our national policy? It is that our country should be self-sufficient in agriculture and industry and in all other spheres of national life. But what do we see? In 23 years of our independence, what has been the role of the Opposition. They have always criticised the Government. Have they taken any share in our development programmes? So we cannot still say that we have a national interest and we are doing all we can to fulfil those national objectives in different spheres. We are not yet ready for it. We have not demonstrated our readiness either in the parliamentary or other spheres of our national life. We do not yet know what is the definition of national interest. Whatever Mao Tse-tung does after the revolution there, is governed by this consideration that it is a one-party State. Whatever has been done in the Soviet Union in their national interest has been done on the basis that they have a one-party rule. Kosygin and his predecessors have done their best to develop their country in all spheres of national activities on this basis. In America, they have done their best

to develop their programmes and projects for national development. In Japan, they have done the same in spite of the conflicting attitudes on domestic issues of their political parties.

What about India? Even now on the Bangla Desh issue, I see many members of the Opposition trying to hit Government for not recognising Bangla Desh. Shri Samar Guha was saying that if he had been in the foreign ministry he could show the fist to Yahya Khan. He should realise that the Commander can show his fist if the lieutenants are behind him. Then only he will have a sanction behind him. That situation is yet to emerge in the country. That is the reality in the country. Still we have to depend on loans from America, still we are depending on roubles from the Soviet Union; still we bank on Yugoslavia for certain projects the same is the state of our relations with Czechoslovakia. It is a fact that our economy is not yet self-sufficient. For achieving this objective, there should be an all-round universal effort on the part of all of us.

I would request our External Affairs Minister that considering our national interest, we should take our stand whether it be on the Bangla Desh issue or it is in the West Asia crisis or whether it is in our relations with China.

Everyone is now talking about the proposed Nixon visit to China. Someone said it is a conspiracy. I know that we cannot be friends with China so long as she retains a vast stretch of our land. But I do not believe that Sardar Swaran Singh should say that we should not talk to China. But so long as she is in occupation of a part of our land, there will be no absolute friendship with China.

About China's recent posturings in the sphere of foreign relations, this much I can say that to the young people of the world, the image of the great revolutionary has been affected. From the image of being an opponent of imperialism and its practice in the world, the younger generation will see now an image of a China engaged in a conspiracy, of a Chou En-lai and Kissinger taking part in it. This will be the image of Mao Tse tung

and his policy of communism that will now project itself in the eyes of the younger generation. It is rather good for India and those who are indulging in mischievous activities in the eastern part of the country will realise that actually the basic approach of the Indian Government and the Indian tradition are really in the interests of the Indian people, not that of others. So, basing ourselves on this ground, we shall always extend our support to the South-East Asian complex and Bangla Desh and particularly Mujibur Rahman, providing possibilities of recognition to them. We shall also support talks with China on the basis that they should return the land which they have retained.

\*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all independent countries in the world have got their own foreign policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you can speak very well in English?

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Sir, there is arrangement for simultaneous interpretation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak in any language you want.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Sir, I am speaking in Malayalam. I have given advance intimation about that.

Sir, India is an independent country. From the time it achieved independence it has been making efforts to follow an independent foreign policy. To achieve co-operation from all parts of the world it has been following a policy of co-operation based on the principles of Buddha. To achieve peace and co-operation in the world it has been following a policy of non-alignment and it is the principle of non-alignment which has given shape to India's foreign policy.

It is a fact that India was marching forward successfully with her foreign policy based on non-alignment. If I say that the main reason for that success was the dynamic personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who could wield considerable influence in international politics, I will not be wrong. But when he himself reached the last stages of his Prime Ministership this policy of non-align-



[Shri M. M. Joseph]

ment was slowly proceeding towards failure. Today, Sir, I cannot help saying that this policy has proved to be a complete failure. In our language there is a saying which means that because the father has climbed over an elephant it does not follow that his daughter also will be able to do that. A situation resembling something like that is what we are today able to see in the whole of India.

Sir, very briefly I would like to go into some of the adverse incidents that took place during the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself. Pakistan attacked India. Who was there to help us? China also attacked India. Was there anybody to help us or at least to speak against that aggression by China? There was nobody. See the countries that lie around India. Take the case of Ceylon. From Ceylon the people of Indian origin are being shunted out. They are being deprived of their citizenship. A major portion of these people who have been shunted out from Ceylon have come and settled down in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. For decades together people of Indian origin had been living in Burma. From the time of their forefathers they acquired a lot of money and invested it on plantations. They are now being kicked out of Burma. Today we are faced with a situation where we are unable to enter into a trade pact with our closest friendly neighbour, Nepal.

What is the position of Nepal today? China is conducting a survey on our borders for the purpose of cultivation of cotton. Tomorrow they might demand to have a survey in Nepal for marine products.

Sir, the most pitiable aspect of our foreign policy is that the External Affairs Ministry does not know anything about what is happening across our borders and things are allowed to proceed without our knowledge. We have got our embassy and High Commissions in almost all the countries of the world. What are they doing? When India is faced with difficulties, when some problems arise in India, our Ministers are sent abroad to tell the world powers about our problems. My hon. friend on that side asked today morning about our Embassy in Nepal. I am also forced to ask whether our diplomats in foreign countries are sleeping 24 hours—day and night alike.

Under the Ministry of External Affairs there are Trade Counsels. What have they done about export trade promotion. In that matter also the Minister of External Affairs should try and bring in the necessary changes.

Sir, I will conclude in another minute. Today the countries around India, whether it be Burma, Ceylon, Nepal or Pakistan, have turned out to be our enemies. Even the Arab countries, whom we helped a lot, did not have the courage to raise their little finger or say a word against Pakistan's atrocities in East Bengal. It is a matter of sorrow that excepting Israel no other country raised its voice against the heinous crimes committed by Pakistan in East Bengal. Today, Sir, from East Bengal lakhs of people are coming as refugees to India. The number far exceeds the mass exodus of Israelis from Egypt mentioned in the Bible. Genocide is being perpetrated in Bengal. We find that even though we have tried to go ahead with a foreign policy with the sole objective of world-wide peace and co-operation not a single country has raised its voice against the atrocities committed by Pakistan in East Bengal. I want to remind the Government that we have to make drastic changes in our foreign policy.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

**श्री शंकरदेव (बीदर):** चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं बहुत देर से इंतजार कर रहा था कि मेरा नाम आयेगा या नहीं। मैं विदेश नीति के ऊपर चर्चा में शामिल होते हुए सबसे पहले भारत सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और बंगला देश की समस्या को मुलझाने के लिए जो उसने प्रयत्न किया है उससे मुझे बहुत ज्यादा खुशी है।

संपूर्ण देश एक स्वर से चिल्लाया कि कि बंगला देश को रिकागनाइज करना चाहिए। इसके बावजूद यह सरकार नहीं हिली और समझ-बूझ के साथ उसने इस समस्या को टैकिल किया और कर रही है लेकिन जो कदम लेना चाहिए उसके बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं सोचा।

श्रीमान्, हमारी भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार हम अहिंसा के प्रतीक हैं और इसके लिए

वचनबद्ध हैं। हमारे ऋषि-मुनियों की परम्परा और महात्मा गांधी ने जो हमें सिखाया उसके मुताबिक हम पूरी तरह से यह कोशिश करेंगे कि बंगला देश की इस समस्या को किस तरह से अहिंसात्मक ढंग से हम सुलझा सकते हैं। इसके लिए कई तरीके हो सकते हैं। सबसे पहला तरीका यह है कि हमें यू० एन० ओ० में जाना चाहिए। यू० एन० ओ० एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर हमारी कोई चीज सुनी जा सकती है और फिर उसके बारे में हम कुछ कह सकते हैं। इस सदन के जो सदस्य मिले थे उन्होंने इस बारे में विचार किया और अहिंसात्मक जो तरीके हो सकते हैं उनके अन्दर एक तरीका हमने यह अपनाया है कि यू० एन० ओ० के नाम पर यहाँ नई दिल्ली में जो कार्यालय है, उसके सामने मूख हड़ताल की जाए और विश्व के जो भी राष्ट्र हैं उनके सामने यह व्यक्त किया जाए कि वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसे भी तत्व हैं जो अहिंसात्मक ढंग से अभी भी विश्व की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। तो इस दृष्टि से हमको यह चाहिए कि इस बंगला देश की समस्या को अहिंसात्मक ढंग से पूरी तरह से हल करने की कोशिश की जाय और सोचा जाय कि इसको कैसे सुलझा सकते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम विश्व में भ्रमण करके जो विश्व के जनमत को अपनी तरफ करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा उपाय है। इसके अलावा हम विश्व की ओपीनियन को अपनी तरफ करके पाकिस्तान का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सैनिक हर तरह से उसका बहिष्कार करके उसको मजबूर करें कि बंगला देश के अन्दर वहाँ के लोगों को जनतंत्रीय अधिकार दिये जायें। बंगला देश के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि नान-अलाइनमेंट की जो पालिसी है वह फेल हो रही है लेकिन मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है और मैं उनसे, जो भी यह कहते हैं कि हमारी नान-अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी फेल हो रही है, यह कहता हूँ कि उनको रियलिस्टिक होना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि विश्व के अन्दर आज जितने भी राष्ट्र हैं, सारे के सारे रियलिस्टिक हैं यह हम

समझ रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस दुनियाँ के अन्दर कम से कम एक राष्ट्र ऐसा होना चाहिए जो दृढ़ विश्वास से सोच सके और वह हो सकता है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान ही हो सकता है।

लोग कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने हर एक को फ्रेंड बना रखा है—रशिया को भी बना रखा है, अमरीका को भी बना रखा है और चाइना को भी—लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी दोस्त नहीं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'ए फ्रेंड आफ आल इज ए फ्रेंड आफ नन'। हमारी जो नीति है, हमारी जो नान-अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी है, उसके मुताबिक हम हर एक के फ्रेंड हो सकते हैं। लोग यह भी पूछ सकते हैं कि आखिर हमने क्या अचीव किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ अगर तुलना करें तो उन्होंने क्या अचीव किया है? उन्होंने क्या प्राप्त किया है। आप देखेंगे कि विश्व के जितने भी राष्ट्र हैं उनके अन्दर, उनके दिलों में पाकिस्तान के प्रति इस वक्त क्या भावना है। आप देखेंगे कि विश्व के राष्ट्रों ने पाकिस्तान का बहिष्कार किया है और उनकी ओर से पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सहायता या आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक व्यक्ति ने यह सद्भावना प्रकट की है कि हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जो 70 लाख शरणार्थियों को अपने ही बलबूते पर पाल रहा है और अब तक उनके लिए सब प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर रहा है।

इस दृष्टि से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम ने विश्व के राष्ट्र में जो सद्भावना और गुडविल प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है, वह हमारा गेन और एचीवमेंट है। पाकिस्तान उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि यह पालिटिक्स है और पालिटिक्स में कोई पर्मानेंट दोस्त या पर्मानेंट दुश्मन नहीं होता है, बल्कि पर्मानेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान यह सोचता है कि पालिटिक्स में पर्मानेंट दोस्त और पर्मानेंट दुश्मन भी नहीं होते हैं और पर्मानेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट भी नहीं होने चाहिए, बल्कि पर्मानेंट प्रिंसिपलज होने चाहिए।

[श्री शंकर देव]

हमारी फ़ारेन पालिसी बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन उसमें डायनामिज्म की कमी है। हमारी पालिसी न्यूट्रलिज्म की है, लेकिन वह डायनामिक न्यूट्रलिज्म होनी चाहिए। देखने में उसका शरीर तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन उस में प्राण नहीं है।

विदेशों में हमारे जो एम्बैसेडर हैं, पहले उनको पंचशील की नीति की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और फिर उन्हें एम्बैसेडर बनाकर विदेशों में भेजा जाये। वे सत्य, अहिंसा और प्रेम की हमारी नीति और नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी के विषय में पूरे पंडित और प्रवीण होने चाहिए। जिन जिन देशों में उनको भेजा जाये, वहां वे सेमिनार और कांफ़रेंसिज बुलायें और हमारी इन नीतियों और आदर्शों का प्रचार करें।

इस समय ऐसा न होने के कारण हमारी यह मिनिस्ट्री फ़ेल होती दिखाई दे रही है। मैं फ़ारेन मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें, क्योंकि जो बात हमारी फ़ारेन पालिसी को जिन्दा रख सकती है, वह यह है कि हमारी न्यूट्रलिज्म एक डायनामिक न्यूट्रलिज्म होनी चाहिए, स्लीपिंग न्यूट्रलिज्म नहीं।

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) :** सभा-पति महोदय, मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि डी० एम० के० के नेता, श्री मनोहरन, ने चाऊ-एन-लाई के ब्यूज का उल्लेख करते हुए उनको एनडार्स किया है। मैं श्री मनोहरन से कहना चाहती हूँ—चूँकि वह हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी में कहना चाहता हूँ :

It was the strength of India, when the Chinese attacked India—It was the inferiority complex, the fear that India was creating friends in this part of the world and among the non-aligned nations, and the jealousy against Nehru's Personality that was reflected in the world and the development of our country—that made China attack us. To say that India is a third-rate power is absolutely false, and I think he should with-

draw that word. I felt ashamed when he said that, because it is not becoming of any Indian citizen to talk in the tone of Chou En-lai. Sir, our policy has proved successful. History has shown that walls have started cracking.

आज की इस चर्चा में सबसे प्रमुख विषय बंगला देश का ही हो सकता है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। पाकिस्तानी शासकों ने बंगला देश की निहत्थी जनता पर जो अत्याचार किये हैं, मानवता के इतिहास में बंबंरता के ऐसे घोर उदाहरण शायद ही मिल सकते हों।

बंगला देश की घटनाओं ने पाकिस्तान के दो राष्ट्रों वाले सिद्धान्त को पूरी तरह झुठला दिया है और अब यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि धर्म के आधार पर राष्ट्र नहीं बन सकते और राष्ट्रीयता नहीं पनप सकती।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आज की दशा में इस मामले में भारत को जो ठोस कदम उठाने हैं, उन्हें उठाने में सरकार देर न करेगी। अभी तक देर हो चुकी है।

खेद इस बात पर होता है कि मानवता पर कलंक लगाने वाले इन अत्याचारों के बावजूद पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से हथियारों की सहायता लगातार मिलती जा रही है। यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को दिये जाने वाले हथियार भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान को और किसी देश से लड़ना ही नहीं है। एक तरफ़ हमें आश्वासन मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ पाकिस्तान को हथियार। यह एक अजीब पहली लगती है और भारत के प्रति अमरीका के अस्नेहपूर्ण व्यवहार और रवैये का प्रमाण है।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने कल राज्य सभा में अमरीका के इस अमैत्रीपूर्ण रवैये के बारे में भारत सरकार की नाराजगी को स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

इस चर्चा में डा० किंसागर की चीन की विजिट और निक्सन की होने वाली पिलग्रिमेज टु पीकिंग का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अमरीका की विदेश नीति सदा ही विचित्र रही है और उसने एशियायी राष्ट्रों की आकांक्षाओं की बार-बार उपेक्षा और अवहेलना की है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अमरीका अब चीन से भी दोस्ती करके ऐशियायी मार्केट को हस्तगत करना चाहता है। अगर पाकिस्तान को लगातार हथियार भेजने में उसका हेतु इस इलाके में सैनिक संतुलन कायम रखना है, तो इसमें उसे सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। पाकिस्तान को जो भी सहायता दी जाती है, वह अन्त में चीन की ही ताकत और असर को बढ़ाती है। पाकिस्तान किसी भी दशा में चीन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है और न ही वह कभी चीन के प्रतिद्वन्दी के रूप में तैयार किया जा सकता है। अमरीका की इस नीति का सारा लाम अन्त में चीन ही को मिलने वाला है।

मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगी कि चीन को मजबूत बनाने और एशिया में जनतंत्र का नाश करने में सहायक होने की इस अमरीकी नीति के विरुद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आवाज उठाने, और उस नीति में परिवर्तन लाने, के लिए अमरीका को मजबूर करने में आवश्यक सभी कदम उठायेँ। मैं इसको न केवल भारत के हित में बल्कि विश्व-शान्ति और जनतंत्र के हित में भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक मानती हूँ।

पाकिस्तान से यदि किसी देश की हानि होती है, तो केवल भारत की, क्योंकि भारत को कमजोर करना ही पाकिस्तान के अस्तित्व का एकमात्र उद्देश्य है। ऐसी दशा में अमरीका की यह नई नीति भारत के प्रतिकूल पड़ेगी, यह निस्सन्देह है। कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि इस नीति से शायद रूस और चीन के बीच विरोध बढ़ेगा और यही अमरीका का हेतु भी है। लेकिन यह हेतु कभी पूरा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इस इलाके से वैसे भी रूस का अधिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है। घाटा तो अन्त में अमरीका का ही

होगा और उसे मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी। यही नहीं, बल्कि चीन और रूस के बीच जो खाई है, वह एक नौबत पर पाटी भी जा सकती है। अन्त में चल कर इस इलाके में जनतंत्र का ही सफ़ाया हो जायेगा और सारे विश्व को इसका फल भोगना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगी कि भारत और अन्य शान्तिप्रिय देशों को अमरीका की इस खतरनाक नीति को छुड़वाने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

17 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

समापति महोदय, मैं बंगला देश के बारे में अब कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। और वक्त नहीं है नहीं तो मैं वाजपेयी जी ने जो हमारी विदेश नीति के बारे में कहा है उसके बारे में कुछ बताती। बंगला देश के संदर्भ में ही मैं बोलूंगी। आज के पेपर्स में मैंने देखा याह्या खां ने जंग की बात की है। ऐसे याह्या खां हजारों इतिहास में आए और गए। अंत में बंगला देश स्वतंत्र होकर रहेगा। बंगला देश जरूर आजाद होगा और बंगला देश की जनता की आशाएँ पूरी होंगी।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. The external affairs is the field in which we can project the image of our country abroad and it is this field that requires the maximum of skill on our part.

I want to refer to some specific problems that have lost attention so far. When the Chinese aggression took place, the newspapers in Tokyo were handicapped for certain reasons. I met some of my Japanese friends and they told me that though Japanese were sympathetic to Indian point of view, yet they could not reflect the Indian point of view properly for one reason and the reason was that there was a dearth of people who knew Japanese language in our own Embassy. So, what happened was that the news as reflected from China was published

[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]

earlier in Tokyo press and, even though the Japanese were sympathetic to us, they were not able to project our point of view. I think, for a sound foreign policy and for a sound projection of the image of our country abroad, we have to lay stress on the learning of foreign languages in our country. This is a point that I referred to in my speech on the Demands of the Ministry of Education also. But, unfortunately, there was no reply from the Minister concerned.

Now, if you read *Meinkampf*, Hitler's biography and war stories from other countries, you will find that the maximum emphasis is laid on the teaching of foreign languages and the teaching of geography. I am also aware of the fact that in U. S. A. today there are richest centres for teaching and learning of Chinese language and the text-books that we use in Delhi University and at Shantiniketan are printed, neither in Peking nor in Hong Kong but they are printed and made available to us through the agencies of the United States. So, if America can do this, and if other countries can do this, for us, I think, it is also incumbent on our part to do that and we will be helping our country to the maximum if we try to encourage the teaching and learning of foreign languages in our country. When Hitler talked of war, he always kept the map of the world before him, and geography was a thing that was taught with great stress. Due importance was given to the teaching of geography because one could understand the countries around. But, unfortunately, in our country, geography is not being given the attention that it deserves. For any kind of understanding by our diplomats in foreign country and also for the people of our country to understand that, we have to lay due stress on these two aspects, namely, that the men in our Embassies are proficient in the languages of the countries concerned, as are spoken and as are written there and also the men who are in our Foreign Affairs Ministry here are proficient in those foreign language. I am specially interested in referring to the school for foreign languages which is here in Delhi. I was reading through the Report of the Ministry of Education and in that Report it was stated the results of that school were not good. If the grounding in foreign languages is not sound and deep I cannot understand

the fun of learning about China through the English press because when there is a *Peoples' Daily* published from Peking I find there is world of difference about the Chinese events in the Chinese press and as we read them through the American or the British press. Unless we have our own men and read the Chinese mind till that moment we will not be doing justice to our country.

We have to do one thing more, that is, our Missions in the foreign countries should reflect our way of life. To our great discouragement and embarrassment the people who man these Missions they represent India but most of them are persons who are unable to understand either our own culture or our own philosophy. So, the people of those countries find a little difference between the Europeans living there and our own men living there. I visited some of the countries and found that the people with whom I talked are ignorant of what India represents and stands for. I visited the exhibition in Nepal which was organised in connection with the birthday celebrations of the King of Nepal I was surprised to find that our stall did not reflect the rich culture of India. When I visited the Chinese stall I found they were able to depict that part of Chinese development which attracts the world attention to the maximum. So, I would like to say that our persons working in the Missions abroad should reflect not only the true culture but that aspect of our development which catches the attention of the people most. So, I would submit unless we are having sound grounding in these languages and also in our own philosophy and culture and the men there represent these aspects the world will not know what it deserves to know and wants to know.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the demands of the External Affairs Ministry not because that I am a Member of the Party which represents the Government but on merits. The policy of External Affairs Ministry has stood the test of time. During our freedom struggle we were inspired by two ideologies—one agitation for the rule of law and democracy and the other that there should be a socialistic type of democracy. Naturally, after the attainment of freedom in this country we could not be wholly aligned either to America or British democracy nor could we

wholly align to Soviet Russia. So, we adopted a Constitution based on socialistic principles consistent with the concept of personal liberty. The foreign policy of a particular country is a resultant force of the home policy as conditioned by the events in the foreign countries.

If we judge the foreign policy of the Indian Government from this point of view we find that it has justified its existence from the time we attained independence. It has been criticised time and again that the foreign policy of this country is wrong because it will not align to America or does not align to Britain. I submit this view is wrong because when there was a conflict between Pakistan and India on the issue of Kashmir it was Soviet Russia that vetoed every move of these imperialistic powers against India. Therefore it has stood the test of time.

Now, we are time and again defaming and denigrating the home policy as well as the foreign policy initiated and sponsored by the Congress Government from its inception. But I want to make it clear at the outset though everybody is trying to praise Pakistan yet Pakistan is an adventurous country from its very start. It entered the SEATO and the CENTO. It took advantage of foreign military aid from Britain and America. It also took aid from Soviet Russia. But what do we find? When it started an adventurous war against India in 1965, military aid was denied to us from every country. But since our home production was so strong and since the foundation of our secular state were so strong that we could defeat Pakistan in battle, not because we were aided or assisted by any foreign country. We did our best.

We find that we have adopted a Constitution which is based on secularism. Pakistan in spite of the aid and support of all the countries in the world, belonging to the Communist group, the Socialist group and the imperialist group, is failing on its home front. Why is there trouble in East Bengal? It is because it has not been able to function properly, because it could not meet the aspirations and needs of its own people. Therefore there is a crisis in East Pakistan.

Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I would only like to say that the whole

heat has been generated in this House because of the millions of refugees who are coming from East Bengal to our country. What could have been our attitude? Could we have denied entry to those millions of refugees who were our own kith and kin till the other day?

Recognition has been pleaded very passionately by different Members of this House. My submission is that mere recognition of the Bangla Desh would not have cut any ice or solved the problem. According to their logic, the problem could be solved only if the Indian Army marches into the land of Bangla Desh and liberate the people and put an end to genocide. But the question is: Should war be declared? Is war such a cheap phenomenon or remedy in international complications? My submission is that the External Affairs Minister should not be forced time and again to say on the floor of the House as to what is being done on behalf of the Government and what contribution and assistance is being given by this country. Let us exercise restraint. Let us be sober on this matter and we should have full confidence in the Government in what it does.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, I have heard with great attention the contribution that has been made by hon. Members in the present debate. Although at the present moment there are some very vital and immediate problems, about which our attention has to be concentrated, it is a healthy sign that besides these immediate problems some general problems about the world situation, the problems of peace and war, of disarmament, nuclear bomb and the question of space and several other matters of General importance to the international community have been highlighted and comments have been offered on those important aspects of international life. I am also conscious of the fact that a very large number of hon. Members of this House have participated in this debate and as many as 34 members have already spoken. Much as I would have liked to reply to all the points that have been raised, it may be appreciated that it is not possible to do so. I will, however, endeavour to say something about some of these important points and will not try to answer each and every point that has been raised. I would, at this stage, assure the hon.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Members that what they have said will be very carefully examined in the Ministry and by me. We will go into the suggestions that have been made and we will examine with the greatest care the observations and the opinions that have been expressed by the hon. Members on the floor of the House.

Before I come to the current matters of interest, first of all, I would like to say something about some matters which have been raised in the course of the debate, particularly in relation to our neighbours and our general policy about them and about our success in establishing friendly relations with our neighbours. Although some comments have been made, and some of them not well-informed, I would like to say that our relations with our neighbours, excepting two, are friendly and close and there is a great deal of understanding and goodwill between India and our immediate neighbours. Our relations with Burma, Nepal, Ceylon and Afganistan, which are our immediate neighbours besides Pakistan and China, our relations with these four of our neighbours have been traditionally friendly and there is a great deal of understanding, goodwill and friendship between India and these neighbours. We may not always agree with their policies and they may not always agree with our policies and this is not uncommon. But basic friendship and understanding does exist between us and I would appeal to the hon. Members not to lose sight of this. This we have been able to achieve by pursuing consistently a policy of befriending our neighbours.

With our neighbour Burma our relations have been extremely friendly and close. There has been co-operation in several fields. As a result of an agreement arrived at between India and Burma about the demarcation of the boundary, more than 700 miles of this boundary has already been demarcated and work is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. I would also like to remind the hon. Members that in several other fields also there is close cooperation and there is complete exchange of information about several matters in which we are vitally interested and the Government of Burma is also vitally interested; particularly, in their northern part and in our north east-

ern part there is very useful exchange of information between our two governments.

With Ceylon we have friendship and it is good that we were able to resolve a matter which had been outstanding between us and Ceylon at the time when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, a satisfactory solution of that problem and agreement between the two countries which had been initiated at one time by my hon. friend, who has now become a bitter critic, namely, Shri C. C. Desai, when he was our High Commissioner there. I am glad the agreement has been arrived at because that is one matter which stood in the way of close relations between India and Ceylon in economic field and several other fields and now that is out of the way.

And I have no doubt that when this agreement is implemented--and both Governments have expressed their determination to implement this agreement--the relations will become even more close. We have very good economic relations with Ceylon and we will continue to co-operate to our mutual benefit in the economic field, and in the technical and cultural fields and this is a development which should receive the blessing of the House.

With Nepal we have very close relations and we have participated in the development effort of Nepal in a very significant manner. Apart from the amount that we have spent in the development effort of Nepal in helping them to build their infra-structure, in helping Nepal to open up their road system and in helping them to establish several projects of benefit to the people of Nepal, this is a record of which any country can rightly be proud of. We cannot always be quite happy that some critics in Nepa might have to offer uncomplimentary remarks about certain aspects of our policy from time to time. But we should not be deflected from pursuit of this policy, which is based on our interest and which is in the mutual interest of both India and Nepal. The treaty of trade and transit has been a subject matter of some difference of opinion between the two countries, but I would like to remind this hon. House that although the treaty had expired several months ago, we took special care to ensure that all the essential supplies from

India reach Nepal so that the people of Nepal may not suffer and I have also every reason to believe that this treaty before long will be finalised. Already there has been consultation between the appropriate organization in Nepal and our Ministry of Foreign Trade and I would also like to recall that Government leaders in Nepal have made statements saying that they are anxious to conclude this treaty in a manner satisfactory to both countries and I have every reason to hope that before long this treaty will be concluded.

With Afghanistan, we have traditional friendship. Afghanistan has got its own problems, problems of trade and transit, being a land-locked country and the logistics and means of communications are such that it has to depend to a very large extent upon Pakistan for movement of most of their goods into Afghanistan and also out of Afghanistan. Notwithstanding that dependence upon Pakistan, our relations with Afghanistan have always been very friendly and very close and I myself visited Afghanistan some months ago and I was greatly impressed by the goodwill expressed by the Government leaders of Afghanistan to the people and Government of India and this is the basis upon which there has been a great deal of not only understanding but co-operation in several fields, educational, cultural and economic and our efforts to still further strengthen these relations will continue unabated. With regard to other countries. . .

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Has any of these four countries made any statement with regard to the problems of our refugees from Bangla Desh? Has any of these four countries made any such statement?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I would like to say that although our relations with these four countries which are our neighbours have been good, unfortunately, our relations with our two other neighbours, Pakistan and China, have been uneven, have been either hostile at times or indifferent or tense; and therefore, we have to live with this situation.

I would like however to clarify that this is not of our seeking and if we find that our relations with two of these neighbours on the west, east and north have been of this nature, we have to see the background.

The hostility that Pakistan has always entertained is the result of the basis upon which India was partitioned. And, subsequently, Pakistan was fed by several outside powers in the belief that it is in Pakistan's interest to continue the policy of confrontation, and Pakistan, in this respect, had been receiving a great deal of encouragement, not only moral and political, but substantial help, in the sense of economic aid, military aid and all manner of support even for causes which appear to be on the face of it, absolutely unjust. We have therefore to frame our attitude and our policy, knowing this background. In relation to China, this matter has been explained on several occasions and I do not want to go over the entire history. But, even before the Chinese attack in 1962, their attitude was taking a certain shape which smacked of hostility and friction against India.

It is in this background that we have to see as to whether the policy that we have been pursuing in relation to our neighbours,—both those who are friendly as well as those who, for not fault of ours, are not friendly to us, but are actually hostile to us—is the correct policy to be pursued, placed as we are, in this situation.

A great deal of effort has been put in by several hon. Members in order to show that our policy of non-alignment, the policy that we have pursued so far, has not yielded results. I had, however, been very careful and attentive to find out if any alternative was suggested by any hon. Member to the policy of non-alignment that we had been pursuing.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Silence.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I don't think that silence is Mr. Piloo Mody's weakness.

So, what could be the alternative of the policy of non-alignment? Can it be a policy of aligning ourselves with any of the power blocs? Obviously no one has suggested this and no one can, in any seriousness, suggest this.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Independent, nationalist policy. . .



**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Independent, nationalist policy is precisely the policy of non-alignment and it is that policy that we have been pursuing so far.

I agree with those hon. Members who have said that this policy of non-alignment means that we decide ourselves what our attitude should be in any particular situation, not that others take steps or take actions as a result of which we ourselves find that we have also to adopt a particular policy or oppose a particular policy. If we have been out of these pacts, if we have not subscribed to any of these defence pacts, if we have not aligned ourselves with any of the power blocs, it has been with a view to ensure our independence of action, our independence of approach and our independence of action in any given situation.

I was amazed when some hon. Members—I would not name them, because sometimes if we mention names, the people concerned feel too much excited—propounded a strange theory that if we get any arms from any country then we become aligned with that country. That is a proposition which is very dangerous and that is a proposition which we can never accept and we should never accept. I have said on more than one occasion that where our own national interests are involved, where our own security is involved, when we stand in need of any military equipment of a sophisticated nature or of a type which we do not manufacture in our country, I shall have no hesitation in getting that equipment or that material from any source whatsoever, and I do not see why there should be any objection to that.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** How is Pakistan different?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I quite agree, if the hon. Minister means me.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Shri Pilloo Mody thinks that he has put a very bright question, namely 'How is Pakistan different?'

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I do not expect a bright answer.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I know that the reply will be as dull as the query. Pakistan is a member of defence pacts, and, therefore, to say that they are getting arms from

those countries with whom they are allies and are members of defence pacts, is entirely a different situation as compared to the situation of a non-aligned country like India getting arms from any source whatsoever. To suggest that we can be deflected in the pursuit of our independent policy merely because we acquire arms from one source or the other is a wrong idea, and I think that those hon. Members who made that suggestion are playing into the hands of these who want to malign India by saying that because India is getting arms from a particular source, therefore, they are aligned to that country. That is a great error and pitfall, and I would warn hon. Members not to fall into that.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** But we have to be sure that we do not allow our nationalist policy to be coloured by them.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** We have pursued this policy; we will continue to pursue that policy because that is the best policy that is in our interests, and I have no hesitation in saying that we will pursue it and we will get help and equipment from whatever source it may be available. I have no inhibitions whatsoever in that respect, and I do not see why we should not have confidence in our own country to see that merely getting help from any other country does not in any way compromise our position. That is not a correct attitude, and I would request the hon. Members not to be obsessed with that idea.

Besides these neighbours, I shall come to our immediate neighbours a little later. But before I do that, I would like to say that there are other matters of importance to the world community such as the questions of war and peace, questions of disarmament, questions not only of the remnants of colonialism in whatever form they exist but of ending the apartheid and racist regimes in South Africa or in Rhodesia etc. These are matters on which we have always lent our full support in all forums; whether it be the conference of nonaligned countries, whether it be the United Nations in its various organs or committees or bilaterally in the forum of the Commonwealth, we have steadfastly adhered to the pursuit of the policy where our opposition to colonialism in any form has been clear, forthright and unequivocal. We have steadfastly stood for helping freedom fighters engaged in the task of freeing themselves from

colonial clutches of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique; also our sympathy and support has always been for those who are fighting against the apartheid regime in S. Africa and the racist regime in Rhodesia. Our preoccupation with our problems does not mean that we can adopt an attitude of isolation from this contribution we must make in the affairs of the world. We have always pursued a policy where we have made our position absolutely clear and have used all our influence in order to further those causes and the causes of those who are suffering.

At this stage, I would also like to say that it was farthest from me to say anything which might have the effect of denigrating the UN organisations or the international community or the various organs in which we function. That was not my object, but we must be realistic in this respect. It is a hard reality that these UN organisations are political bodies where governments of countries are represented. I am also conscious of the fact that the UN did a great deal of admirable work in focussing world attention on problems of colonialism and several other matters, and it was mainly on account of the pressure built up in UN organs that the colonial powers found it difficult to hold on to their colonial empires, and progressively country after country became free and independent. But we must also keep this in mind that the UN being a body in which governments are represented, for getting support for any particular proposition which we want any particular UN organisation or group to adopt, we must first have sufficient support in the capitals of the countries represented in the appropriate UN body. It is with this object in view that we have been mobilising support in various capitals and also through their representatives in UN headquarters at New York, at the UN organisations' headquarters in Geneva, also here in Delhi by having contacts with the representatives of the countries concerned; also sometimes, even by special missions, not always of Ministers, but of experts, sometimes of professors, lawyers and other knowledgeable people, to convince those governments of the correctness and justice of our case.

We have already raised the question of Bangla Dosh in Ecosoc and depending on the response we get, and also depending on

whether it will serve our purpose and interest, we will certainly raise it in the other appropriate organisations of the UN,—provided we are assured of sufficient support for any formulation or proposition we expect that particular organ of the UN to adopt.

The question of recognition of certain countries has been again raised by several hon. Members, recognition of GDR, DRVN, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Viet Nam etc. I am afraid I have nothing to add to what I said the other day when a non-official Resolution precisely in relation to this was debated on the Floor of the House. This matter was discussed here and I made my observations and clarified Government's stand as best as I could. I would like to say that this is not a matter one year old, this is a matter which has been with us for so many years, and several hon. Members opposite have themselves been very intimately connected even with the policy making in relation to all these matters. In between nothing has happened which requires a sudden reversal of that. Having said that, I have also made the position clear that this is a matter in which we are not opposed to recognition, but let the time for this come. (*Interruption*) The time has not come. This is the difference of opinion.

Several hon. Members have made suggestions that we should take some step to normalise our relations with China. Several hon. Members have expressed this desire. Some have even suggested that some concrete action should be taken. I would like to say a few words about this matter.

Some hon. Members have suggested that we should de-fuse our relations with China. I entirely agree that we should not only de-fuse but try to normalise relations with China.

AN HON. MEMBER: De-freeze.

SHRISWARAN SINGH: The expression used was de-fuse, also de-freeze, both.

However, normalisation does not depend upon one party alone. There has to be a mutual normalisation. If and when the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing and ready to take concrete steps towards normalisation, we shall be

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equally ready and willing to do so. It must, however, be clearly understood that normalisation can take place only on the basis of mutual respect for each other's integrity and sovereignty and on the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. We welcome the change in the style of China's diplomacy which has been in evidence of late and we hope that it will also lead to a change in substance.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** They say you do not smile back then they smile.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Mr. Mishra can grin back if he likes, but a smile or a grin will not help.

Something has been said and quite rightly about the new development that has taken place according to which it has been announced that President Nixon will visit Peking. President Nixon's Adviser, Dr. Kissinger, has already visited Peking in a secret, clandestine manner. I have made some comments already on this development when I was replying to the debate on the non-official Resolution about recognition.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** We want the official version.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** That version was official although it was made when a non-official resolution was being discussed.

I should like to make some comments on the Sino-American process of detente. In this connection I should like to recall that I have already made a statement on 16th July. While we welcome the reapproachment between Peking and Washington, we cannot look upon it with equanimity if it means the domination of the two powers over this region or a tacit agreement between them to this effect. We maintain the right of each and every country and people to decide their own destiny without any interference from outside.

This applies as much to Bangla Desh as to Vietnam or the Palastine problem. We shall not allow any other country or combination of countries to dominate us or to interfere in our internal affairs. We shall to

our maximum ability help other countries to maintain their freedom from outside domination, and their sovereignty. We have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but this does not mean that we shall look on as silent spectators if third countries come and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, particularly our neighbours as our own national interest could be adversely affected.

I sincerely hope that any Sino-American detente will not be at the expense of other countries, particularly in this region. However, we cannot at present totally rule out such a possibility. It can have repercussions on the situation in this sub-continent as well as in this region. We have therefore for some time been considering ways and means of preventing such a situation from arising and meeting it if it should arise.

In this we are not alone and there are other countries, both big and small, who may be more perturbed than we are. We are in touch with the countries concerned and shall see to it that any Sino-American detente does not affect us or the other countries in this region adversely. . . (Interruptions)

Several observations have been made about the motives that may have been the main spring for the development of the Sino-American detente. Several points have been suggested that one party may be motivated by this aspect and the other country by another motive. Whatever may be the motives this is a very important and very significant development. We shall have to watch very carefully the effects of this and we shall have to take every possible step to safeguard our own interests.

I know that several countries have already given their reactions. Some of them have been critical of these. Some have expressed their fears. But there is no doubt that in the months to come this will be the most important event of the year and a great of thought will have to be given to the after-effects of this and how it unfolds itself. We need not rush to any conclusion straight away. We have to be careful and watchful and take adequate steps both political and otherwise in the international field and inside our own country to safeguard our interests.

Several hon. Members have made a reference to the Press report of an interview given by President Yahya Khan. I should like to remind the hon. Members that the report in this case is from Mr. Maxwell who put forward the theory of India's war in relation to the Sino-Indian conflict. It is the same reporter. (Interruption)

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):** He predicated collapse of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government in the mid-term elections.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** It is very difficult to make any comment upon a press report of that nature, but there are some points in that statement which require notice. I would like to take this opportunity to state Government's viewpoint with regard to some of the matters which have been highlighted in the press report and the statement attributed to President Yahya Khan.

President Yahya Khan is reported to have said that if India made any attempt to seize any part of East Pakistan, he would declare war and Pakistan would not be alone. Pakistan has been trying for sometime to mislead the world into thinking that Pakistan's problem is with India and not with the people of Bangla Desh. It is the military regime's own action, the brutalities committed by the Pakistan army in Bangla Desh, that have landed Pakistan in a morass in East Bengal, and it is only a settlement with the elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh which will enable it to extricate itself from this morass. So long as Pakistan does not recognise this, the activities of the Mukti Fauj are bound to continue and increase. If the Mukti Fauj succeeds in liberating the territory in Bangla Desh, and Pakistan uses it as a pretext for an attack on us, then I must make it clear that we are ready to defend ourselves.

President Yahya Khan talks about his willingness to meet our Prime Minister in response to efforts of mediation. That is also mentioned in that statement. I would like to make it clear that this is not a problem between India and Pakistan, and if any mediation is required, it should be between President Yahya Khan and the people of Bangla Desh. The people of Bangla Desh have in an unequivocal manner demonstrated their faith in the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur

Rahman and the Awami League by winning as many as 167 out of 169 seats. So, those friends of Pakistan who want to do any mediation would be well-advised to carry on their mediation efforts between the military regime, that is, President Yahya Khan, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the leaders of the Awami League. There is no use in diverting the attention of the world by saying or by suggesting that there should be mediation between President Yahya Khan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This is a fight which is going on between the people of Bangla Desh and the military rulers. (Interruption)

I would like to say very categorically that these efforts to divert the attention of the international community and to project this liberation fight that is being carried on in a relentless manner by the freedom-fighters—this we have to scotch; and we have made it absolutely clear to all important countries that this is a matter between the Awami League—between Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—and the military rulers, and any attempt to divert the attention of the international community by projecting this as an Indo-Pakistan dispute is something which is totally unacceptable to us.

I would like to say something about the report that has come out about Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The report says that there is a proposal to try Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—

**SHRI AMRIT NAHTA:** In camera; that makes it horrible still.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Whether it is *in camera* or open is immaterial. Even if he should be tried as it is—as mentioned in some reports—by a military court in which they say he may have a lawyer but not a foreigner as a lawyer—all this shows, if any proof was required, that there is no judicial system of the type with which we are familiar. Any trial of that nature will be a farce. It is not a legalistic matter or a matter in which we should devote so much time to these procedural matters, whether it is *in camera* or not. It is obviously a political matter in which we have taken a consistent stand that the military regime having embarked on these atrocious activities against the unarmed people of Bangladesh, they have to reverse that trend, stop military action and have discussions with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

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and the Awami League. That is what we have been implying when we have talked of giving up military means and trying to find a political settlement, which means a settlement acceptable to the people of Bangladesh, acceptable to the Awami League and to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, who is the undisputed leader of the Awami League and the people of Bangladesh. Any attempt, therefore, to take any action against Sheikh Mujibur Rehman will be a follow-up action on the statement that President Yahya Khan made on 28th June, which has paved the way completely for the emergence of an independent Bangladesh. Any further action of this type will be a mad action, which will result only in making the freedom-fighters more determined in the pursuit and realisation of their objective, namely, freedom for Bangladesh and for the people of Bangladesh. So, we would like to warn that any action taken against Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, who is the elected leader of the people of Bangladesh and any continuation of these atrocities and any steps taken to pursue this mad policy and continued military action against unarmed people—this is something which will make the freedom-fighters even more determined and if I may say so, it is the determination and the effectiveness of these freedom fighters which appear to have rattled President Yahya Khan and he is now trying to find excuses by saying that if any area is liberated, then he would declare war. It is obvious that now that he feels the pressure of the activities of the freedom fighters, he has tried to divert the attention of the international community in another direction.

Our attitude has been made clear from time to time. This Parliament has unanimously adopted a resolution pledging sympathy and support and we are pursuing that resolution in the best possible manner, and we are doing everything possible to lend support to the freedom fighters.

Some hon. members have made remarks against me. I am grateful first of all to Mr. C. C. Desai for making this suggestion. He himself has been the distinguished Ambassador of our country to two of our neighbouring countries, Ceylon and Pakistan. It is interesting that a great deal of wisdom dawns on many people in civil or military service when

they retire from service and they offer all types of easy prescriptions and easy solutions. I would not like to enter into any argument with him. I am grateful to the other hon. members who have said kind words about me, which perhaps at any rate according to Mr. C. C. Desai, I do not deserve. I think his shift from the Swantantra to the Congress(o) is not responsible for this type of allergy against the members of the ruling party. I had hoped he would shed some of his old allergy but he has apparently carried it to his new party. He apparently appears to have been more infected by it. I am happy, however, to be re-assured by the leader of the opposition group that this could be Shri Desai's personal opinion and not of the group to which he belongs. But, be that as it may, I would like to assure him that I am a spokesman of the government and we are discussing this matter in depth, all the time and this is the unanimous decision of the government and we review the position from time to time.

18 hrs.

I have the highest respect for Professor Hiren Mukerjee. But I cannot help remarking that somehow or other he has developed a feeling which is totally unjustified. He says I have some allergy to this problem of Bangladesh. If I have any allergy, it is my firm commitment to implement the directive that has been given to government by this august House, of sympathy and support, and it is that policy that we are steadfastly pursuing. I would request Professor Hiren Mukerjee to be a little more kind and not to read some thing which does not exist. We know each other for a long time and I feel more pained when I find that he is not satisfied with the functioning, either of the foreign office or of me personally. I may be at fault. I am responsible to all of you and I will admit when I am at fault. But so far as the foreign office and our missions abroad are concerned, I would like to assure you that they know fully well the implications of this issue. Let us not forget that this is a matter which is very vital for us, which is vital for our existence and for our survival. Therefore, we have to take major steps, we have to exercise all the wisdom but still in a relentless manner pursue our objective. The objective being to extend sympathy and support to the democratic

forces facing the attack of military rulers against the will of the people of Bangladesh expressed in such overwhelming manner by returning Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and the Awami League and giving him such massive support. Unless an administration and government which is controlled by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and the Awami League is installed there, I do not see any hope of these refugees going back, because it is not by statements alone that any confidence can be instilled into the minds of these refugees to enable them to return to their homes and hearths. There is no substitute for experience and the experience that they have had before they fled for their lives is an experience which cannot be wished away merely because somebody is making a statement that these refugees are welcome and they can return. What was the effect of the statement that President Yahya Khan made? After that 3½ million more refugees crossed into Indian territory. So, this is the response to the statement made by President Yahya Khan. Therefore, their confidence cannot be restored by statements or assurances by the UN people. It is very strange that they think that if they merely establish camps these refugees can be induced to go into those camps. That again is not likely to happen. Therefore, they will not go unless the root cause is tackled, unless the basic problem is solved, and the basic problem is the fight between the people and the democratic forces on one side and the military regime on the other. In this we are committed to support the freedom fighters and that is the objective that we have to realise.

Sir, there are some minor matters which have been raised but I have no intention of speaking on them. Already ten minutes have passed six and if there are any points which I have not been able to touch upon I may be excused. As I have already said I will go into all of them and my Ministry will go through all of them and we will benefit from them.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of Cut Motions have been moved. Unless any

Member wants any Cut Motions to be put separately I will put all of them together.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negated.*

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, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of External affairs."

*The Motion was adopted*

*[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]*

#### DEMAND NO. 11—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,99,92,000 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, 1972, in respect of 'External Affairs.' "

#### DEMAND NO. 12—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,91,000 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, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.' "

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July, 21, 1971/Asadha 30, 1893 (Saka).*