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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 19, 1971/Asadha 28,  
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Self-Sufficiency in Petroleum and  
Petroleum Products

\*1202. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of petroleum and petroleum products being imported ;

(b) the time by which self-sufficiency will be achieved ;

(c) whether the petroleum companies other than the Indian Oil are supplying imported oil or partly imported and partly Indian Oil ; and

(d) if so, the percentage of Indian Oil therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The quantities of crude oil and petroleum products imported during 1970 were :

	Quantity in '000 tonnes	%age of imports to total sales
Petroleum crude	11,665	63.2%
Petroleum products	970	5.2%

Thus during 1970 for petroleum products, the indigenous production accounted for 94.8% of the total sales. However, for crude oil the self-sufficiency achieved was only to the extent of 36.8%. For products,

the extent of self-sufficiency is generally expected to vary between 86 to 90% until the commissioning of the proposed refinery in the North-West region by about 1976. For crude oil, it is not possible to make any reliable projections at this stage.

(c) The 5 coastal refineries, namely, Burmah Shell, Esso, Caltex, Cochin and Madras are entirely using imported crude oil. Refineries situated inland, i.e., Digboi, Barauni, Gauhati and Gujarat process crude oil produced in the country.

(d) In 1970, 6.8 million tonnes of crude oil were produced in the country and 11.67 million tonnes were imported. The indigenous production of crude oil is about 35% of the total consumption.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister I feel that Government is facing difficulties in deep drilling in off-shore areas and also inland. May I know what are the difficulties that are to be removed in order to have self-sufficiency and more production each year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : There is no particular difficulty with regard to the inland drilling because we have got enough number of rigs deliveries now and as far as possible we are trying to do the job ourselves but as far as off-shore drilling is concerned the technical know-how not very much known to us and that is why we had to give the drilling part of it initially to the American contractor and the jack-up platform is being imported.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In regard to the datas that were collected by Standard Vacuum Company in Damodar Valley areas why the case has not been examined and drilling taken up as early as possible ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as drilling is concerned that depends upon the priorities that we give based on the datas available and from that point of view already on

the basis of the geological and geophysical work done the drilling is being carried on in many parts of the country at the moment and, therefore, the drilling in Damodar Valley would depend at what priority they put it.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Which are the products in which we have surplus production and which are the products that we are in deficit? Is the Government making any effort to readjust the product-mix in the refineries so as to have the balance production of all the products?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Even for the private sector refineries, Government has acquired the right to fix the product-mix according to the requirements of the country. At present we are importing aviation gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil and lubricants. But the total overall percentage, as has been pointed out in the main body of the answer, of the petroleum products import is only 5.2 per cent.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am happy that the country is moving towards self-sufficiency. I would like to know the truth about the news item which appeared the day before in a Delhi daily, *The Patriot*, that Government was contemplating taking over of certain foreign oil companies.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I have already explained this position during the debate on the Grants that as far as taking over of the companies is concerned, there are various alternatives which are being examined by Government at present and unless the examination is complete and we come to certain conclusions, it may not be desirable to say at this stage as to what particular line of action will be taken.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am not concerned with the procedure they adopt. It is in their mind? Do they accept it in principle?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has already given the reply.

### गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में घ्रायुष कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

\* 1203. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को इस आशय का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में घ्रायुष कारखाना लगाने की अनुमति दी जाये ;

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

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। औद्योगिक नीति प्रस्ताव 1956, के अन्तर्गत हथियार एवं गोले बारूद का निर्माण केन्द्रीय सरकार के एकाधिकार में है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मन्त्री जी ने जो बतलाया है उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद। यह खुशी की बात है कि निजी उद्योगपतियों को यह काम नहीं दिया जाने वाला है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज में कुछ काम निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को देने की वजह से काम की कमी हो जाती है? अगर यह बात सच है तो इस तरह की नीति पर सरकार क्यों चल रही है और इसको बन्द करने के बारे में वह क्या सोच रही है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर जब बहस हुई थी उस समय मैं ने इस प्रश्न को साफ किया था कि यह धारणा ठीक नहीं है कि जो काम हमने मजबूरन थोड़ा बहुत बाहर वालों को दिया है उसके कारण हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज के काम में कोई कमी

हुई है। ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि उल्टे हमारे काम में ज्यादा वृद्धि हो उसके लिए हमने छोटी-मोटी चीजें जिनका कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं है जोकि निजी क्षेत्र में बन सकती हैं और बनती हैं उनको देने से हम फायदा ही उठाते हैं, कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है और न इससे हमारी आईनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज की उत्पादन क्षमता में कोई कमी ही आती है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या यह बात सच है कि शरणाथियों के लिए जो टेंट बनाये जा रहे हैं वह सारे के सारे बाइर से घ्रा रहे हैं जबकि उनको बनाने की क्षमता हमारे देश की फैक्ट्रीज में है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने आमिंटस के बारे में पूछा है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं दूसरी बात पूछ रहा हूँ। क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोई एक्सप्लोजिव फैक्ट्री बन रही है और क्या यह भी सच है कि उसमें निजी उद्योगपतियों को भी काम दिया जाने वाला है ? अगर यह सच है तो ऐसा क्यों ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने तो क्लियर जवाब दे दिया है। और आप पूछ रहे हैं क्या यह भी सच है, यह भी सच है।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैं समझता हूँ आपने टेंट्स से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न को इजाजत नहीं दी है।

उनकी दूसरी बात का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि यह बात सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक एक्सप्लोजिव फैक्ट्री बन रही है लेकिन यह गलत है कि उसमें किसी तरह का काम प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों को दिया जा रहा है। थोड़े बहुत सिविल वर्क्स जो साधारण तोर पर ठेकेदारों से कराये जाते हैं, वैसे बात चलना है बाकी पूरी फैक्ट्री हमारे आईनेन्स फैक्ट्री बनने स्वयं ही बना रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER :** A supplementary question should not give information and then ask, is it true ? You should ask a direct question.

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** Though armament factories in private sector should not be allowed to manufacture arms and ammunition, should there be any objection if some components which go into the arms and ammunition are allowed to be manufactured by some private firms which have high degree of efficiency ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** There is no objection. Wherever necessary, we do give out various components. But the ultimate manufacture of ammunition and armaments is done only by the ordinance factories and the public sector undertakings and not by private parties.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** I want to know whether the Government has received any offers from private parties to manufacture any armaments and, if so, which are the private parties.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As far as my knowledge goes, we have received no such offer.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह सही है कि अभी हाल में टंक-तोड़क गोले बनाने के लिए फरीदाबाद की साइकल पाइप फैक्ट्री नाम की फैक्ट्री को आर्डर दिया गया है, जिस पर कई केस चल रहे हैं ? उसने एक नये नाम से एक फैक्ट्री खोली है और सरकार उसको दो करोड़ रुपये का आर्डर देने जा रही है। उस फैक्ट्री के पास न कोई मशीनरी है, न मजदूर है और उसकी पूंजी सिर्फ 200 रुपये है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल इससे कंस पंदा होता है ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसां गर सरकारी कारखाने को टंक-तोड़क गोले आदि किसी तरह के हथियार बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि इस तरह का आदेश दिया

गया है। मन्त्री महोदय खंडन करें। यह प्रश्न तो बड़ा संगत है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर पार्टी के लीडर कहते हैं, तो वह संगत होना ही चाहिए।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री जगन्नाथ राव, के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने साफ किया है कि काम्पोनेंट्स इत्यादि हम बाहर बालों को बनाने देते हैं, परन्तु जहाँ तक शैल या एन्टी-टेक प्रिनेड या बम का प्रश्न है, वह केवल हम लोग ही बनाते हैं, किन्नी प्राइवेट पार्टी को नहीं बनाने देते हैं। यदि हमको बहुत आवश्यकता पड़े, या हम समय पर बनाने में समर्थ न हों, तो हम एम्प्टी आदि ज़रूर बाहर के लोगों में बनवा सकते हैं। लेकिन उसको बारूद, एक्सप्लोसिव, से भरना और उसको पूरा बनाना हमारा काम है। उसके विभिन्न भाग हम बाहर से बनवा सकते हैं। इस बारे में हम आवश्यकता और परिस्थिति के अनुसार निर्णय करते हैं।

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि सरकार उस कम्पनी को आर्डर देने जा रही है, जिसके पास न कोई मशीनरी है और जिसने न कोई पूंजी लगाई है और जिसको शुरू करने वाली कम्पनी पर कई केस चल रहे हैं।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** इस तरह के बहुत से प्रस्ताव आते रहते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य किस प्रस्ताव की बात कर रहे हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य मुझे सूचना दें, तो मैं उनको जवाब दे दूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री कछवाय में कौन बारूद भरता है ?

**कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक विकास के लिए नेपाल को दी गई सहायता**

● 1206. श्री भूलचन्द ढागा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत

सरकार ने नेपाल को आर्थिक विकास के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) क्या भारत ने वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त नेपाल को तकनीकी सहायता भी दी है और यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The total amount of aid provided by the Government of India from the beginning of 1951 to the 31st March, 1971 is Rs. 81.52 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. India has provided technical assistance to Nepal to the extent of Rs. 2.04 crores so far.

**श्री भूलचन्द ढागा :** भारत की ओर से नेपाल को 83 करोड़ रुपये सहायता के रूप में दिये जा चुके हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि हमारे देश से जो शिक्षा-शास्त्री या प्रोफेसर या टेकनीशन नेपाल जाते हैं, वहाँ उनको कभी भी हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट का पद, या कोई और ऊँचा पद, नहीं दिया गया है, जबकि दूसरे देशों के लोगों को वे पद दिए जाते हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** नेपाल से जिस किस्म की मांग आती है, हम उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। खास तौर से जब वहाँ से टेकनिकल हैंड्स भेजने के लिए कहा जाता है, तो हम भेजते हैं। मेरे लिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि उनको किस किस्म का काम या पोजीशन दी जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें, तो मैं इस बारे में इनफॉर्मेशन दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री भूलचन्द ढागा :** मेरा सवाल यह था कि नेपाल को भारत की ओर से 83 करोड़ रुपये सहायता के रूप में दिये जाने के बाद भी हमारे जो प्रोफेसर वहाँ जाते हैं, उनको कभी

भी हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट नहीं बनाया जाता है, जिस पर उन लोगों ने रिजेन्टमेंट शो किया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसका इस सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं है। आप ने पूछा है कि नेपाल को कितनी मदद दी गई है। उसका जवाब दे दिया गया है। अगर आप प्रोफेसज़ वगैरह के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा :** मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि चीन और नेपाल के बीच में काटन के बारे में नया समझौता होने जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन नेपाल को अपना मित्र बना कर उसको हिन्दुस्तान से अलग कर रहा है, तो क्या सरकार का इरादा कोलम्बो प्लान और आर्थिक सहायता के कार्यक्रम में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है।

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** यह तो हमें मालूम है कि चीन और नेपाल के बीच में काफी अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं, लेकिन उसके मानी ये नहीं हैं कि उस का कोई प्रभाव हमारे और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों पर पड़ रहा है। नेपाल के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं, दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात हैं। जो कुछ सहायता नेपाल हम से मांगता है, यदि हम वह दे सकते हैं और देना उचित समझते हैं, तो देते हैं। हमको मालूम हुआ है कि चाइना की एक सरवे टीम तराई के एरिया में काटन के सरवे के लिए जा रही है। इसके बारे में हमने पूरी सूचना अपनी एम्बेसी की मार्फत मंगवाई है। उसके जाने के बाद हम इस बारे में कुछ कह सकेंगे।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** भारत की ओर से नेपाल को उसके विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहयोग दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह सच है कि यहां के प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने

नेपाल में उद्योगों की स्थापना की है, लेकिन उनके बारे में नेपाल कोई अच्छी राय नहीं रखता है, क्योंकि उनकी परफार्मेंस बहुत प्रश्न है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** इस बारे में मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें, तो मैं मालूम करके बता सकता हूँ।

**श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि नेपाल के चीन के साथ, और भारत के साथ भी, अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ चिन्तित हैं कि नेपाल भारत के मुकाबले में चीन के साथ ज्यादा सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर रहा है और भारत का बहुत सा माल नेपाल होकर चीन जा रहा है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** हमें मालूम है कि चीन के साथ नेपाल के सम्बन्ध हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में चिन्ता का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

#### Expansion of Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur

\*1207. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur is functioning at its maximum installed capacity and there is acute demand/requirement for its further expansion ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to expand it during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Production in the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur was 91% of the installed capacity during the year 1969-70 and 85% during 1970-71. A scheme for increasing production by "debottlenecking" has been posed to the World Bank for financial assistance and is currently under discussion with them.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970 में 6.8 हज़ार मैट्रिक टन की हानि होने के क्या कारण थे ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : क्या माननीय सदस्य स्टाक की कमी के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?—जहां तक गोरखपुर का ताल्लुक है, उसमें 1967-68 और 1968-69 में तो स्टाक में कोई कमी नहीं थी। 1969-70 में वहां कोई साढ़े आठ लाख रुपये का माल स्टाक में कम बताया गया है और इस साल भी करीब 4,514 टन की स्टाक में कमी बताई गई है, जिसकी टोटल लागत 25.5 लाख रुपये के करीब है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंडि : गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने का जब निर्माण हुआ उस समय यह विचार था कि इसके निर्माण में पूर्वांचल के लोगों की भर्ती अधिक संख्या में होगी। परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ। क्या अब जब कारखाने का विस्तार होगा उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल भाग के लोगों की संख्या पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा अथवा नहीं ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : ग्रन्थस महोदय, जहां तक भर्ती का ताल्लुक है होम मिनिस्ट्री के सर्कुलर के मुताबिक भर्ती करने के लिये सब फटिलाइजर फँक्टीज और कोरपोरेशन को पहले भी लिखा गया था, फिर से उनको इसकी याद-दास्त दिलाई गई कि इस सर्कुलर के अनुसार क्लास 3 और 4 के सब ऐजप्लाईज स्थानीय होने चाहिये। बाकी आल इंडिया सेलेक्शन पोस्ट्स जो हैं उनका सेलेक्शन आल इण्डिया मरिट पर होता है। यदि होम मिनिस्ट्री के उस सर्कुलर का पालन नहीं हुआ है तो माननीय सदस्य मुझे जानकारी देंगे तो मैं उस सम्बन्ध में छानबीन करूंगा और ग्राइन्दा भर्ती के संबंध में इसको सक्ती से पालन करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

श्री माधुराम अहिरवार : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि गृह मन्त्रालय को इस बात के लिए लिखा गया है कि फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के

जितने कारखाने हैं उनमें क्लास 3 और 4 के ऐजप्लाईज स्थानीय होने चाहियें। तो क्या यह भारत के पूरे पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स के लिए लागू है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : गृह मन्त्रालय को नहीं लिखा गया बल्कि गृह मन्त्रालय के आदेश के मुताबिक सब फँक्टीज को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि इन का पूरी तौर पर पालन किया जाय।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या मंत्री जी रोशनी डालेंगे कि जैसे 35 लाख रु० की कमी गोरखपुर फँक्टी के स्टाक में हुई, इस तरह से और भी फँक्टीज हैं जिन के स्टाक में पिछले दो, तीन सालों में कमी हुई है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : ट्रीम्बे में 1967-68 में साढ़े पांच लाख की कमी हुई, 1968-69 में 3 लाख 64 हजार की और 1969-70 में 46 लाख की।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : स्पीकर साहब अभी-अभी इन्होंने यहां ऐडमिट किया है कि कमी हुई है तो इस कमी की आप ने किस पर जिम्मेदारी डाली है ? या राइट आफ कर दिया ?

ग्रन्थस महोदय : आप ने सूचना मांगी थी, वहस नहीं मांगी। क्वेश्चन आवर में तो सूचना होती है।

#### Proposals for Revision of Pay Scales of Defence Services Personnel

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\*1208. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals made by the Chief of the Army Staff for the revision of pay scales and better service conditions of Army personnel have also been proposed by the Chiefs of the Naval and the Air Staff ;

(b) if so, whether they have also expressed adverse service conditions under which they have to work ;

(c) whether uniformity of pay scales have been suggested by the Services Chiefs ; and

(d) if so, how far the suggested service conditions have been agreed to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) An Expert Cell comprising three senior Service experts from the three Services, coordinated and scrutinised the proposals submitted by the Services Headquarters after considering the reports made by the various Commands of Army, Navy and Air Force. The Expert Cell examined them under the guidance and direction of the Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff and Chief of the Air Staff and jointly evolved proposals for revision of pay scales for consideration by the Pay Commission.

No suggestion regarding service conditions has been made.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) In suggesting the pay scales the need to have the maximum possible uniformity in the pay scales in the three Services have been kept in view.

(d) The proposals regarding pay scales etc. have been submitted to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission will be taking these proposals into account while formulating their recommendations.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : मन्त्री महोदय के खंड (बी)के उत्तर के संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि जो लोग फौज में काम करते हैं उन्हीं लोगों की सर्विस कंडीशन खराब हैं, और इसके विषय में कोई मेमोरेन्डम मिनिस्ट्री में या आर्मी के बड़े अफसरों को पहुँचा है और उस पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। तो उसके बारे में कोई गौर करने की बात है उनकी सर्विस कंडीशन्स को इमप्रूव करने के लिए ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो हमारी रक्षा सेनाओं में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनके जो काम करने के तरीके हैं और जिन विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उन्हें काम करना पड़ता है वे

हम सब जानते हैं कि बड़ी कठिन हैं और उन्हे कोई सामान्य परिस्थितियों में काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलता। कभी कभी अधिक ऊँचाई पर जा कर और जंगलों में काम करना पड़ता है जहाँ पर सड़कें भी नहीं रहतीं। उनके जीवन को दिन रात खतरा बना रहता है। ऐसे अस्त्र-सस्त्र लेकर चलते हैं जिनसे खतरा रहता है। ये सब बातें हमें मालूम हैं और इस तरह से हम उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए या उनको ठीक से रखने के लिए जो भी उपाय कर सकते हैं करते रहते हैं।

तो जैता मैंने कहा वेतन आयोग इन चीजों के बीच में नहीं जाएगा। इन के लिए तो जो सर्विस हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं वही देख कर जो कुछ वह कर सकते हैं उनकी दशाओं को सुधारने के लिए वही करंगे। और यह तो बहुत सी चीजों पर निर्भर करता है कि किस तरह काम उनको समय-समय पर करना पड़ता है। तो ये जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं ये पे कमीशन को मालूम है, उन के सामने पेश की गई है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है। इस की सूचना तो वित्त मंत्रालय के पास होगी। फिर भी पिछले पे कमीशनों ने जिस तरह काम किया उसको देखा जाय तो जिस दिन से कमीशन ने काम शुरू किया है उस दिन से दो, सवा दो साल लग सकते हैं। फिर भी इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a press news issued by the Pay Commission that a report might be submitted in the year 1972, and if so, in which month it is going to be submitted or whether it is going to take more time ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the armed personnel and



other personnel including some of the civilians in Defence have demanded a second instalment of interim relief in case the Pay Commission's report is not submitted within six months and if so, whether the reaction of his Ministry has been conveyed to the Finance Minister ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As far as I know, there is no intention on the part of the Government to award any second interim relief to any class of Central Government employees.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** He is talking like an ex-Finance Minister.

**श्री बी० पी० मौय्य :** पाकिस्तान जिसकी नीति भारत के प्रति क्रोध और घृणा की रही है, उसके फौजी लोगों को, खासतौर से घल सेना के सिपाहियों को अच्छा वेतन और ज्यादा अच्छा कपड़ा तथा खाना मिलता है। क्या यह बात रक्षा मन्त्री जी की जानकारी में है ? अगर हाँ, तो इन विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या भारतीय सेना के लोगों को वही तमाम मुविधायें देंगे ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** यह कहना गलत है कि पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों को अच्छा मिलता है खाना, कपड़ा.....

**श्री बी० पी० मौय्य :** तनस्वाह आप से ज्यादा है।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैं यह बात नहीं मानता। हमारे फौजी संतुष्ट हैं और उनकी देख भाल हम अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। यह बात भ्रमण है कि जो उनकी अच्छी स्थिति है उसको और अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश करें। और उसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

**सिन्दरी उर्बरक कारखाने का बन्द होना**

●1209. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :** क्या पंद्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिन्दरी उर्बरक कारखाना गत

सितम्बर में बन्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कारखाना घाटे में चल रहा था तथा उसे एक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी को बेच देने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) Sindri unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India was not closed. The Bihar State Superphosphate Factory, an undertaking of the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation, stopped production in September, 1970.

(b) The factory has been incurring losses since 196-69. Government of Bihar have reported that there is no proposal to sell the factory to a private company and that measures to restart production are under consideration.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि सिन्दरी में राजकीय क्षेत्र में एक तरफ कारखाना खुला और साथ-साथ बिहार सरकार ने भी कारखाना खोला। इस कारण दोनों कारखानों को पर्याप्त रूप में कच्चा माल उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ इसी कारण इन कारखानों को बन्द होने की स्थिति में आना पड़ा।

**पंद्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस कारखाने को बिहार सरकार ने जब से इस को लिया हर साल लौस होता रहा। इसकी वजह यह नहीं है कि उस को रा मंटोरियल नहीं मिलता रहा। और इसकी उन्होंने जांच भी करायी है, और फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को भी कहा है कि इस की जांच भी कर के दें कि किस तरह से इसको मुनाफे में चलाया जा सकता है। जो जांच की गई है उसमें उन्होंने कुछ तरमीनों मशीनों वगैरह में करने का सुझाव दिया है। उसके अनुसार बिहार सरकार कार्य-वाही करने जा रही है।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो जांच समिति बनाई गई है उसमें कौन-कौन लोग थे और वह पूरी रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : सिन्हा रीय, टेक्निकल डायरेक्टर, साइमन कार्बॉज एंड्वेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को इसकी टेक्नीकल जांच के लिए नियुक्त किया था और साथ ही फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन से भी उन्होंने यह दर्खास्त की थी कि वह भी इस की जांच करे। श्री सिन्हा राय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन ने कहा है कि इसके प्रारम्भ होने के बाद डेढ़ महीने तक उसका वकिंग देखने के बाद ठीक तौर से कहा जा सकेगा कि उसमें क्या त्रुटि करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन की सिन्दरी यूनिट में कोक ओवेन की बैटरी गिर गई है ? अगर गिर गई है तो उसकी वजह से कितने दिनों तक काम बन्द रहा है और फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को इसके कारण कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : मूल सवाल के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है कि यह बिहार सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले फटिलाइजर कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में है, सिन्दरी के बारे में नहीं है। यह जानकारी मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ। सिन्दरी कारखाना कभी बन्द हुआ ही नहीं।

श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिन्दरी कारखाने में जो निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है उसका कारण वहाँ बड़े पदाधिकारियों की कुव्वबस्था है या कुछ और है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : सिन्दरी में जो घाटा हो रहा है उसके कई बज्जहात हैं। उसमें एक वजह यह भी है कि जिप्सम की क्वालिटी अब कमजोर हो गई है। इस लिए कारखाने के माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए एक स्कीम है और माडर्नाइजेशन को करीब 95 करोड़ रुपया लगाकर पूरा किया जा रहा है ताकि उसमें एल० एस० एच० एस० का जो रेजिडुअल हो उस को काम में लेकर उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जा सके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब बिहार सरकार इस कारखाने को ठीक से चलाना चाहती है तब क्या उसने इस सिलसिले में आप से किसी प्रकार की मदद की मांग की है ? अगर की है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : बिहार सरकार ने हमसे किसी मदद की मांग नहीं की है। वह स्वयम् उसको चला रही है।

#### Indo-Burmese Boundary Treaty

\*1210. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drafting of Indo-Burmese boundary treaty will take three years more ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the composition of the two teams ;

(d) the total length of the boundary the marking of which has been completed ; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred so far by Government on the boundary teams ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Boundary Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma was signed on 10th March, 1967. The final boundary treaty will be signed after the physical demarcation on the ground as well as the connected work such as ground verification and map drawing is completed. Demarcation is proceeding according to schedule and at the present

rate of progress the boundary demarcation is expected to be completed by 1973-74.

(c) The composition of the Indian team for the field season 1971-72 is 193 persons including 10 Gazetted Officers. The composition of the Burmese team is determined by the Government of Burma according to the work during each field season. The Burmese team is more or less equivalent to that of the Indian team.

(d) 715 miles.

(e) The overall expenditure on the demarcation work is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,57,00,000. The expenditure is initially incurred by various concerned departments and later re-imbursed by the Ministry of External Affairs through book adjustments. So far a sum of Rs. 49,43,667.69 has been reimbursed to the various authorities. Other debits are still to be adjusted.

**श्री जी० बंकटस्वामी :** मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि बाउंड्री के डिमार्केशन के ऊपर कुल 1 करोड़ 57 लाख रुपया खर्च आयेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना ही रहेगा या इससे बढ़ेगा ? महोदय ने यह भी बतलाया है कि वह तीन-तीन साल के अन्दर प्रयात् 1973-74 तक इस काम को पूरा कर लेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम इतने समय में पूरा हो जायेगा या हमें आगे जायेगा ?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** पहले सवाल का जवाब यह है कि खर्च का जो अन्दाजा लगाया गया है उसमें बढ़ेगा या नहीं यह इस वक्त कहना कठिन है। लेकिन अब तक जिस हिसाब से खर्च हुआ है उसमें यह कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक वक्त का सम्बन्ध है, हम खयाल करने हैं कि यह काम वक्त के अन्दर खत्म हो जायेगा।

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** May I know if the tri-junction between China, Burma and India has been finally settled and has been agreed among the three parties ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** No, it has not yet been finally decided.

### Misuse of Ammunition Manufactured in Cossipore and Ichhapore Ordnance Factories in West Bengal

\*1215. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ammunitions made in Cossipore and Ichhapore Ordnance Factories of West Bengal are wrongly used by the Extremist forces on many occasions ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are taking more serious security measure in those Ordnance Factories ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c). Ammunition is not manufactured in any of the Ordnance Factories situated at Cossipore or Ichhapore in West Bengal. As such, reply to the Question is in the negative. However, in view of the general disturbed law and order situation in that area, security measures have been tightened.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** There are reports in the newspapers that from 19th April, 1972 till to-day arms have been stolen from the West Bengal defence factories, and on several occasions disturbances have occurred inside the factories. So, what are the specific security measures taken to deal with the problem of law and order, and to deal with persons entering into or getting out of the factories as it was in the past ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The hon. Member is right that there are disturbed conditions in these factories. We have taken steps to locate some armed units inside the factory premises to see that these pilferages do not take place and that people who are interested in coercion and at whose hands the workers face difficulties, do not succeed in their activities. We are in constant touch with the West Bengal Government to see that the situation improves. The hon. Member knows that the situation has been deteriorating for some time. It has been a rather bad situation, and it will take a little time. Anyhow, with the measures that we have already initiated, very soon we shall be able to get complete control of the situation.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Previously, political leaders outside the factories could get easy entrance. So, in view of the law and order situation, are political leaders and trade union leaders still getting entrance into the factories ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This is essentially matter of security measures, and if the securities are tightened and are good no unauthorised person can get entry inside the factory. If today unauthorised persons are getting in, this is because of lack of security measures, because of some deficiency in the security arrangement. These deficiencies we want to remove.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** May I know whether he is aware that the political leaders etc., who go inside the Cossipore and Ichhapore factories are the representatives of the Mazdoor unions recognised by the Government of India, and as such they should be at liberty to have any sort of negotiation with the management ? I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that they will not be debarred because of these allegations made against them.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I have stated that only unauthorised persons will be prevented from going in, not the authorised persons.

#### Apprising of Foreign Countries or Hijacking of Indian Plane

\*1216. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Times of India* of the 13th February, 1971, saying that Government of India failed to apprise foreign mission of hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane and that the Pakistan Government in the Middle-East countries expeditiously sent round a detailed note on the subject to various diplomatic Missions Press and the public ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The newspaper report in the *Times of India* is factually incorrect. The Government of India took immediate steps to apprise foreign missions in New Delhi as well as foreign Governments, including the Governments of the West Asian countries, of the facts relating to the hijacking incident. The incident was explained in detail in the perspective of Pakistan's continuous policy of confrontation bordering on hostility against India. Action in this regard was taken through normal diplomatic channels as well as by sending special missions consisting of senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs to explain all relevant facts.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** The hijacking of the Indian plane which flared up the recent hostility between Pakistan and India is a matter of great significance. Pakistan had the cheek to go to the Security Council over the stoppage of overflight which is a correct step taken by the Government of India consequent on the hijacking of the Indian plane. I should like to know what role India played in the Security Council on this question when Pakistan raised it there.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Pakistan has not gone to the Security Council, I think the hon. Member is referring the ICAO. They have made a complaint to ICAO saying that the stoppage of overflights is unjustified. We have given our reply and raised preliminary objections. These have to come up for arguments at some further date.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** What steps have the Government of India taken about compensation for the hijacked plane and to get the criminals from Pakistan, who are directly involved.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** We have reserved our right to ask for compensation and this matter is now before the ICAO.

श्री ठुकराम चन्द कछयाय : आप ने मांगा नहीं है मुद्रावजा ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दुनिया में कोई चीज मांगने से नहीं मिलती ।

भी हुकम चन्द कछबाय : तो लड़ के लीजिए।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : भयंकर, जब वक्त आएगा तो आप को बता दूँगे।

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Minister did not reply about the extradition of criminals.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have been asking Pakistan to hand over these prisoners to us. The hon. Member must no doubt be aware of the drill through which Pakistan went ; they constituted a commission of enquiry and that commission gave a report that this was all organised by India, although nobody in the world believed ; but this is the verdict of their commission of enquiry.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Has the Government tried to impress on ICAO and other international organisations that *prima facie* Pakistan has done something entirely dastardly and that India has a claim which has got to be pressed now with every strength at our disposal ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, Sir ; in fact the preliminary objection that we have lodged is that ICAO has no jurisdiction to go into this matter. We are in touch with the member countries of ICAO and are explaining our viewpoint energetically and forcefully.

#### Leases for Oil Exploration

\*1221. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have to secure leases for oil exploration and production from the State Governments or the Central Government ; and

(b) the number of leases secured and the number of leases put to commercial production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir ; the Central Government in respect of areas in its jurisdiction and from

State Governments in respect of areas in their jurisdiction.

(b) (i) At present the Commission has Petroleum Exploration Licences for 46 areas. Applications for grant of Petroleum Exploration Licences for 23 additional areas are under consideration of State Governments. Out of these 23 areas, State Governments have granted working permission in 4 areas.

(ii) The Commission has applied to the State Governments also for 17 Petroleum Mining Leases for undertaking production of oil/gas. Pending grant of formal mining leases, working areas permissions have been granted for all the 17 areas. Four areas have been fully developed and put on commercial production of oil/gas.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : How many of these leases granted have been worked by the Geological Survey and may I know if there are any results available ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As a matter of fact, the geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out simultaneously in about 18 areas. I do not have the break-up of all the regions where this work is being conducted. I would say that as far as the geological and geophysical surveys are concerned, they are being done on quite an extensive scale.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Central Government have any objection if the State Governments take up oil exploration and production ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a hypothetical question. We have not received any request from the State Governments. As a matter of policy, this has to be developed by the Centre.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Has the commercial production started in the Jammu area, on the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No, Sir ; there is no question of commercial production. Exploration and drilling are going on.

### Canteen Employees in Defence Establishments

\*1223. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canteen employees working under the Defence Establishments are not treated at par with Canteen Stores Department (India) employees, if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve their wages and working conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The role of the canteens under the Factories Act in different Defence Establishments in different from that of the Canteen Stores Department and so are the categories of employees under these organisations. The question of treating the employees of canteens on par with the employees of the Canteen Stores Department (India) does not, therefore, arise. However, the scales of pay of employees in different Defence canteens are generally higher than the scale of pay fixed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for corresponding categories.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that at the Industrial Council Meeting which was presided over by the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, it was unanimously resolved to treat the canteen employees as government employees and give them other benefits also, and, if so, the reason for not implementing that decision, which has taken twice.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, at present, I am not aware what decision was taken there, but I have indicated in my main reply the present situations, at present, canteen employees are not being treated as Government employees. They are just being treated as the canteen employees. That is the information I have. I would like to look into the point that the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since the industrial council meetings were presided

over by his predecessor, Shri L. N. Mishra, and Shri Thomas, may I know from the hon. Minister whether at the coming industrial council meeting to be presided over by Shri Shukla, he will consider this matter ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sure;.

### Spread of Filaria

\*1225. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Filaria is spreading fast in the country with its victims running into millions in spite of 16 years of national efforts to control filaria ;

(b) the reasons therefore and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to control this disease effectively ; and

(c) the programme undertaken along with its financial outlay so far and the proposed programme and its financial outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There is no evidence to indicate that filarial disease is spreading fast in the country. Surveys have been conducted by the State Governments and the Central Government to estimate the extent of population exposed to the risk of filarial infection and the extent of incidence of filarial disease. These show that at present the population at risk is 136 million of which about 8 million experience the disease from early to advanced stages.

(b) and (c). Filarial infection is caused by the culex mosquitoes which are usually prevalent in areas with poor environmental sanitation. Government started the National Filaria Central Programme in 1955 with a view to :-

- (i) determining extent of prevalence of filarial infection and disease ;
- (ii) initiating pilot studies in the methodology of control of filariasis ;

(iii) Evaluating the result of such studies for expanding the programme; and

(iv) training the State personnel in filariology.

The following steps have been taken for controlling filariasis :—

- (1) Recurrent anti-larval measures by use of mosquito larvicidal oil;
- (2) Spraying of residual insecticides on walls; and
- (3) Mass oral administration of diethyl carbanazine.

The programme has been included as a centrally sponsored scheme in the Fourth Plan. During the period from 1955 to 1968-69 an expenditure of 881.57 lakhs was incurred under the programme.

The Fourth Plan provision is Rs. 488 lakhs.

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय वतलायोगे—जब पहले 1955 से 1971 तक 881.57 लाख रुपये का खर्च था तो उसको घटाकर 488 लाख रुपया क्यों कर दिया गया, जबकि आप अभी बतलाते हैं कि 8 मिलियन के करीब बीमार हैं ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बोधित :** श्रीमन्, इसमें बीमार की बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने कदाचित इस विषय को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। फाइलेरिया का मौसिकटो जो काटता है, उसका तत्काल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। जब 15 हजार बार क्यूलेक्स का मच्छर काटे तब जा कर उसका प्रभाव होता है। मैंने एक्स-पर्ट्स से पूछा—अगर 14 हजार दफा काट चुके, तब क्या कोई असर होगा। उन्होंने बतलाया—नहीं। जब इसका प्रभाव होता है, तब एलिफेन्टाइटिस हो जाता है, फील-पांव हो जाता है या हार्डड्रोसिल बाहर से मालूम पड़ता है या बहुत दर्द पैर में होने लगता है, खून की कमी या जहर की वजह से, लेकिन यह भी बहुत एडवान्स्ड स्टेज में होता है।

जहां पर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम सही नहीं है, गन्दा पानी ज्यादा इकट्ठा रहता है या जहां गांव से शहर बन कर गन्दगी बढ़ रही है या सफाई ठीक नहीं होती है, उस हालत में यह बढ़ता है। क्यूलेक्स की विशेषता यह भी है कि अच्छे पानी में भी बढ़ सकता है, अगर एक दफा यह उस पानी में आ जाय।

यह सख्या जो माननीय सदस्य ने देखी है, यह बीमारों की संख्या नहीं है, उस एरिया की जनसंख्या को गिन लेते हैं और उसके आधार पर कहते हैं कि उस एरिया में यह खतरा है। उड़ीसा, यू० पी०, कोस्टल एरियाज, जैसे केरल में, बिहार में यह ज्यादा है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह हाथी-पैर की जो बीमारी है, यह पिछले कई वर्षों से चली आ रही है। दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और आप जो उपाय कर रहे हैं, उनमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीमारी को देखते हुए इसके महत्त्व को देखते हुए क्या आप कोई अधिक धनराशि इस पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? आप ने जितने उपाय अब तक किये हैं, उनमें कितने प्रतिशत सफलता आपको मिली है ?

**श्री उमाशंकर बोधित :** अभी हम परीक्षा की स्थिति में हैं, दुनिया में अभी तक इसके लिये कोई स्पेसिफिक दवा नहीं निकली है। मच्छर मारने का एक लारवमाइडल तेल होता है, जो सरकारी तेल कंपनियों से निकलता है, उसको पानी में डाल कर इसको रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं। एलिफेन्टाइटिस के लिए एक दफा इन्जेक्शन देने के बाद उसमें कमी होती है और आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। उसका इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है और फोर्थ प्लान में जरूरत हीगी तो और बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन मुख्य बात यह है कि इसका कोई सीधा रास्ता नहीं है, अभी पायलेट प्रोग्राम कर रहे हैं, सब कर रहे हैं, रिसर्च कर रहे हैं।

**Maintenance of contacts with Indian Missions abroad by External Publicity Division**

\*1226. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Division of External Publicity of his Ministry is maintaining regular daily contacts with Indian Missions abroad ;

(b) if so, the details of the process made use of by the Division and the nature of arrangements made by them to contact these Missions daily ; and

(c) the number of Missions that are maintaining such regular contacts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These contacts are maintained through teleprinters, telexes, wireless and cables.

(c) The number of Mission in daily contact by means of teleprinters is 61, by telex 10 ; by wireless 4 and by cable 26 ; Total 101.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : In spite of the steps taken by the government the general activities of the Indian Missions abroad are not up to the mark, especially in case of emergencies, as in the present case of the Bangladesh issue. Will the Minister take steps to stimulate the Indian Missions abroad to keep pace with the national emergencies ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Adequate steps have been taken to keep our missions abroad fully informed of the developments that take place at home. I agree with the hon. Member that the arrangements are not as fool-proof or as efficient as they should be. All efforts are being made by the Ministry to improve them.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the government consider recruiting fresh talented people to man these missions ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : That is always the endeavour of the

Ministry. We are also trying to get Information Officers to man our information posts abroad.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Very recently a documentary entitled *Refugees 1971* has been produced in our country, which is a very authentic documentary on the Bangladesh issue. I would like to know from the Minister whether that documentary, or similar documentaries have been sent to our External Publicity Divisions for mass campaign outside India ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of documentary films have been prepared on Bangladesh and they have been sent to the various missions abroad.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This is the only authentic documentary about Bangladesh issue.

**Survey by National Institute of Health Administration and Education of Patients in New Delhi**

\*1228. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Health Administration and Education carried out an opinion poll of patients in three different hospitals at New Delhi ;

(b) whether according to this survey, the patients complained against the poor food served, lack of communication to them regarding diagnosis by doctors etc. ;

(c) the other particulars regarding this opinion poll conducted by the Institute and whether the Institute has submitted its report to Government ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the measures adopted by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.



### Statement

Some patients felt that the food served to them, though nourishing, was monotonous and not very tasteful. Some complained of poor communication of diagnosis to them, but a large majority of patients were, according to the survey, satisfied with the medical attention and treatment provided by the hospital. The study has also highlighted that contrary to popular belief the patients were satisfied with the cleanliness of the wards and linen.

It is proposed to verify the findings and to suggest measures for improving the level of patient satisfaction in general hospitals in Delhi.

The report has not yet been officially submitted to Government.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीन अस्पताल कौन से हैं, जिनमें आपीनियन पोल की गई ?

MR. SPEAKER : Which are the three hospitals ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : These three hospitals were taken from different categories— one was a government hospital and two were private hospitals. These hospitals were selected in this way to make the study as objective as possible.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : क्या मन्त्री महोदय वतलायेंगे—इन प्राइवेट हास्पिटल्स की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं थी, दवाइयाँ और खना अच्छा नहीं मिलता था ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय कारपोरेशन के अस्पतालों का मुआयना करवाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : The survey has come out with some very good findings. For example, satisfaction has been expressed about certain specified things. 85 per cent satisfaction has been expressed with medical treatment and care, medical attention, doctors' behaviour, doctors' interest in cases, cleanliness etc. Patients staying for longer duration are more satisfied. However, some dissatisfaction was also expressed in some other areas. But the amount of dissatisfac-

tion was comparatively much less than the amount of satisfaction. For example, dissatisfaction was expressed about food, not in terms of the amount of nourishment but of taste. Similarly, some patients expressed dissatisfaction about communication of diagnosis to them. On the whole, this survey has come out with some analysis about satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the patients in the sample survey.

### Demolition of Jhuggi and Jhonpris in Delhi

\*1229. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was decided in a recent meeting attended by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, officers of Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal Committee and political leaders that Jhuggi and Jhonpris in Delhi shall not be demolished or removed till the time they are allotted some alternative accommodation and that they would be provided with water and electricity ;

(b) the other decisions taken at the said meeting ;

(c) whether water and electricity have since been provided to Jhuggi-Jhonpris ; and

(1) if not, when Government propose to provide this basic facility to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Various aspects of the question were discussed at such a meeting but no final decision was taken in the matter.

(c) Amenities like water and electricity are provided in colonies where Jhuggi and Jhonpri dwellers are given alternative sites.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट और आफिशल्स, सभी की आपने मीटिंग बुलाई थी और उसमें फैसला किया था कि झुग्गी-झोपड़ी अब तोड़ी नहीं जायेगी, एक सर्टन ग्रेट भी आपने बताई थी और हर एक झुग्गी झोपड़ी के एरिया में बिजली पानी का भी प्रबन्ध किया

जायेगा—यह निर्णय लिया था—लेकिन उसके बाद कितने भुग्गी भोपड़ी के एरिया में बिजली पानी दिया गया है ? मेरा तो खयाल है कि एक परसेन्ट भुग्गी भोपड़ी एरिया में भी पानी नहीं दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस के लिए आप क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं और क्या कभी-कभी आप उन एरियाज में जाने का कष्ट करेंगे तथा आप मीटिंग कब तक बुलायेंगे ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Sir, two things I might clarify. So far as my visits to Jhuggi Jhonpri colonies are concerned I might inform my friend that I am keeping up such visits. As regards the aspect about the amenities is concerned, the amenities are being given. There were certain difficulties of finance. As far as the third aspect of demolition is concerned our new policy orientation and thinking is we try to provide accommodation near-about their place of residence. Our attitude is one of great deal of sympathy and humanity.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Verdict of World Court against the Presence of South Africa in South-West Africa

\*1201. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Court at Hague has pronounced its verdict that South Africa's presence in South-West Africa is illegal and the territory should be handed over to the United Nations ;

(b) whether South Africa has rejected the verdict of the World Court in this respect ; and

(c) whether India has made any suggestions in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) In its Advisory Opinion of 21 June, 1971, the International Court of Justice was of opinion that the presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal,

(b) According to Press reports, the Government of South Africa has rejected the Advisory Opinion of the Court.

(c) India has suggested that the Security Council should now expedite action for implementing the decisions already taken by it to put an end to the continued illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia, and thereby facilitate the attainment of independence by the people of Namibia.

##### Production of Wheeled Tractors by Bharat Earth Movers Limited

\*1204. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Mover Limited has started production of a wheeled tractor under a Technical Collaboration Agreement with M/s. Radoje Dakic of Yugoslavia ;

(b) if so, the number of tractors proposed to be produced per annum ; and

(c) whether these tractors will be available to farmers in the open market ; and if so, at what price ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50 Nos per annum.

(c) This equipment is essentially intended for jobs such as earth moving, earth loading, or digging etc. being a large capacity machine (130 H.P.), it is not considered suitable for normal farming operations. However, the equipment can be bought from Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore. The price of the tractor, without attachments, at present is about Rs. 3,80,000/-.

##### Release of Indian Journalists Kidnapped by Pakistan Army

\*1205. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any fresh attempt for the release of Shri Dipak Banerjee and his colleague Shri Surajit, two journalists attached to Calcutta

*Amrita Bazar Patrika*, who had been kidnapped by Pakistani army ;

(b) whether Government have ascertained about their safety ; and

(c) whether Government have asked the International Journalists Association for exerting pressure on the Government of Pakistan for safety and release of these two kidnapped Indian journalists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Pakistan Government were reminded on the 1st June, 1971 for a reply to our note of 10th April protesting against the kidnapping of the two journalists and requesting their safe return to India. No reply has been received from the Government of Pakistan.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Merger of Burmah Oil Company with Continental Oil Company

\*1211. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure of talks on the merger of the Burmah Oil Company, London and the Continental Oil Company ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The B.O.C. had entered into negotiations with the Continental Oil Company of New York to combine their assets and operations into a new multi-national company. These negotiations have been terminated as the two Companies have not been able to develop a mutually acceptable basis for the combination.

#### Appointment of Family Planning Education Officers

\*1212. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to re-introduce appointment of

Family Planning Education Officers which has been stopped for the last many years ; and

(b) whether this scheme was abolished as it did not serve the purpose of family planning education ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There is no proposal to re-introduce the scheme which was terminated with effect from 31st March, 1969.

(b) With the expansion of the Family Planning Organisation the continuance of the scheme was considered unnecessary.

#### Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Enquiry Commission

\*1213. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Enquiry Commission was supplied with a dummy file instead of the real file containing the relevant records ; and

(b) if so, the responsibility fixed for the same and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The Hon'ble Member will appreciate that this is a subject before the Commission of Enquiry which is seized of it. The Commission however, was requested for information, and has informed Government that "the question as regards the true nature and character of the file originally produced by the IOC before the Commission is sub-judice."

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

#### Availability of Medical Facilities for Forces in Forward Areas

\*1214. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether medical facilities for the Forces stationed in the forward areas or on borders are not sufficient and in case of Emergency persons are removed to far off hospitals for treatment etc. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that adequate medical facilities, including all modern surgical equipment, are available in those areas ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). Adequate medical facilities with modern equipment, including surgical, are available in the hospitals located in forward and border areas for the Armed Forces personnel. Cases needing long term treatment are, however, removed to hospitals in the rear.

#### High Cost of Medical Treatment in Delhi

\*1217. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 21st June, 1971 under the caption "They trade in human misery" which speaks about the high cost of consultation and treatment by medical specialists in the Capital ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to take any steps to bring down the cost of medical treatment in the Capital ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is now law to control the fees charged by the specialists or private institutions in the country. The Government of India/Delhi Administration on their part are expanding the hospital facilities in the Capital. The Central Government Health Service Scheme also has been extended to members of the public in certain areas, to the pensioners as well as to the employees of many Semi-Government organisations/corporations. These expanded facilities do help to bring down the cost of medical treatment in the Capital.

#### Supply of Arms to Pakistan by USA

\*1218. **SHRI BISHWANATH HUNJUNWALA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since

received any reply from the Government of USA to their note where in the US-Government was urged upon to cancel shipment of arms to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply ; and

(c) the items of lethal arms in the shipping list and whether the Government of USA have given any assurance that further shipments of arms will not take place ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We have been informed by the US Government that the military equipment at present being supplied to Pakistan is under their April, 1967 policy which provides for supply of non-lethal equipment and spare parts for previously-supplied lethal end items. No assurances have been given by the US Government that further shipments of arms will not take place, in respect of licences issued before March 25, 1971.

#### Agreement on Nutrition Courses at National Institute of Nutrition at Hyderabad

\*1219. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Central Government, the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF to continue nutrition courses at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :** (a) At present, there is an Agreement between the W.H.O. and the Government of India to provide for technical and financial assistance to the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad upto the end of 1972. W.H.O. have now proposed bringing in UNICEF to provide for more financial assistance for equipment, supplies and financial grants. This Agreement is under examination. If it is approved, it will come into operation from 1971 retrospectively.

(b) The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, at present, offers two Courses of training, one a Certificate Course in Nutrition of 3 months duration and the other a Degree Course in M. Sc. (Applied Nutrition) of 9 months duration.

Under the proposed Agreement W.H.O. will provide one short-term consultant each year for the project period 1971, 1972 and 1974. In addition, they will provide an annual grant in aid of 12,000 dollars for the years 1971 to 1974 for procurement of apparatus, laboratory equipment, glasswares, chemicals as required by the Institute : One fellowship of 24 months duration for post-graduate training to the teaching staff of the Institute in 1971 and one 12 months Fellowship in 1973 and 1974. UNICEF, on their part, will provide equipment, supplies and financial grants for the period 1971-74 at an estimated value of 90,000 dollars including freight. The Government of India's commitment will be provision of office accommodation, secretarial assistance, transport at duty station and within the country (including residence to office and back) for international personnel ; part-time salary and allowances to the staff to be engaged in teaching work ; use of laboratory facilities hostel accommodation, maintenance and running expenses of equipment and vehicles.

#### Briefing of Foreign Embassies/Missions About the Events in Bangla Desh

\*1220. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only a few Embassies of Big Powers located in Delhi have been regularly briefed by his Ministry regarding events in Bangla Desh since their commencement ;

(b) whether other Embassies/Legations Consulates of smaller countries have to obtain the information regarding Bangla Desh from their own diplomatic sources or from the Press ;

(c) whether he is aware that this discriminatory attitude by his Ministry has been resented by many embassies ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Diplomatic Missions in New Delhi have been regularly briefed on the true nature of the Bangla Desh issue, and on the fact that an enduring solution can only come about when West Pakistan respects the expressed will of the people of East Bengal. Diplomatic Missions have also been briefed on the tensions set in train in India, and the burden cast upon us, by our accommodation of a continuing influx of refugees fleeing from the terror of the Pakistan Army. It has been pointed out that we hold the refugees temporarily in trust for the international community, and that the international community should bring about conditions to enable the refugees to return to their homes and hearths in honour and safety.

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

#### सल्का औषधियों तथा अन्य औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

\*1222. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे औषधियाँ, जिनके मूल्य सरकार ने 40 से 50 प्रतिशत तक कम कर दिये हैं, जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी सल्का औषधियों तथा पेट के द्रव और तपेदिक के इलाज की औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण मध्यम तथा निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार ने सभी को औषधियाँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं। प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार उन औषधियों, जिनके मूल्यों में काफी कमी हो गई है, का अभाव प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

(ख) प्रपुंज औषधियों के देशी उत्पादन की अधिक लागतों और सल्काडायजीन आदि

कुछ आयातित औषधियों के सी० आई० एफ० (लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा) मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण बहुत कम समय तक अंतर करने वाली सल्फा औषधियों के मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु लम्बे समय तक अंतर करने वाली कुछ सल्फा औषधियों के मूल्य में कमी हुई है। देश में उत्पादित मध्यवर्ती पदार्थों की अधिक लागत के कारण तपेदिक रोधी औषधियों के मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। पेट दंद के लिए बाजार में कई प्रकार की औषधियाँ हैं, उनमें से कुछ के दाम गिर गये हैं और कुछ औषधियों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। देशी उत्पादन की अधिक लागत इसका मुख्य कारण है। मध्यम एवं निचले वर्ग के लोगों में व्यापक असंतोष के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) उत्पादन बढ़ा कर तथा जहाँ तक आवश्यक हो प्रयुक्त औषधियों के आयात से बाजार में इन औषधियों की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं।

**Offer by Foreign Countries for Mediation  
Between India and Pakistan on  
Bangla Desh**

\*1224. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain foreign countries have offered to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Bangla Desh issue ; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Foreign Governments are aware that the real issue in Bangla Desh is that of getting the military rulers of Pakistan to respect the legitimate aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh. Thus, the settlement of the Bangla Desh issue is to be arrived at between the military rulers of Pakistan and the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh and the question of any mediation between India and Pakistan over this issue does not arise.

**Qualifications Prescribed for Appointment  
of Judge Advocate-Generals for  
Defence Services**

\*1227. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three services headquarters have appointed Judge Advocate-Generals ;

(b) if so, the legal qualifications prescribed for these appointments ;

(c) whether there is uniformity in the three Services Headquarters with regard to the category of officers to be selected for this post and the qualifications prescribed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). No legal qualifications have formally been laid down in the Army and Air Force for appointment of Judge Advocate Generals, but in actual practice only such officers as have qualified at Departmental Examinations conducted for the purpose are appointed on these posts. In the Navy, however, legal qualifications have been laid down under law vide Section 168(3) of the Navy Act 1957. At least 10 years experience of a judicial office or as Advocate in a High Court is required in the Navy. The Army Act and the Air Force Act were passed in 1950, while the Navy Act was passed in 1957. Comprehensive proposals for uniformity in several provisions in all the three Acts, including a uniform provision for qualifications of Judge Advocate Generals are under consideration.

**Effect of Venom of Cobras for Cancer  
and Arthritis**

\*1230. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether experiments conducted at the Cancer Research Institute in Bombay have proved that the venom of cobras can be effectively used to cure certain types of cancer and arthritis ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Research carried out by the

Cancer Research Institute Bombay has led to the separation from Cobra Venom of a pure constituent which can stop the growth of certain animal tumours. No experiments have been carried out on humans as yet. It has however been reported that crude venom given in dilute solutions can reduce pain in arthritis and cancer.

**Licensing of down-stream units of Gujarat Petroleum Chemical Complex**

† \*1069 SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the down-stream units of Gujarat Petroleum Chemical Complex which are licensed and fully cleared and also those down-stream units, which are not licensed and cleared ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay and the time by which those units, which have not been licensed and cleared, will be licensed and cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH).

(a) Production units each valued at above Rs. 1 crore already licensed are for the manufacture of Benzene, Toluene, Caprolactam, nylon textile filament yarn, nylon fibre and industrial cordage, maleic anhydride, ortho-xylene, para-xylene, mixed xylenes, DMT, Polyester staple fibres, polyester filament yarn, phthalic anhydride, ethylene, polymer grade propylene, commercial grade propylene, butadiene and synthetic detergents.

Approvals have also been granted for the manufacture of acrylonitrile, polybutadiene, polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene glycol, acrylic fibres, detergent alkylate, methyl methacrylate and toluene di-isocyanate.

A large number of units each valued at below Rs. 1 crore have also been licensed.

Applications for the manufacture of polyester film and further increase in production of other items such as nylon and polyester filament yarn and nylon tyre cord are under consideration of Government and approvals to some of these are expected to be issued shortly.

(b) It is expected that all the down-stream units will be cleared and implemented satisfactorily to utilise the intermediates produced.

**डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के लेखों की परीक्षा**

5166. श्री अश्वेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली को 1955-56, 1962-63, 196 -64 और 1964-65 में दिए गए अनुदानों को लेखा परीक्षा नहीं कराई थी ;

(ख) क्या ट्रस्ट द्वारा 1961-62 और 1962-63 में दिया गया ऋण अब तक वसूल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऋण लेने वालों के नाम और पते, दिये गए ऋण की राशि, वसूल किए गये ऋण की राशि तथा ऋण के वसूल करने की अन्तिम तिथि के व्योरे के साथ लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :**

(क) ग्राल इंडिया ब्लांड रिलीफ सोसायटी, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली जो उस समय इस अस्पताल को चला रही थी वर्ष 1954-55 से 1956-57 से सम्बन्धित लेखों का महालेखाकार केन्द्रीय राजस्व द्वारा लेखा—परीक्षा की गई। बताया गया है कि वर्ष 1962-63 से 1964-65 के दौरान डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट को दिये गए अनुदानों का उन्हीं कामों पर खर्च किया गया है जिनके लिए उन की मन्जूरी दी गई थी। संस्थान इन अनुदानों के बारे में चाटर्ड एकाउण्टेंट से प्रमाणित "उपयोगिता दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किये हैं और इन

दस्तावेजों के आधार पर लेखा—परीक्षक को उपयोगिता का प्रमाण पत्र जारी किये गये थे। अतः 1962-63 से 1964-65 के दौरान डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट को दिये गए अनुदानों के हिसाब किताब की सरकारी लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा जांच नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) 1961-62 के दौरान आल इंडिया ब्लाइंड रिलीफ सोसाइटी को 30,938.46 रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था जिसकी अभी तक वसूली नहीं हुई है। अन्य ऋणों तथा पेशगियों के बारे में व्योरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना मंगाई जा रही है। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उसे लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

**Show cause notice to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi**

5167. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices at New Delhi have been served with any show cause notice by the Vigilance Cell of the Delhi Development Authority for violating the Delhi Development Authority Act and Master Plan of Delhi for alleged "Misuse of the residential premises in Sundar Nagar as its office" ;

(b) which other Departments of Government under his Ministry have received similar quit notices in Delhi from this Authority ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that all such offices are shifted to commercial areas in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No other office under the Ministry of Industrial Development has been served with such notice.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has advised all the Government Departments/offices to hire/purchase commercial plots/flats in the commercial areas/District Centres.

**Decline in the production of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri.**

5168. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri has gone down during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has to import Penicillin from abroad due to fall in production ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) and (b) : Production figures of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri for the last three years are as follows :—

Items	Units	Production during		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Penicillin	MMU	55.78	60.34	58.27
Streptomycin	Kgs.	70253	83138	609.63
Vialling	Lakhs	406.19	522.19	519.84

Production in 1970-71 was lower than that of 1969-70 on account of the following :—

(i) Frequent power failures.

(ii) Machinery break-downs.

(iii) High percentage of rejections in the sodium penicillin.

(iv) Paucity of quality Soyabean Meal which is an important raw material for production of streptomycin.

(v) Problems relating to sterility of Sodium Penicillin in vialling operations.

(c) Due to over-all decline in the indigenous production by various units during 1970, it was decided to import some penicillin through the State Trading Corporation.



(d) The following steps are being taken to increase the production :—

- (i) Carrying out necessary modifications in the penicillin plant so as to bring down the percentage of rejections.
- (ii) Implementing a preventive maintenance programme and to effect necessary replacements so as to overcome frequent machinery break-downs.
- (iii) Importing good quality soyabean meal and getting the indigenous material processed according to the latest experiments to boost the production of streptomycin.
- (iv) Introducing various corrective measures including major modifications and stricter process control for bringing down the percentage of rejections in vialling operations.

#### Refinery in Kerala

5169. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any refinery is to be set up in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Shortage of Kerosene oil in Andhra Pradesh

5170. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of Kerosene oil in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) No such reports of shortage of kerosene in Andhra Pradesh have been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Exploration of Oil in Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi Rivers Basins

5171. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration of oil was undertaken in the Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi river basins ; and

(b) if so, when the exploration was done and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploration work in the Kaveri, Krishna and Godavari basins commenced in the 1958-59 and 1959-60 field seasons, respectively. The work is still in progress. In the Mahanadi basin, exploration work was first conducted in the 1958-59 and 1963-64 field seasons. Thereafter, the work was resumed in the 1965-66 field season and has been going on during each field season since then. In the Kaveri basin, the seismic surveys led to the discovery and delineation of structures in the Karaikal, Tiruthurai-pundi, Nagapattinam, Tirupundi, Madanam, Chidambaram, Salianglam, Pandanullur and Viranam Eri areas. Except for the structure in the Pandanullur area, which is currently under drilling and the structure in the Viranam Eri area which is yet to be drilled, all the structures have been tested by drilling. Although indications of the presence of oil in a well drilled on the Karaikal structure and of the presence of gas in the wells drilled on the Madanam and Chidambaram structures were obtained, these indications did not lead to the discovery of accumulation of oil gas of any commercial significance. No indications of the presence of oil or natural gas have been met with in any other of the 12 deep wells or 10 structural wells drilled so far.

In the Krishna-Godavari and Mahanadi basins, seismic surveys have not indicated

the presence of any favourable structures, so far. Therefore, drilling has not been undertaken in these basins yet.

**Supply of Drinking Water in Gautam Nagar Colony (New Delhi)**

5172. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of Gautam Nagar Colony, New Delhi have repeatedly made representations for the supply of drinking water in that colony, as the local water is not worth drinking ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has already prepared the estimates for providing water supply, sewerage and other amenities in this Colony.

**Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi**

5173. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 51 on the 17th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in the direction of enforcing the terms and conditions of the lease in accordance with the reply to part (e) of the aforesaid question ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The land in question has been surrendered by the All India Blind Relief Society by a registered deed. It has not yet been allotted to Dr. Bhagwan Dass Memorial Trust and, as such, it vests in the President of India.

The occupation of land by the Trust, without allotment, is unauthorised and

necessary action for the recovery of damages, etc., from them will be taken after the revalidation of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act.

**Indonesian Foreign Minister for the Presidentship of 1971 Session of U. N. General Assembly**

5174. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik is amongst the candidates for the Presidentship of the 1971 Session of the U. N. General Assembly ; and

(b) whether his candidature has been endorsed unanimously by the Asian Group at the U. N. which also includes India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURRENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

**Manufacture of T.V. Studio Equipment and Transmitting Equipment by Bharat Electronics Limited in Collaboration with a German Firm**

5175. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has decided to manufacture T. V. studio equipment and T. V. transmitting equipment ;

(b) whether this project is being undertaken in collaboration with a German firm ;

(c) if so, the name of the collaborating firm ; and

(d) the probable period when this project will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The technical collaboration for the T.V. Studio Equipment is with M/s. Fernseh, West Germany, while that for the manufacture of TV Transmitting Equipment is with M/s. Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

(d) Work on the project has already commenced and the production of these equipments is expected to start in 1972-73.

#### Proposal to Organise an International Conference on Bangla Desh

5176. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to organise an International Conference on Bangla Desh in which politicians, scholars and intellectuals would be invited ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Glycerine

5177. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of glycerine which is forcing manufacturers to cut down the production of tooth-paste, by 25 to 30 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to restore the normal supply of glycerine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIRSINGH) : (a) and (b). Due to fall in soap production, as also more use of low-grade oils and fatty matter during 1970 in the manufacture of soap and fatty acids, the production of glycerine dropped down from 11,000 tonnes in 1969 to 10,000 tonnes in 1970. This drop and the increasing demand

have created some shortage of the commodity. Some of the tooth paste manufacturers have also expressed difficulty in maintaining the production of tooth paste because of the non-availability in adequate quantities of glycerine.

(c) The import of glycerine is being allowed to actual users to meet the gap between their actual requirement and local supply.

#### Co-operative House Building Societies

5178. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted for Co-operative House Building Societies during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total amount allotted to Assam State Government for (a) Industrial and (b) lower-income group people for house-building during Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether any scheme has been submitted by Assam Government for co-operative house building societies in Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, what amount is allotted for that purpose in Assam Government's Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No specific amount has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Co-operative House Building Societies in respect of the social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing. Financial assistance etc. to the House Building Co-operatives under these schemes is sanctioned by the State Governments, who determine the amount of such assistance themselves subject to the overall plan ceiling for Housing in their Fourth Plan.

(b) The Plan does not specify scheme-wise amounts under Housing for any State. The Government of Assam have, however, proposed Rs. 17.00 lakhs and Rs. 47.00 lakhs for the implementation of Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme respectively during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) No such scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Works and Housing by the Government of Assam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Distribution Agencies for Namrup Fertilizers

5179. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of PETROTEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of distribution agencies for fertilizers of Namrup Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(b) the amount of commission given to such distributing agencies per tonne ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROTEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The names of distribution agencies are given below :

1. Agro Industries Corporation (Assam).
2. Messrs O'Neil and Company.
3. Messrs Indian Fertilizers.
4. Messrs Uimraj Chouth Mull.
5. Messrs RC Mitter and Company.
6. Messrs Ganesh Export and Transport.
7. Messrs Khaitan and Sons.
8. Messrs Assam Fertilizers.
9. Messrs Brahmaputra Fertilizers.
10. Messrs A. Talukdar and Company.
11. Messrs Ghosal Banerjee and Company.
12. Messrs Shaw Wallace and Company.
13. Messrs B. C. Paul and Company.
14. Messrs Macneil and Company.
15. Messrs R. N. Chatterjee and Company.
16. Messrs Jardine Henderson Ltd.
17. Messrs Associated Industries.
18. Messrs Beria Brothers.
19. Messrs Rallis India Ltd.
20. Messrs S. N. Nandy.
21. Messrs Senairam Dungarmull.
22. Messrs Ramkumar Sauchand Roy and Co.

23. Messrs Manure Supply Agency.

24. Messrs M. D. Agarwalla.

25. Messrs Steel Distributors.

26. Messrs Lachminarayan Tarachand.

27. Messrs Lalchand Mangalmull.

28. Messrs Hanuman Bux Sitaram.

29. Messrs Nirmal Mimtringha and Company.

30. Messrs Assam Agro-Chemical Industries.

(b) The Commissions given are as under :

Fertilizers	Commission
	Rs.
Ammonium Sulphate Urea for use in Agriculture	30.00 (per MT) ,,
Urea for use in Tea Gardens	60.00 ,,
	50.00 ,,

#### Setting up of an agency of unemployed educated youngmen cooperatives to sell kerosene oil and petrol

5180. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an agency of unemployed educated youngmen co-operatives to sell kerosene oil, petrol and fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). There is no such proposal. However, the Indian Oil Corporation has a scheme for giving dealerships for retail outlets, agencies for kerosene/LDO, and distributorships for Indane gas to unemployed graduates. Under this scheme priority is given to Cooperative Societies, whose membership consists of engineering graduates/diploma-holders in Engineering/ordinary graduates, where the anticipated income from the agency is likely to be at least Rs. 1,500/- per month. Under this scheme, notices are published in the press inviting applications from individuals or partnerships

or Cooperative Societies depending upon the estimated profits of the agency. A Selection Committee decides the suitability of the applicants in awarding dealerships on the basis of certain laid down criteria. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited also has a scheme in operation for training unemployed graduates in marketing techniques and giving them dealerships in fertilizers.

#### Exploratory drilling in Damodar Basin (West Bengal)

5182, SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the geological and geo-physics experts of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. have examined the data collected by Stanvac during their incomplete exploratory drilling in Damodar Basin of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the Indian and Soviet experts are quite optimistic in their fresh interpretation of old data collected by the American firm ; and

(c) whether Government are undertaking any fresh exploratory drilling in Galsi, Bolpur and Nabagram areas of Western West Bengal during the coming winter ?

#### THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). The review of the data collected by Stanvac under the Indo-Stanvac petroleum project in West Bengal, made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's geological & geophysical experts with assistance of Soviet experts attached to ONGC, had indicated that further exploration of this area would be desirable to assess its petroleum prospects.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Caprolactum Project at Baroda

5183. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Caprolactum Project to be set up at Baroda has started its functioning ;

(b) the loan granted to the Gujraat State Fertilizers Company to meet its financial requirements ;

(c) the annual capacity of Caprolactum Project and whether this project will run with any foreign collaboration or with Indian know-how ;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has also granted any loan for its project ; and

(e) if so, the amount of foreign exchange required for the purpose ?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) No sir.

(b) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. has already sanctioned a foreign exchange loan of Rs. 300 lakhs. The Gujarat Government has also granted a loan of Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) The capacity licenced is as under :—  
Caprolactum — 20,000 tonnes per annum

Cyclohexane  
(Bye-Product).— 4,000 tonnes per annum

The plant is being set up with the assistance of M/s. Inventa of Switzerland, and M/s. Technip of France. M/s. Inventa will supply process know-how and basic engineering design data, train Indian personnel overseas and assist during start-up. M/s. Technip will do the overseas engineering service, procure equipment from abroad and check the detailed engineering done in India.

(d) Please refer to the answer to (b).

(e) The total foreign exchange required for this project is estimated at Rs. 917 lakhs.

#### Modernisation of Sindri Fertilizer Project

5184. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether modernisation process of the Sindri Fertilizer Project is at its advance stage ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) how much additional fertilizer it will produce category-wise after modernisation ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) A feasibility report on the modernisation scheme of Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been received from the Fertilizer Corporation of India and is under consideration of Government.

(b) According to the feasibility report the project is to be completed within 42 months from the date on which Government approvals in regard to foreign exchange, DGTD clearance, etc. are given.

(c) The feasibility report envisages additional production of 1,70,000 tonnes of nitrogen on the completion of the Project. This will be in the form of 40,000 tonnes of additional ammonium sulphate and 3,79,000 tonnes of additional urea.

**Proposed visit of William Rogers, U. S. Secretary of State Re. supply of arms to Pakistan**

5185. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state : whether Government have received any formal communication from United States regarding the impending visit to India of the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, for explaining his country's attitude on the supplies of arms to Pakistan ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : No, Sir.**

**डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली**

5186. श्री अम्बेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के बारे में 17-11-69 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 146 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) में मांगी गई जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उपर्युक्त जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :**  
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से मांगी गई अपेक्षित सूचना की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस मामले को शीघ्र निपटार के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**मध्यम प्रदेश में टीकों का निर्माण**

5187. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थजलेरिया और ग्रनेप्लासमा जैसे बहुत से टीके जो डोर की चिकित्सा में काम आते हैं विदेशों से आयात किए जाते हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इन टीकों का आयात किन किन देशों से किया गया था और उनके आयात पर सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की थी ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में इस प्रकार के टीका के निर्माण के लिए अनुकूल स्थान है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर डिवीजन में इन टीकों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :** (क) और (ख). विदेशी पशुओं की रक्षा करने के लिए थेलारोओसिस एवं एनप्लाज्योसिस आदि बिमारियों में काम आने वाले टीकों की केवल थोड़ी सी मात्राओं का विदेशों से आयात किया गया है अथवा वे उन में उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुए। किन्तु पिछले 2 वर्षों में थेलारोओसिस नामक बिमारी में काम आने वाले किसी टीके का आयात नहीं किया गया। अमेरिका से विदेशी मुद्रा में

22,000/- रुपये की लागत पर एनप्लाज्योसिस नामक बिमारी में काम आने वाले टीके का आयात किया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं, येलीरीओसिस तथा एनप्लाज्योसिस नामक बिमारियों में काम आने वाले टीकों के उत्पादन के लिये मध्यप्रदेश में अभी सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). जी नहीं।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना**

5188. श्री महादीपक सिंह : क्या पेंटोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की आगरा कमिशनरी के किमी जिले में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या देश में वास्तव में समाजवाद लाने के विचार से इस प्रकार के कारखाने सर्वप्रथम पिछले जिलों में स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये जिससे बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछड़े हुये ऐटा जिले के गंगा के तराई क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार का कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**पेंटोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :** (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उर्वरक कारखानों का स्थापित किया जाना मुख्यतः तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Alleged corruption in Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust New Delhi.**

5189. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7125 on the 21st April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it was stated therein that no grants will be given to Dr. Bhagwan Das

Memorial Trust, New Delhi till the charges levelled against the Trust were proved false ;

(b) whether he had written a letter on the 10th July, 1969 recommending to the Delhi Administration to give grants to the said Trust ; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the said letter will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India addressed a letter No. F. 17th-5/69-Grants, dated the 10th July, 1969 wherein Delhi Administration were *inter alia* requested to take a quick decision on the complaints forwarded to them against Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust so that in case they find that the complaints not of a serious nature they may release the grant to meet the recurring expenditure subject to any condition they may like to impose. Relevant extracts from the letter referred to are given in the Statement attached.

#### Statement

Extracts from Ministry of Health and Family Planning letter No. F.17-5/69-Grants dated the 10th July, 1969 addressed to the Secretary, Medical and Public Health Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

As the objections relate mainly to grants given by the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation to meet recurring expenditure, I am to request that the Accountant General, Central Revenues may be asked to conduct immediately a special audit of the accounts up to the year ending 1968-69 of the All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, and give their findings in the matter. They may also be requested to suggest remedial measures, which they consider necessary.

I am further to request that in the interest of smooth running of the institution and to enable it to continue to serve the general public, the Delhi Administration may kindly expedite their decision on the complaint set to them vide this Ministry's letters No. F. 17-12/67-G & C dated the 14.3.67, 21.8.68 and 25.1.69 and intimate the

same to this Ministry. It is also requested that the Delhi Administration may take a quick decision so that in case they find that the complaints are not of a serious nature, they may release grants to meet the recurring expenditure subject to any condition they may like to impose.

I am, therefore to request that early action on the lines indicated above may kindly be taken under intimation to this Ministry.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

**Convening of Conference of Afro-Asian Nations in Delhi Re. Refugees from Bangla Desh**

5190. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India intends to call a Conference of the Afro-Asian Nations in Delhi to discuss the serious situation arising out of influx of refugees in India from Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, whether invitations will be extended to big Powers also ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary or useful to hold such a Conference at this juncture.

**भारतीय विमान के अपहरण के बारे में  
ढाका रेडियो से प्रसारण**

5791. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 मार्च 1971 को ढाका रेडियो से किए गये इस आशय के प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय विमान के अपहरण में श्री भूट्टों का हाथ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) ढाका रेडियो के 25 मार्च 1971 के प्रसारण का संबंध उद्धरण निम्न-लिखित है :

‘काश्मीरी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों द्वारा भारतीय वायुयान के अपहरण के प्रति उनका (भूट्टों का) प्रोत्साहन, बाद में वायुयान में जला देने पर उनकी खुशी और उनके दल द्वारा सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शनों के बाद भारत विरोधी भावना को भड़काने के प्रयत्न उसी बात का एक अंग है जो पाकिस्तान की पिछली राजनीति में कई बार देखी गयी है।’

(ख) अपहरणकर्ताओं को किसी भी प्रकार प्रोत्साहन देने की सरकार निन्दा करती है।

**ऋषिकेश-बद्रीनाथ मार्ग पर कालियासोद  
में सड़क का टूटना**

5192. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 जून, 1971 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र ‘नवभारत टाइम्स’ में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार, भारी वर्षा के कारण ऋषिकेश-बद्रीनाथ मार्ग पर कालियासोद में सड़क टूट गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों यात्री रूके पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्षा के कारण यह सड़क बार बार टूट जाती है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या देश के प्रत्येक भाग से और विदेशों से आने वाले यात्रियों की इस सड़क पर यात्रा सुगम बनाने के लिये सरकार का उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?



रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राव) : (क) जी हां। 5 जून, 1971 को कालियासोद गांव के निकट किलोमीटर 147 के पास सड़क कट गई थी। भ्रूलखनन्दा की बाढ़ के पानी के प्रभाव से सड़क लगभग 50 फीट तक घंस गई थी जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप सड़क की सतह और पुश्ता-दिबारों को क्षति पहुंची। पहाड़ी की तरफ से स्खलन में भी वृद्धि हुई। दरार को तर्थापि उसी दिन ठीक कर दिया गया था।

(ख) भ्रूलखनन्दा एवं इसकी सहायक नदियों की पिछले वर्ष भी अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ सर्व-विदिन है। इन बाढ़ों के कारण और इस वर्ष की भारी वर्षा के कारण पहाड़ी किनारे हिल गये हैं और कई म्यानों पर अस्थिर हो गये हैं। इन्हें स्थिर करने में कुछ वर्ष और लगेंगे। किलोमीटर 147 पर भूस्खलन अकसर होते रहने हैं। 12-6-1971 और 7-7-1971 को इस स्थान पर और सड़क कटने की सूचनायें मिली थी। उन्हें भी तत्काल ठीक कर दिया गया था। इसे म्बीकार करना पड़ेगा कि इस सड़क पर आगामी वर्षों की मानसून की अवधि में सड़क कटने की घटनायें हो सकती हैं।

(ग) और (घ). ऋषिकेश बद्दीनाथ रोड़ काफी कठिन क्षेत्रों में गुजरती है और यहां पर हरेक वर्ष भारी वर्षा होती है। भूस्खलन और सड़क कटने की घटनाओं का होना असम्भव नहीं कहा जा सकता, तर्थापि काफी जनशक्ति तथा मशीनों को इस सड़क पर लगा दिया गया है और भी सड़क क्षतिग्रस्त होती है तब गाँवों के लिए यातायात को फिर से चालू करने के लिए सांघामिक प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाती है। भूस्खलन के बारम्बार होने के कारण अन्य जगहों की तरह, किलोमीटर 147 के निकट एक डोजर रखा गया है। उन जगहों पर जहां स्थायी पुल टूट जाते हैं वहाँ कामचलाऊ पैदल पार पुल का इन्तजाम भी किया जाता है।

#### Opening of a unit of Bharat Electronics Limited in Ghaziabad

5193. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish the second unit of Bharat Electronics Limited at Ghaziabad ;

(b) if so, by what time the necessary civil works will be completed ; and

(c) by what time the unit will start manufacturing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The first phase of essential factory works which will enable the production to be started is expected to be completed by June, 1973 and the production is expected to commence by about middle of 1973-74.

#### Setting up of Standing Committee in view of Recommendations of Tariff Commission on Dye-stuff Industry

5194. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on dye-stuff industry, Government have decided to set up a Standing Committee ; and

(b) if so, its composition, duties and the time likely to be taken in submitting its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details referred to are being finalised and formal orders are expected to issue shortly.

#### Unauthorised Possession of Government Accommodation

5195. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken

against the unauthorised possession of Government accommodation by unauthorised persons ;

(b) how many Ex-Ministers, Ex-ministers of State, Ex-Deputy Ministers are still occupying the Ministerial houses and by what time they are likely to be vacated ; and

(c) the steps being taken to hand over the possession of the Government accommodation to rightful allottees who are still without accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The action to evict the persons who are in unauthorised occupation of Government accommodation cannot be taken as the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 has been struck down by the Delhi High Court. Action to re-enact the whole Act has been initiated and a Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. It will be possible to take action to evict the unauthorised occupants from Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi only after the Act is re-enacted.

(b) and (c). At present there are 10 cases where Ex-Ministers, Ex-Ministers of State and Ex-Deputy Ministers, who have been elected as Members of Parliament to the Fifth Lok Sabha, are staying in houses allotted to them as Ministers. Besides, 5 Ex-Deputy Ministers, who ceased to be Members of Parliament, are also in occupation of the accommodation allotted to them as Deputy Ministers. It is not possible at this stage to indicate any definite date by which they are likely to vacate the accommodation allotted to them as Ministers/Deputy Ministers. However, in case of 10 ex-Ministers/Deputy Ministers, who ceased to be Ministers but continue to be Members of Parliament, the question of allowing them to retain the accommodation in their occupation is under consideration.

#### Proposal to raise the age of Marriage

5195. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to raise the age of marriage by statutory provisions with a view to check increase in population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : A proposal to raise the legal age of marriage is under consideration of the Government.

#### Installation of a Sulphuric Acid Plant with West Germany Collaboration

5197. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether FACT Engineering and Design Organisation has requested the sanction of Government to enter into a Technical Collaboration agreement with West Germany for the installation of a Sulphuric acid plant ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government of India have approved the proposal of M/s. FACT to enter into a collaboration agreement with a West German firm for the setting up of sulphuric acid plants.

#### Nylon Factory in Kerala

5199. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 818 on the 31st March 1971 regarding Nylon Factory in Kerala and state :

(a) the main features regarding the schemes submitted by the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation for establishment of Nylon Textile Filament Yarn unit ; and

(b) the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The main features of the application of the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Nylon Textile Filament Yarn unit are as follows :

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Capacity :                   | 2,000 tonnes per annum. |
| (ii) Location :                  | Kerala                  |
| (iii) Total cost of the scheme : | Rs. 865 lakhs.          |

- (iv) Foreign exchange requirements : Rs. 295 lakhs.
- (v) Foreign collaboration : Collaboration is envisaged with M/s Vickers Zimmer or M/s. Lurgi, West Germany, for the supply of plant, equipment and engineering data.
- (b) The application is under consideration.

**Complaint Regarding Non-Supply of Raw Materials from Public Sector Undertaking to Private Factory in Tamil Nadu**

5200. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindu" dated the 14th June, 1971 under the caption "Factory Denied Raw Materials, says Minister" regarding non-supply of raw materials from a Public Sector Undertaking to a Private Sector factory in Tamil Nadu at the time when the factory was to go in for production ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-supply of the raw materials ; and

(c) whether the supplies have since been effected and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the absence of an agreement on the question of marketing rights in respect of the production of transformer oil and other speciality items by M/s. Nagpal Ambani Petrochem Refining Ltd. based on their earlier assurances, the Indian Oil Corporation could not finalise arrangements for the supply of raw material to the factory. The question of specifications of the raw material has also not been finally resolved.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation has supplied 2000 tonnes of raw material to the factory for initial trials.

**Settlement of Bangla Desh Refugees Problem at International Level**

5201. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI N. K. SINHA :  
SHRI GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the possibilities of the settlement of the Bangla Desh Refugee problem at International level upon the conclusion of visits of Central Ministers and other dignitaries to the various Capitals of States through-out the world ;

(b) whether the issue is being raised in the United Nations Organisation ; and

(c) by what time, in the estimation of the Government, the refugees are likely to be back home ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) The settlement of the Bangla Desh Refugees problem depends upon the creation of condition in Bangla Desh which will enable the refugees to return to their homes in safety and with honour. Visits of Central Ministers to various foreign countries provided and opportunity to impress this fact upon the Governments concerned and the need for an early political solution with the elected representatives of the people.

(b) The issue was raised from the human rights point of view in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in May, 1971.

It has also been raised at the current Session of the ECOSOC in Geneva on 9th July in the context of the Report of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Secretary-General of the UN has also been kept informed of developments in Bangla Desh.

(c) We were hoping that appropriate conditions would be created to enable the refugees to return to their homes within six months or so. But continuing military atrocities in Bangla Desh and Pakistan rulers reluctance to have a political settlement with the elected leaders of Bangla Desh may prolong this period.

### Allotment of Land to House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi

5202. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those House Building Cooperative Societies, registered prior to 1961 in Delhi which have not so far been allotted land ; and

(b) what is the hitch in allotting land to these societies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—685/71].

(b) 68 of these Societies either did not accept the offer of allotment of land or did not apply at all for allotment or were not found eligible for allotment. The question of allotting land to these Societies does not, therefore, arise. As regards the remaining 32 Societies their cases are being processed for allotment of land.

### रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना

5203. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंसूर, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान स्थिर रासायनिक कारखानों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और ये कारखाने कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थिर हैं ;

(ख) क्या अब भी विभिन्न किस्मों के रासायनिक उर्वरक किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ और रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) मंसूर और मध्य प्रदेश में,

सुपरफास्फेट उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने हैं तथा इन कारखानों के स्थान एवं क्षमतायें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

स्थान	क्षमता मीटरी टन/प्रति वर्ष
<b>मंसूर</b>	
बेलागुला (माण्ड्या जिला)	33,530
मुनिराबाद (रायचूर जिला)	40,640
<b>मध्य प्रदेश</b>	
कुम्हारी (दुर्ग जिला)	75,000

राजस्थान में कोटा में स्थित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की यूरिया की लाइसेंस-कृत क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 240,000 मीटरी टन है ।

(ख) उर्वरकों का देशीय उत्पादन अब भी आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में कम है तथा उनका अन्तरान आयात के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

### Sale of Tallow/Fat as Pure Desi Ghee in Sawai Madhopur

5204. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the adulteration of food articles is prevalent on a large scale in the country in spite of provisions of the Food Adulteration Acts as has been the case of selling tallow or fat as pure desi ghee in Sawai Madhopur, as reported in the "Nav Bharat Times" dated the 19th June, 1971 ;

(b) the steps taken by Government of India to ensure that the Food Inspectors and other concerned authorities all over the country do not permit adulteration in food articles on temptation offered by the producers concerned ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the punishment in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Government is fully aware of the prevailing adulteration in food stuffs in the country. However, the position is not alarming and from the reports received from the States, a downward trend in adulteration is indicated. The report published in the "Nav Bharat Times" dated the 19th June, 1971 is not factually correct. The Ghee was found to be adulterated with Vanaspati and not tallow. Necessary action is being taken against the offenders.

(b) The necessity for strict enforcement of the provisions of the P.F.A. Act has been stressed upon the State Governments time and again in various Forums viz. the Central Council of Health.

(c) The punishments provided under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 as amended in 1964 are considered sufficient and adequate to meet the objectives of the Act. The minimum punishment now prescribed for cases of adulteration is imprisonment of not less than six months but in certain cases the punishment provided is 6 years and with fine of not less than Rs. 1,000/-. However, in cases of misbranding or substandard products the discretion has been left to the courts. Prior to its amendment, the Act did not provide for compulsory imprisonment.

**Statement by the Pakistan Martial Law Administrator Regarding Refugees from Bangla Desh**

5205. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Martial Law administrator Gen. Tikka Khan stated that only one million refugees crossed into India from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether he further stated that the refugees in Indian Camps belong to floating destitutes of India ;

(c) whether he further claims that many thousands Bangla Desh refugees have gone back to their homeland ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the above statements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Pakistani spokesmen including Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, have been making various statements in a vain attempt to show that millions of refugees have not been driven from their homes by the brutalities of the Pakistani army. Facts speak louder than Pakistani propaganda as shown by the fact that 69,24,174 refugees had entered India upto the 14th July, 1971.

The fact that the influx of refugees continues at the rate of 42,000 per day shows that the brutalities continue in Bangla Desh preventing refugees from going back.

**Adulteration of Petrol with Kerosene Oil**

5206. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the petrol-dealers in several cases have been found to sell the product in adulterated form by mixing Kerosene and supplying less quantity of petrol by creating mechanical defect in the pumps and the like ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure pure and full supply to the consumers ;

(c) the measures taken to punish the offenders ; and

(d) whether Government will set up machinery for periodical and sudden inspections ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No report of Kerosene being mixed with petrol has been received. A few cases of solvents being mixed with petrol, however, did come to notice. This malpractice has been effectively stopped by the recent increase in the excise duty on solvents. No specific cases have been reported of short supply of petrol by the dealers by creating mechanical defects in the pumps etc.

(b) to (d). A scheme to facilitate 'on the spot' detection of Kerosene admixture in high speed diesel oil is now under preparation. Provision will be made in this scheme to punish the offenders. Cases of short supply of petrol can be easily detected

by the local "Weights and Measures" officials of the State Governments by checking the records of sales, stock receipts, stock on hand etc. State Governments are being requested to intensify such checks.

#### Anti-Cholera Vaccine for Bangla Desh Refugees

5207. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government's has been drawn to a report in the Times of India of the 13th June, 1971 saying that Air India took only two days to clear 72 huge packages of anti-cholera vaccine received from France and the UAR for the Bangla Desh refugees ;

(b) whether Government have received any report in this regard ;

(c) whether the vaccine, because of exposure to the sun have been rendered useless completely ; and

(d) whether any action is being taken against the persons held responsible for negligence of their duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). 72 packages of anti-cholera vaccine were received at Palam Airport, New Delhi on the morning of the 11th June, 1971 by Air India from Bombay. A few packages of the vaccine were damaged and required re-packing under the supervision of Customs and security staff. Accordingly, the damaged packages were repacked and the entire consignment was despatched to Calcutta on the 14th June, 1971. In the meantime, the consignments were kept in a cool place. The vaccine was not rendered useless.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Development of Fishing Harbour at Colombo and Trincomalee in Ceylon by USSR

5208. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether acceptance of the offer by the Soviet Union for developing fishing harbour at Colombo and Trincomalee

in Ceylon would lead to tension in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether it amounts to violation of the Lusaka Conference decisions ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as our information goes there has not been any offer by the Soviet Union for developing fishing harbours at Colombo and Trincomalee in Ceylon, nor of the acceptance of any such offers by the Ceylon Government.

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

#### Idle Blood Plasma Plant in A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi

5210. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether two blood plasma plants gifted to Indian Red Cross Society by the British Red Cross Society have been lying idle in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the last 8 years ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure the running of these plants and to augment the present availability of blood-plasma ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) These two plasma plants were operated during the years 1965 and 1966 when all the available dry plasma was processed and used by the Armed Forces Blood Transfusion Centre. Since 1967, the plants have not been used due to shortage of voluntary blood donation as also there is greater demand for fresh blood than dry plasma.

(b) The plants are being re-assembled in a new location in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital and will be put to use to the extent that voluntary blood donations make it possible.

There is sufficient equipment available in the country for processing blood into plasma but it cannot be utilised due to lack of voluntary donors. Voluntary organisations like the Indian Red Cross Society and the Voluntary Blood Transfusion Service as well as various Blood Banks are engaged in promotion of voluntary donations but the response from the general public has not been encouraging.

**Setting up Central Mental Research Institute in Eastern India**

5211. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding the need for the establishment of Central Mental Research Institute in the Eastern part of India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is already a Central Government Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi, in the Eastern part of India, which provides adequate facilities for treatment and research of Mental Diseases.

**नगर निगमों के सम्मेलनों में निर्णय**

5212. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में नगर निगमों के सम्मेलन किन-किन तारीखों को हुए और यदि सम्मेलन हुए तो उनमें क्या निर्णय किए गये तथा क्या उन निर्णयों की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या कुछ नगर निगमों की आर्थिक स्थिति काफी खराब है और यदि हां, तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधा ने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है और यदि कोई ऐसे

कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :**  
(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नगर निगमों का केवल एक सम्मेलन 21 तथा 22 अप्रैल, 1970 को मद्रास में हुआ था। इस सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्ताव सलमन विवरण में दिया गया है, जो मभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये सद्यः एल० टी०—686/71]

(ख) यह सम्भव है कि कुछेक नगर निगमों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी न हो, परन्तु यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे उनके सुधार के लिए कदम उठाये क्योंकि स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन राज्य का विषय है। तथापि, भारत स कार नगर निगम की वित्तीय समस्या सहित कई और समस्याओं पर सम्मेलनों, विशेषज्ञ समितियों, आदि के द्वारा अधिक विचार करनी रही है और समय-समय पर ऐसी समितियों की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डालनी रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सरकार एक विस्तृत विधेयक पर सक्रिय-रूप में विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्थानीय निकाय वाणिज्यिक विभागों की सम्पत्ति पर स्थानीय कर लगा सकनी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना के लिये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से सहायता

5213. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :  
(क) सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक कोई स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला स्थापित नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये गये परिवार नियोजन केंद्र

5214. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में गेम गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां गत दो वर्षों में परिवार नियोजन केंद्र स्थापित किए गए ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1969-71 के दौरान 13 ग्रामीण मुख्य परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केंद्र और 42 ग्रामीण उप-केंद्र खोले गये।

Visit by U. S. Government Representative to India to Discuss Bangla Desh Problem

5215. SHRI P. GANGADEB ;  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on Bangla Desh problem an officer of the U.S. Department of Refugees and Migration Affairs visited India on the 21st June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of his talks and visit ; and

(c) for how many days he visited

1. Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs
2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture.
3. Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Mr. Frank L. Kellogg, Special Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs, visited India.

(b) He had meetings with the Government officials who acquainted him with the situation arising out of the massive influx of refugees from East Bengal, about which he must have submitted his report to his Government.

(c) He was in India from June 21 to June 27. Besides his visit to Delhi, he visited refugee camps near Calcutta, Gauhati and Agartala.

Delegations to Foreign Countries Re :  
Bangla Desh Affairs

5216. SHRI P. GANGADEB ;  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent some delegations to foreign countries to convince them about Bangla Desh affairs ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these delegations have been sent ; and

(c) the response of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have sent special representatives of Cabinet and ministerial rank to a number of countries to impress upon them the gravity of the situation created by the brutalities of the Pakistan Army, the massive influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the urgent need for a political solution with the elected representatives of people to enable refugees to return to their homelands in safety and with honour.

(b) The names of the Ministers and the countries visited by them are as follows :—

U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, France Canada, U.S.A. and U. K. Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and U.A.R.

Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and G. D. R.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Minister of Education.   | Japan, Australia, Malaysia and Thailand.   |
| 5. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade.               | Sweden, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Afghanistan and Iran.                                       |
| 6. Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam, Minister of Steel and Mines  | Poland and Rumania.  |
| 7. Shri Barkatulla Khan, Rajasthan Minister of Law and Power (at present Chief Minister, Rajasthan). | Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.   |
| 8. Shri V. C. Shukla, Minister of Defence Production.  | Switzerland, Denmark and Norway.   |
| 9. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.                    | Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic and Jordan. |

(c) The response of the countries visited has confirmed their understanding and appreciation of the stand of the Government of India and has evoked their sympathy in view of the enormous problems being faced by the Government and people of India, which were neither created nor desired by us. The background to the recent events in East Bengal and India's reaction to them are better understood and appreciated abroad and there has been a growing awareness of international responsibility towards the refugee problem.

#### Prevention of Cholera and other Diseases in Delhi

5217. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN  
RAO :  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for preventing Cholera and other diseases in Delhi during the monsoons ;

(b) if so, the steps taken ;

(c) whether Jaundice spreading from polluted drinking water also is a danger during the monsoons ; and

(d) whether any instructions have been issued for stocking the necessary medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Meetings are held periodically to discuss the situation of the prevalence of communicable diseases in Delhi and to take appropriate remedial action as and when required ;

(ii) Health education is being carried out through the usual audio-visual media and press ;

(iii) C.G.H.S. dispensaries and Local Bodies have launched special drives for inoculation against Cholera. Special teams function at the points of the entry to the city ;

(iv) Special arrangements have been made for carrying out epidemiological investigations of positive cholera cases. The houses of the affected persons are properly disinfected and the close contacts protected by giving inoculations against cholera ;

(v) Free ambulance service is available for removal of suspected cholera cases to the Infections Diseases Hospital, Delhi ;

(vi) Samples of water are being drawn from different areas of the city for analysis to determine its potability. In areas where municipal water supply is not available, public is being advised to boil water before use ;

(vii) Special vigil is being kept for expeditious collection and disposal of refuse,

At dumping grounds, insecticides are being used liberally to check fly-breeding ; and

(viii) Samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are being taken to see if these conform to the standards laid down for them under the P.F.A. rules.

(c) The main causative factor for Jaundice is the pollution of drinking water supply. With the closure of Okhla Plant the position has improved.

(d) (i) Additional stocks of anti-cholera vaccine have been reserved for use in Delhi in emergency.

(ii) Gamma Globulin is available with the Government for its administration against Jaundice (infective hepatitis) if and when the situation warrants.

**Workers' Representatives on Management Board of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri**

5218. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed workers representations on the Management Board of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri ;

(b) if so, the number of representatives taken ; and

(c) the procedure followed in their selection ?

THT DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :  
(a) No ; sir. The matter is under consideration.

1. श्री स्वर्ण सिंह,  
विदेश मंत्री
2. श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद,  
कृषि मंत्री
3. डा० कर्ण सिंह,  
पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन मंत्री
4. श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर रे,  
शिक्षा मंत्री

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

**बंगला देश के सिलसिले में मंत्रियों का विदेशों का दौरा**

5219. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन केंद्रीय मंत्रियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने बंगला देश के बारे में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण को विश्व के सामने स्पष्ट रूप से रखने तथा बंगला देश के लिए सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेशों का दौरा किया है ;

(ख) उनके विदेशी दौरों पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक दौरे के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) निम्नलिखित केंद्रीय मन्त्री विभिन्न देशों में गये जिससे कि वे विभिन्न सरकारों को बंगला देश के प्रति भारत सरकार के रुख से अवगत करा सकें और साथ ही वर्तमान स्थिति की गम्भीरता और ऐसे राजनीतिक हल की तत्काल आवश्यकता की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित कर सकें जो बंगला देश के निर्वाचित नेताओं और जनता को स्वीकार्य हो ताकि शरणार्थी सुरक्षित और सम्मानपूर्वक अपनी मातृभूमि को लौट सकें ।

सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, फ्रांस, कनाडा, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और यूनाइटेड किंगडम ।

लबनान, जार्डन, सीरिया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य ।

यूगोस्लाविया, चेकोस्लावाकिया, बल्गेरिया और जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य\*।

जापान, आस्ट्रेलिया, मलेशिया और थाईलैंड ।

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 5. | श्री मोयनुल हक चौधरी,<br>उद्योग विकास एवं भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार       | स्वीडन, हंगरी, आस्ट्रिया, इटली,<br>अफगानिस्तान और ईरान।                |
| 6. | श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम,<br>इस्पात और खान मंत्री                  | पोलंड और रूमानिया।   |
| 7. | श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ला,<br>रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री                     | स्वीट्जरलैंड और डेन्मार्क।   |
| 8. | शाहनबाज खान,<br>इस्पात एवं भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय<br>में मंत्री | कुवैत, सउदी अरब, यमन लोक जन-<br>गणराज्य, यमन अरब गणराज्य और<br>जार्डन। |

(ख) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

(ग) सम्बद्ध सरकारों को वर्तमान स्थिति की गम्भीरता समझाने, और पूर्वी बंगाल की हाल ही की घटनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि को स्पष्ट

करने में और भारत सरकार के रुख को समझाने में ये यात्राएं सफल रही। शरणार्थियों की विशाल समस्या की और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तरदायित्व पर जोर दिया गया और पाक के भारत विरोधी प्रचार को रोका गया।

#### विवरण

विदेशों में मंत्री और उनके साथ गये अधिकारियों से सम्बद्ध अनुमानित खर्च।

मंत्री का नाम	अनुमानित खर्च रुपयों में	
	मंत्री	साथ गए अधिकारी
1. सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह	21,600	28,100
2. श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर रे	13,000	21,700
3. डा० कर्ण सिंह (वह पहले से ही वियना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन की बैठक में थे)	1,500	—
4. श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद	11,500	20,600
5. श्री शाह नवाज खान	13,700	10,600
6. श्री मोयनुल हक चौधरी	6,300	4,800
7. श्री बी० सी० शुक्ला	19,200	11,600
8. श्री एस० मोहन कुमार मंगलम	14,100	8,400

### Sale of Houses by DDA to Low Income Group People

5220. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses sold by the Delhi Development Authority to the low income group people till May, 1971 ;

(b) the amount of money realised by the sale as compared to their actual cost ; and

(c) the number of new houses proposed to be released for sale to the lower income group during the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 2828.

(b) Rs. 170 lakhs realised against actual cost of Rs. 320 lakhs. The balance amount is being recovered in equated instalments spread over a period of 180 months.

(c) 6000.

### Alleged Prevention of Return of Bangla Desh Refugees by India

5221. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the East Pakistani Military Governor alleged on the 19th June, 1971 in Karachi that Indian authorities had created blockades on major recognised routes between India and Pakistan to prevent the return of the refugees ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The allegation is palpably false and is designed to cover up the fact that normalcy has not been restored in East Bengal and that the West Pakistan army continues its reign of terror there. Since the 19th June, 1971, when Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan is said to have made the allegation, 10,00,580 evacuees have entered India, making a total number of 69,24,174 as on the 14th July,

### Eradication of Malaria from the Country

5222. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaria had been almost completely eradicated from the country in the last few years ; and

(b) the number of malaria cases during the last three years and the numbers which proved fatal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. According to the present phasing of the National Malaria Eradication Programme units, 59% of the country's population has been declared free from malaria. While, 17% of the population of the country is in the areas under advanced stage of the eradication, from where spray operations have been withdrawn, only 24% of the population is in Attack phase where spraying of insecticides is continuing.

(b) The number of microscopically positive cases of malaria during 1968, 1969 and 1970 were 2,74,881, 3,48,647 and 6,82,265 respectively. No positive case has been reported as fatal during the last three years.

### देश में सैनिक स्कूल

5223. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सैनिक स्कूलों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है तथा वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनके पाठ्यक्रम में क्या परिवर्तन किये गये ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में सरकार का जिन स्थानों पर सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है उनके लाभ क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) अभी देश में 16 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। उनके स्थान संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) ये सैनिक स्कूल 1968 तक इन्डियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा के लिए निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण कर रहे थे। बाद में, ये स्कूल भारतीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक प्रमाण-पत्र की परीक्षा के लिए निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण करने लगे।

(ग) सरवार इम्फाल (मनीपुर) में, इस वर्ष के दौरान, एक सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है।

#### विबरण

1. सैनिक स्कूल, (महाराष्ट्र)	मतारा
2. सैनिक स्कूल, (हरियाणा)	कृजपुरा
3. सैनिक स्कूल, (गुजरात)	वानाबडी
4. सैनिक स्कूल, (पंजाब)	कपूरथला
5. सैनिक स्कूल, (राजस्थान)	बिन्तीडगड
6. सैनिक स्कूल, (आंध्र प्रदेश)	कोरुकोन्डा
7. सैनिक स्कूल, (केरल)	कजहाकुटम
8. सैनिक स्कूल, (उड़ीसा)	भुवनेश्वर
9. सैनिक स्कूल, (पश्चिम बंगाल)	पुरूलिया
10. सैनिक स्कूल, (मद्रास)	अमरावती नगर
11. सैनिक स्कूल, (मध्य प्रदेश)	रेवा
12. सैनिक स्कूल, (बिहार)	तिरुया डैम
13. सैनिक स्कूल, (मैसूर)	बीजापुर
14. सैनिक स्कूल, (अमम)	गोलापारा
15. सैनिक स्कूल, (उत्तर प्रदेश)	घोड़ाखाल
16. सैनिक स्कूल, (जम्मू)	नगरोटा

#### विदेशों से हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

5224. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी देश ने भारत के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा विदेशों को भारतीय संस्कृति और साहित्य के बारे में जानकारी न दिया जाना

5225. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति और साहित्य के बारे में जानकारी लेने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को हमारे दूतावासों से कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के उपेक्षा-पूर्ण रवैये का क्या कारण है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। इसके विपरीत विदेशों में हमारे मिशन के पुस्तकालय हैं जिसमें भारतीय संस्कृति, कला, संगीत चित्रकारी एवं साहित्य के विषयों पर हमेशा पुस्तकें रहती हैं। भारत से सांस्कृतिक एवं साहित्यिक पत्रिकाएँ हमारे मिशन को नियमित रूप से भेजी जाती हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति, नृत्य, संगीत पर बने वृत्तचित्र भी उन्हें बराबर भेजे जाते हैं जिनका वे इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

यह सभी सामग्री उन लोगों में वितरित की जाती है या उन्हें दिखाई जाती है जो भारतीय संस्कृति एवं साहित्य में रूचि रखते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Research Programme on Transplanting of Organs of Humans

5226. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether under the auspices of Government, any programme of research in transplanting vital organs of humans, such as Kidney, liver and heart, is under execution at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The Indian Council of Medical Research, an autonomous institution

functioning under the auspices of the Government, has constituted an Expert Committee on Organ Transplantation to consider relevant research proposals submitted to the Council for grant and other connected matters. Research studies on various aspects of human heart transplants have been supported by the Council and these studies are going on, at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.

Various experimental studies on heart, Kidney, and liver transplants are being also carried out at the G. B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay.

**Damage to Furniture for M. P. S  
Kept in Godowns**

5227. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount of money is being spent each and every year on furniture and other necessary articles by his Ministry for supplying to the Members of Parliament, but 50 per cent of them are being damped and rottened in various godowns, such as Kushak Road and other places ;

(b) whether there is any Officer to look after or supervise actual use of such furniture and if so, whether any such officer has submitted any report in this regard ; and

(c) if so, main features of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORK AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c) : The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Scheduled Castes And Scheduled  
Tribes in the Ministry of  
External Affairs**

5228. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced the system of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services ;

(b) if so, the percentage of posts held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services ;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to remove shortfall in reserved quotas by adopting special procedures for recruitment ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The instructions on special reservation/concession for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being followed.

(i) Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are not filled by candidates of the appropriate communities due to non-availability of candidates of these communities, are now being carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years instead of two subsequent recruitment years, as was the case prior to 25-3-1970.

(ii) For vacancies reserved or Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes candidates are also being considered for appointment in the third recruitment year to which the reserved vacancies are carried forward, if Scheduled Caste candidates are not available.

(iii) Relaxations in the qualifying standard are also being granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in promotions/confirmations made through departmental competitive examinations.

(iv) In the case of promotion by selection from class III to Class II and within class II and from class II to class I the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are within the zone of consideration and who are not unfit for promotion are given one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their record of service.

(v) In promotions by selection to posts within class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2000 p.m. or less, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers who are

senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which select list

has to be drawn up, are included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

*Statement*

Classification of posts/grades	Total strength of each category of post/grade.	Total No. of posts out of posts in col. 2 to which reservation orders were/are applicable.	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		R E M A R K S
			No.	Percentage with ref. to col. 3	No.	Percentage with ref. to col. 3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Indian Foreign Service—Branches 'A' and 'B'</i>							
Class I	440	213	18	8.5%	10	4.7%	
Class II	1527	467	64	13.9%	5	1.1%	
Class III	728	313	32	10%	2	0.6%	
<i>Ex-Cadre Posts</i>							
Class I	79	—	—	—	—	—	
Class II	85	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III	62	28	3	17%	—	—	
Class IV	579	416	97	23.3%	8	1.9%	
<i>Central Passport &amp; Emigration Organisation</i>							
Class I	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Class II	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III	298	149	33	22.1%	9	6%	
Class IV	108	108	23	21.3%	3	2.8%	

**Petrol pumps to Unemployed Engineers**

District of Coach-Bihar, West Bengal and the places and names of such dealers ?

5229. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had decided to issue necessary permits or licences for petrol pumps to unemployed engineers or other unemployed persons ;

(b) if so, the number of such petrol pumps offered to these persons, with their places and the names of new pump-owners ;

(c) whether in most cases the existing petrol pump-owners managed to open new petrol pumps and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of new petrol pumps opened during the last three years in the

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). At the instance of this Ministry, the Indian Oil Corporation introduced a scheme for the award of the dealerships of its retail outlets (pumps), agencies for kerosene and light diesel oil, and distributorships for INDANE gas, to local young unemployed engineering and other graduates, belonging to low income group families. The Indian Oil Corporation introduced this scheme on 24-11-1969. Since then, till the end of 31st May, 1971, appointment letters to 342 such candidates, including 229 offers for retail outlets, all over the country have been issued. The

information regarding the names of such persons, their places etc. will be compiled and placed on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) Babu Service Station, Dinahata.

(ii) Super Service Station, Sonapur.

(iii) Kashiram Ramkhelwar, Cooch Bihar.

#### Survey of special type of Disease amongst Tribal People

5230. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any special study and survey to find out reasons for special type of disease amongst the tribal people in various parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the result of such enquiry or study and the steps taken by Government to stop and eradicate such diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Private Agencies engaged in Family Planning Work

5231. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government are satisfied with the family planning work being done by private voluntary organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) : The performance of the voluntary agencies working in the field of family planning is assessed by the State Governments to whom powers have been delegated to sanction grants-in-aid up to Rs. 50,000 per annum. Grants for amounts exceeding Rs. 50,000 and for purposes not conforming to the normal pattern are sanctioned with the prior approval\* of the Government of India which too, is accorded on the basis of the evaluation of performance done by the State Governments.

Grants to voluntary agencies are sanctioned on year to year basis. The number of cases in which the grants have had to be stopped on account of unsatisfactory work, is negligible. The work of the voluntary organisations is, on the whole satisfactory.

#### Closure of Road on Sea coast at Chandipur

5232. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the road on the sea coast at Chandipur belonging to Defence Department is now closed to the public ;

(b) what was the number of people using the road ; and

(c) whether any alternative road has been built by the Defence Department for the use of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI YIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The road is exclusively meant for the Defence use and has not been open to public at any time.

(b) It is used by the Defence personnel only. However, unauthorised people do try to often use it. This is being discouraged by the Proof Establishment.

(c) No, Sir. However, a road on the bank of an existing canal, running parallel to the coast about 2 miles inside exists which is used by the general public.

#### Experiment of Arms and Ammunition at Chandipur in Balasore

5233. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arms and ammunition experimented at Chandipur in Balasore are now found to be defective in process ;

(b) whether the proof and Experiment Employees Union have brought this to his notice through memorandum ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI YIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore carries



out trials of a certain selected samples of armaments and ammunitions. They do not have any responsibility for the process of manufacture, but only of the evaluation of the performance of the armaments or ammunitions before their acceptance by the user. The manufacturing process and the manufacturing schedules are the responsibility of the DGOF. The test procedures and methods are laid down in joint meeting between the user (Armed Forces), the manufacturer (DGOF), the Inspection (DGI) and the R and D and these methods and procedures are followed by the PEE in carrying out their schedule of trials before the stores are finally accepted by the Services. The charges made in the Memorandum by the Employees' Union are not quite clear as to whether these relate to the method of testing or to the actual carrying out of the tests. As far as carrying out of these trials and tests is concerned, there are two methods of ascertaining whether they are carrying out their task properly.

Firstly, the test evaluation should not be controverted by the user in their actual experience. The Armed Forces have made no complaint regarding the actual performance in the field as different from those evaluated by the PEE and have so far accepted these tests as satisfactory.

Secondly, random or occasional checking through surprise inspection visits may be carried out as to whether the methods laid down for testing are being rigorously followed. There is no methodology today to have surprise inspection of this sort. It is also not likely to succeed because if the tests are carried out in the presence of the Inspection or surprise inspection authorities and their presence is known, it is quite certain that even if there are small lapses, these will not usually take place during such surprise inspection and will therefore be counter-productive.

(b) and (c). A memorandum containing, among other things, charges of defects in the testing of ammunition and equipment at the Proof and Experimental Establishment, has been received from the employees' Union. The portion concerning the tests etc. of ammunition has no substance. The other aspects are being examined and suitable remedial action will be taken where required.

उपकरण अनुसंधान विकास संस्थान, रायपुर,  
बेहराडून, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसंधान  
कार्य

5234. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपकरण अनुसंधान विकास संस्थान रायपुर, देहराडून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में किन-किन विषयों पर अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्थान में अनुसंधान कार्य को बन्द कर दिया गया है अथवा कम कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) जिन विषयों में अनुसंधान कार्य बन्द किया गया है उनके स्थान पर अन्य किन विषयों पर सरकार अनुसंधान कराना चाहती है ;

(घ) अनुसंधान कार्य में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इस कार्य पर सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे व्यय में भी कमी की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उपकरण अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थापन का कार्य अग्नि नियंत्रक उपकरणों, प्रकाशीय उपकरणों, तथा बिद्युत-प्रकाशीय उपकरणों का अनुसंधान तथा विकास करना है। इनमें शस्त्रों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दर्शाने वाले उपकरण, अग्नि नियंत्रक गैजेट, अवरक्त साधन, लेसर उपकरण, तथा प्रकाशीय रेंडोदार कांच से बने उपकरण भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). भाग (क) तथा (ख) में दिये गये उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

### Red Cross Society of Tripura

5235. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Red Cross Society of Tripura had refused to submit the accounts of the society to the newly constituted Committee of Red Cross Society ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to set in order the accounts of the past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The Tripura Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society had been inactive for some years. An *ad hoc* committee was formed in April, 1971 under the President-ship of the Lt. Governor to activate the Branch. The former Honorary Secretary did not hand over any documents, stores etc. which are stated to have been lost. Efforts are being made to trace the missing records.

### Proposal to set up more departments in General Hospital Manipur.

5236. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be please to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the general public in Manipur are suffering owing to the absence of full-fledged separate departments in Paediatrics, Psychiatrics, Cancer, Skin and Orthopaedic surgery in the General Hospital, Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to open these department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Full information about this hospital is not available and a report is being obtained from Manipur Administration. The correct position and remedial action if required will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Scheme for Nurses training in Manipur

5237. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur have started a scheme for full-fledged Nurses (A Class) training under the Directorate of Medical and Public Health Services, Manipur ;

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ;

(c) if not, when the training is likely to start ; and

(d) whether the teaching staff will consist of sister-tutors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### British aid to Pakistan

5238. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI BISHWANATH  
JHUNJHUNWALA :  
SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN  
RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has withheld further development aid to Pakistan until she is convinced of the progress made towards political settlement in Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The declared official policy of the British Government is that projects already in hand in Pakistan must continue, in so far as this is possible, but there can be no question of new British aid to Pakistan until there is firm evidence that real progress is being made towards a political solution in East Bengal.

**Appointment of Epidemiologist in Delhi**

5239. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Delhi there is no proper machinery to investigate the prevalence of infectious disease and to check the spreading of it ;

(b) whether there is a demand from the Delhi authorities for appointment of an Epidemiologist ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) An epidemic cell is functioning in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi under the charge of a Deputy Health Officer. He is assisted by three Sanitary Inspectors and a Statistical Assistant, who carry out investigation in respect of communicable diseases epidemics. A close coordination with the National Institute of Communicable Diseases which carries out specialised epidemiological studies, is also kept by the Corporation.

(b) and (c). Yes. It is reported that the proposal is under the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

**Statement made by Pentagon regarding supply of arms to Pakistan by U. S. A.**

5240. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ;  
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Pentagon justifying U. S. arms shipment to Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have not seen any such statement recently.

(b) Does not arise.

**Quality of newly constructed Government quarters, New Delhi**

5241. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rooms of the newly constructed quarters meant for allotment to Government servants in New Delhi are very small and the accommodation provided therein is very meagre ;

(b) whether the quality of construction material used for the new quarters is also very low as compared to private constructions ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to construct in future quarters with more accommodations both covered and uncovered, provide spacious rooms and use good quality of material for their construction purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. The areas of the rooms are provided according to the Plinth Areas approved for various types of quarters and the sizes of the rooms conform with the Municipal Bye-laws.

(b) No. The construction material used is according to the approved specifications with in the Plinth Area Rates sanctioned by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal at present to increase the plinth areas of the present types of quarters or to modify the specifications.

**Maintenance of Government Quarters Occupied by low Paid Employees in New Delhi/Delhi**

5242. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the maintenance of Government quarters allotted to lower categories of officials in New Delhi/Delhi is poor as compared to the expenditure involved on the maintenance of residences occupied by High Officers and Members of Parliament ;

(b) whether those low paid officials have to pay much more rent as compared to the High Officers as calculated on the basis of areas covered by their residences ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to ensure proper maintenance of residences occupied by low paid employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Role of India in Commonwealth on Bangla Desh

5243. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain as the head of the Commonwealth has failed in tackling the affairs of Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, what will be the role of India in Commonwealth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Britain is not the head of the Commonwealth although the British Sovereign is symbolically treated as head of the Commonwealth. For its part, the British Government has conveyed to the authorities in West Pakistan the need for a political settlement in East Bengal in accordance with the wishes of the people of East Bengal. The British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Alec Douglas Home, stated in the British Parliament on 23rd June that "on the political point, of what is to be the political future of Pakistan and the political structure it would not be helpful for me to make suggestions at this moment in public. We have made many suggestions in private. The President (of Pakistan) is making a statement on 28th June. One would hope—and we have expressed this hope to him—that he will be able to bring together with West Pakistan the elected representatives from the East. We think that this is essential." However, it is clear from President Yahya Khan's statement of 28th

June, 1971, that efforts for a political settlement in Pakistan have not succeeded.

(b) India has sought to keep the countries of the Commonwealth fully informed about developments in Bangla Desh.

#### Discourteous Behaviour of Syrian Consul in Bombay Towards a Women Delegation

5244. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Syrian Consul in Bombay insulted a women delegation that called on him on February 15th, 1971 to seek clarification about the Syrian Government's stand on the hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane ;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has got any report in this regard from the Syrian Consulate ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Syrian Ambassador after investigation had informed the Ministry of External Affairs that his Consul General had in no way insulted the women's delegation.

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

#### Alleged Malpractices Adopted by Meerut and Allahabad Service Selection Boards

5245. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been held against malpractices indulged in by Services Selection Boards at Meerut and Allahabad for grant of permanent Commission in the Army ;

(b) whether the Chief of Army Staff has overhauled these Selection Boards ; and

(c) what action Government have proposed to take in order to re-screen those Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been rejected by these Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Allegations of malpractices in Meerut Services Selection Board only were received and were investigated.

(b) Yes, Sir, necessary changes in personnel were made.

(c) Since no case of rejection of Emergency Commissioned Officers as a result of alleged malpractices come to notice, the question does not arise.

### संसद सदस्यों को दिये गए फर्नीचर का मूल्य

5246. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों को भ्रलाट किये गये 'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' टाईप के फर्नीचर तथा बंगलों में फर्नीचर की कितनी-कितनी वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा उनका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त रिहायशी स्थानों में सजावट के लिए मुहैया किये गये फर्नीचर तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का अनुपात तथा उनकी शुल्क दर क्या है ;

(ग) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपरोक्त रिहायशी स्थानों में मुहैया किये गये फर्नीचर की वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य कितना है ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त फर्नीचर की वस्तुओं के लिए सरकार को प्रति माह किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि मिलती है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री. (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ). संबंधित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Number of Beds in Hospitals

5247. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of beds state-wise, in Government, local bodies, private and public undertakings and charity hospitals in 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The information relating to the beds strength in various categories of hospitals for the year 1971 is not yet available. However, a Statement giving State-wise information in hospitals run by Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies and Private Bodies (including charitable hospitals) for the year 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-687/71]. The information to the extent available from States regarding Public Sector Undertakings both in State and Central Sectors is indicated under the Central and State Government.

### Doctors and Lady Doctors in the Country

5248. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of qualified Doctors and Lady Doctors, separately, in the country in 1971 ;

(b) the number of Para-medical men and women in 1971 ; and

(c) how many of them are in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The number of qualified Doctors as on the 31st December, 1970 is \*1,38,528—1,16,247 male and 22,281 female.

Information for the year 1971 is not available.

(b) The information available is given below :

(i) Nurses	—	*69,937)	Male	—	4,643	(1969)
		)	Female	—	65,294	(1969)
(ii) Midwives	—	*70,215				(1969)
(iii) Auxiliary Nurse/ Midwives.	—	*22,856				(1969)
(iv) Health Visitors		*3,965				(1969)
(v) Pharmacists	—	80,595*				(1969)**
(vi) Laboratory Technicians	—	3,200				(1968-69)**
(vii) Sanitary Inspectors	—	20,000				(1968-69)**

\*—As registered.

\*\*--The break-up of these figures into male and female is not available.

(c) According to the study made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Survey in 1965, 68 per cent of the doctors were in urban and 32 per cent in rural areas. Information in respect of para-medical personnel is not available.

#### Infectious Type of Leprosy

5249. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy patients of infectious type in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of patients being given treatment ; and

(c) the number of reconstructive surgery performed in the country and the names of the hospitals where they have been performed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There may be about 6 lakhs of leprosy patients of infectious type in the country out of a total of 25 lakhs cases. The State-wise break up of infectious type of cases is as under :—

Name of the State	Number of cases
1. Tamil-Nadu	1.60
2. Andhra Pradesh	1.30
3. Bihar	0.56
4. Maharashtra	0.44
5. Mysore	0.28
6. Orissa	0.38
7. Uttar Pradesh	0.28
8. West Bengal	0.48
9. Rest of India	0.26

Total : 5.58 lakhs.

(b) Out of 8,45,506 total cases under treatment 1,91,571 lepromatous cases have been registered for treatment under the framework of National Leprosy Control Programme.

(c) The number of Corrective Surgery Operations performed in the various hospitals in the country is not readily available. The names of the hospitals where such operations are performed are indicated in the statement attached.

#### Statement

##### Andhra Pradesh

1. Vizianagram Leprosy Home, Vizianagram, Distt : Vishakhapatnam.
2. Philadelphia Leprosy Hospital, Salur, Distt : Srikakulam.
3. Mission Leprosy Hospital, Dichapalli, Distt. Nizamabad.

##### Bihar

4. Brambe Leprosy Institute, Ranchi, Distt. Ranchi.
5. Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Baidyanath, Deogarh, Distt. Santhal Paraganas.

##### Kerala

6. Chivayur Leprosy Home Calicut-4 Distt. Kozhikode.

##### Madhya Pradesh

7. Bethesda Leprosy Hospital and Home, Champa, Distt. Bilaspur.
8. Chandkuri Leprosy Hospital and Home, Baitalpur, Distt. Bilaspur.

## Tamil Nadu

9. Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, Distt. N. Arcot,
10. Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri, Distt. N. Arcot.
11. Leprosy Centre, Pollambakkam, Distt. Chingleput.
12. Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani Distt. Chingleput.
13. The Debendranath Mullick Leprosy Home, Tyagdur, Distt. Tirukoilure
14. Swedish Mission Hospital, Ramanand.
15. Scudder Memorial Hospital, Ranipet, Distt. North Arcot.

## Maharashtra

16. The Tata Department of Plastic Surgery, Sir J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay-8.
17. Kandawal Leprosy Hospital, Kandhwa, Poona.
18. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur-3.
19. Richerdson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj, Distt. Sangli.
20. Kothara Leprosy Hospital and Home, Achalpur Camp, Amravati.
21. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, P. O. Hindi Nagar, Wardha.
22. Beggars Home for Males, Chambur Bombay-71.

## Mysore

23. The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore City.
24. St. Joseph Hospiial, P.O. Kankandy Mangalore. Distt. S. Kanara.
25. Sankeshwar, Mission, Hospital and Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital, Sankeshwar, Belgaum.

## Uttar Pradesh

26. Leprosy Home and Hospital, Almora.
27. Leprosy Home and Hospital, Zamuraganj, Motinagar, Distt. Fairzabad.

## West Bengal

28. Purulia Leprosy Home and Hospital, Purulia.
29. Gouripur Leprosy Colony, Bankura.

## Delhi

30. Leprosy Home, Tehirpur, P.O. Shahdara, Delhi-32.

## Expenditure on Renovation of Minister's Bungalows

5250. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Government for renovating, decorating and furnishing the bungalows occupied by Ministers after the mid-term pool ; and

(b) how much money is spent for the above purpose for each Minister and their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Contract with M/s Steel Containers to Supply Barrels to Indian Oil Corporation

5251. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a contract with M/s. Steel Containers, Bombay for the supply 9 lakh barrels to the Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the contract ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The party is required to supply 6 lakh barrels from IOC's imported steel and 3 lakh barrels from the indigenous steel. The fabrication rate in both the cases is Rs. 7.20 per barrel i.e. Rs. 6.58 as the fabrication charges and Rs. 0.62 as the delivery charges. Apart from their being the lowest tenderer, the party also offered

to fabricate 39 barrels per tonne from IOC's imported steel. The other fabricators offered to fabricate only 38 barrels per tonne from IOC's imported steel. This will give a foreign exchange saving at current costs of Rs. 8.4 lakhs.

#### Registration of Pharmacists

5252. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that the Doctors and Nurses are registered only once whereas the Pharmacists have to get renewal of their registration every year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). According to Section 34 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, registration of Pharmacists is renewed annually on payment of a fee as prescribed by the State Government. In the case of doctors they are registered only once, except when they migrate to another state in which case some of the State Medical Councils require them to be registered again with the State Medical Council concerned. The registration of nurses is being done by the State Nursing Councils and in most of the States there is no provision in their rules for renewal of registration excepting the Maharashtra and the Gujarat Nursing Councils whose rules provide that nurses should renew their registration every five years.

#### Functions of Central and State Pharmacy Councils

5253. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functions of the Central and State Pharmacy Councils are the welfare of the Pharmacists ;

(b) if so, the achievement made so far ; and

(c) a comparative statement of their revenue and expenditure for the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Central Pharmacy Council has been making efforts for the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 ; establishment of adequate admission capacity for teaching of diploma in pharmacy and enforcement of section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. The State Councils are concerned with registration of Pharmacist and regulation of the profession, including the conduct of pharmacists. All these activities are for the betterment of the profession of pharmacy and should therefore lead to the welfare of Pharmacists in the long run.

(c) Accounts for the year 1970-71 in respect of the Central Pharmacy Council are yet to be audited. The statements of revenue and expenditure in respect of the State Pharmacy Councils are not available.

#### Yard-Stick of Work-Load for Pharmacists

5254. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Yard-stick of work-load has been laid down by the Central Pharmacy Council for the Pharmacists and the work is being distributed accordingly ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question of laying down any Yard Stick for the work load of pharmacists does not fall within the purview of the Central Pharmacy Council.

#### Promotion of Pharmacists

5255. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the comparative scales and avenues of promotion of pharmacists under the State, Semi-Government and other Departments are better than the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the anomaly ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The comparative scales of pay and avenues of promotion of Pharmacists under the State and Semi-Government and other Departments are not available. The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### Non-Technical People as Incharge of Medical Store

5256. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-technical people or hands are being put to work as incharge of Medical Store ; and

(b) if so, whether this is in conformity with the Pharmacy Act, 1948 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). In so far as Government Medical Store Depots are concerned, they are under the charges of officers who possess qualifications according to prescribed rules. The drugs are by and large stocked and issued in original containers. Wherever retailing has to be resorted to, it is done by fully qualified Pharmacists, who are regular employees of Medical Store Depots. This does not violate any provisions of The Pharmacy Act.

#### Protests from Foreign Countries against Propaganda of North Korea Consulate in India

5257. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any verbal or written protests have been received regarding the North Korean Consulate propaganda in India against friendly countries such as the United States of America, The Republic of Korea, etc. ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have protested and the nature of the protests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Consulate General of the Republic of Korea and the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi have verbally drawn our attention to uncomplimentary references to their respective countries contained in the publicity conducted by the DPRK Consulate-General in New Delhi.

#### Report of C.B.I. against Mrs. Leela Menon formerly of ONGC

5258. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have since completed the inquiry against Mrs. Leela Menon, former Oil and Natural Gas Commission's representative in the Rostam Crude Project in Iran ;

(b) if so, the nature of charges levelled against her by the Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government against her and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir, the C.B.I. has completed its investigations.

(b) The report is received only 3-4 days back and is being examined in the Ministry.

(c) Appropriate action is being taken.

#### Processing of Natural Gas into Cooking Gas for Internal Consumption

5259. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has enough resources of natural gas which can be processed into cooking gas for internal consumption ;

(b) how much of the resources is not being utilised ; and

(c) whether Government have considered any plans for tapping the vast resources and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). LPG can be extracted from the natural gas and both the ONGC and Oil India are examining the possibilities. At present however, LPG is not being so extracted. The important considerations in this regard are the economics of extraction and the suitability of the composition of the remainder gas for use by the fertilizer projects as feedstocks. The production of LPG in India is at present from the refinery gases. The quantity of LPG sold in 1970 was 166,000 tonnes.

**Setting up of Central Agency for Supplying Building Construction Material**

5260. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up a Central agency for supplying building construction material and technical advice to the low and middle income groups in urban and rural areas for the construction of dwelling units ;

(b) if so, when such an organisation is going to be set up ; and

(c) the existing facilities that are now being extended by the Central Government to such depressed income groups for getting building material at Government controlled rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Apart from the Hindustan Housing Factory which manufactures prefabricated reinforced cement concrete components, prestressed cement concrete transmission poles, foam concrete panels, partition and insulation blocks etc. and the Mechanised Brick Plant under the auspices of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited which manufactures Bricks, this Ministry have not established any other Central Agency for supplying building construction material.

Technical advice is freely made available by the National Buildings Organisation for rational utilization of costly and scarce

traditional building materials like steel, cement, etc. and for production and introduction of new building materials such as high strength bricks (mechanised brick plant), cellular concrete, asphaltic corrugated roofing sheets, light-weight aggregates, plastic pipes, etc.

Cement is made available at controlled rates. The price of steel is fixed by the steel manufacturers.

Brick, though not an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, is also not a Scheduled Industry under the Industrial Development and Regulations Act, 1951 ; its price is fixed by Delhi Administration.

**Enquiry into Death of Wing Commander D. L. Dhar in Air Accident**

5261. SHRI RAMCAHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the death of Wing Commander D. L. Dhar in a flying accident on the 21st June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A Court of Enquiry was ordered immediately after the accident. The Court of Enquiry proceedings have not yet been finalised.

**कोटा में तेल-शोधक कारखाना**

5262. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सर्वेक्षण समिति ने कोटा (राजस्थान) में एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या-क्या निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) वहाँ ऐसा तेल शोधक कारखाना कब स्थापित किये जाने की प्राशा है ?

पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). देश में प्रतिरिक्त शोधन क्षमता और इसके स्थान के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने के लिये अप्रैल 1969 में विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्ति की गई थी। इस समिति ने उत्तर पश्चिम क्षेत्र में एक परिष्करणशाला स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की थी। भारतीय तेल निगम को इस परिष्करणशाला के लिए संभाव्य रिपोर्ट तैयार करने को कहा गया था जिसमें तकनीकी-प्राथमिक पहलु से विभिन्न संभव स्थानों की नाम एवं हानियों का भी उल्लेख हो। रिपोर्ट 1 जून, 1971 को ही प्राप्त हुई है और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। स्थान के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

#### जामनगर में आयुर्वेद अनुसंधान संस्थान

5263. श्री महावीरक सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जामनगर में स्थापित किये गये अनुसंधान संस्थान में अब तक किन रोगों पर अनुसंधान किया जाता है और गत वर्ष कौन कौनसे विशेष औषधियों का अविष्कार किया गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(ख) यदि सफलता मिली है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) और (ख). गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्व-विद्यालय, जामनगर के स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान विभाग में निम्नलिखित रोगों पर अनुसंधान किया गया है।

- (1) पाण्डुरोग एवं सम्बद्ध रोग
- (2) ग्रहणी रोग, अग्निमान्द्य, प्रतिसार प्रवाहिका अम्लपित्त

(3) जालोदर और सम्बद्ध रोग

(4) प्रायवात सन्धिवात, क्रोष्टुक-शीर्ष

(5) श्वास रोग

(6) कृषि रोग

भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन देश के भ्रमण-भ्रमण भागों में स्थित विभिन्न अनुसंधान यूनिटों द्वारा अध्ययन किये गये 58 पौधों में से 18 पौधों के उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम निकले हैं और उनमें 8 पौधों पर किया जा रहा अनुसंधान कार्य काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है। इस समय एकल औषधियों पर ही अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है। भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन परिवार नियोजन अनुसंधान के विभिन्न एककों द्वारा 9 औषधियों/नुद्वों का भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

गत वर्ष किमी विणेष औषधि का आविष्कार नहीं किया गया।

#### Gas and Oil produced in Gujarat

5264. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of gas and oil produced in Gujarat by Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) the quantities of gas and oil from Gujarat oil fields sold by Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(c) the quantities of gas and oil not put to use but burnt away by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). During 1970-71 34,67,183 tonnes of crude oil were produced in Gujarat of which 34,50,224 tonnes were sold. The balance remained in the tanks pending sale. No crude oil was burnt away.

During the same period, 466.323 million cubic metres of Natural Gas were produced

from Gujarat fields, of which 332.11 million cubic metres of Natural Gas were sold. As regards the balance quantity, a portion of it was put to internal use by the Commission and the remaining was flared.

**Managing Committee of the A.I.I.M.S.,  
New Delhi**

5265. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Managing Committee of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi was last constituted ;

(b) the names of the persons in the body as on the 1st April, 1971 ; and

(c) how many times the Managing and the Executive Committees of All India Institute of Medical Sciences met in the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There is no Committee known as "Managing Committee" of the

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The highest Body charged with the responsibility for administration of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is the Institute Body, which was last constituted in June, 1967.

(b) A list of Members of the Institute Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, as on 1st April, 1971, is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) During 1970-71, the Institute Body met 5 times. The number of times the other committees of the Institute met during 1970-71 is as follows :

	Meetings
1. Governing Body	5
2. Academic Committee	4
3. Finance Committee	3
4. Selection Committee for recruitment to Class I and II posts at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2
5. Estate Committee	3
6. Ad-hoc Committee on Labour Problems	1

*Statement*

List of Members of the Institute Body of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, as on 1st April, 1971.

1. Shri K. K. Shah, Union Minister of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, New Delhi.	President
2. Prof. M. S. Thacker, 2-A, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.	Member
3. Shri K. K. Dass, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	Member
4. Shri L. S. Chandrakant, Joint Education Adviser, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi.	Member
5. Dr. J. B. Shrivastava, Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi.	Member
6. Shri G. K. Bhanot, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.	Member

7.	Dr. Sarup Singh, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.	Member
8.	Dr. M. D. Desai, Dean, Smt. N. H. L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.	Member
9.	Dr. R. V. Singh, Principal, K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.	Member
10.	Dr. T. Janardhana, 14, Harrington Road, Chetput, Madras-31.	Member
11.	Dr. Jacob Chandy, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore.	Member
12.	Dr. S. Rangaswami, Professor of Chemistry, University of Delhi, Delhi.	Member
13.	Dr. S. Padmavati, 70, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	Member
14.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar, M. P., 134, South Avenue, New Delhi.	Member
15.	Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Member-Secretary

#### Uses of Physio-Therapy

5266. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the uses of Physio-Therapy in the treatment of human diseases ;

(b) the number of students under-going special courses in Physio-Therapy as on the 1st January, 1971 ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in Kerala, there is a popular system known as "Pizhichil" corresponding to modern physio-therapeutic practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Treatment of Physio-Therapy starts right from the time patient sustains injury or suffers from an illness. It ends only when he is capable of returning back to his original work. It helps in preventing deformity and training of the individual in the use of residual powers and to finally make the person suitable for vocational placement.

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

(c) Yes.

#### Introduction of Physio-Therapy in Hospitals

5267. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the need to introduce Physio-Therapy in all hospitals in the country ; and

(b) the number of persons properly qualified in Physio-Therapy as on the 1st January, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) In appreciation of the need for Physio-Therapy in hospitals, Physio-Therapy Departments have been established in all major hospitals under the Central Government in Delhi.

Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to introduce Physio-Therapy in hospitals under their control.

(b)\* In the absence of any statutory requirement for trained Physio-Therapists to register themselves, it is not possible to give the number of trained Physio-Therapists available on any specified date.

**Qualified Nurses**

5268. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has adequate number of qualified nurses at present ;

(b) the total number of nurses who qualified themselves in 1970-71 in India ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase facilities to train up adequate number of male and female nurses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) : (a) Except in a few Union Territories like NEFA, Tripura, Goa and the State of Bihar, by and large, adequate number of qualified nurses are available for the existing posts. However, their availability falls short of requirements, if the norms of 1 nurse to 5 beds. as proposed in the Fourth Plan, is considered.

(b) The information for 1970-71 is not yet available, and is being collected. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) Training of nurses has been assigned to the state sector and the State Governments are expected to provide suitable facilities for training of nurses to meet their requirements.

**Expenditure by Equating Scales of Armed Services to Scales of Indian Administrative Service**

5269. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the net additional cost of the Exchequer by equating the scales of the Armed Services to the scales of the Indian Administrative Service ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The net additional cost to the exchequer of the suggestion to equate scales of pay of the officers of the Armed Services to the scales of pay of officers of the Indian Administrative Service is estimated to be Rs. 13.83 crores approxi-

mately. Service-wise breakdown will be as follows :

	(Rs. in crores approx.)
Army	10.52
Navy	0.91
Air Force	2.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.83</b>

**Soda Ash Factory in North Kanara District**

5270. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether paddy fields will be spared from being converted into salt pans for the soda ash factory to be set up in North Kanara District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : There is no proposal to set up a Soda Ash Factory in North Kanara District. M/s, Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Limited have, however, been issued a letter of intent for setting up a caustic soda factory near Karwar. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited had a proposal to establish a salt plant in Karwar District for supplying industrial grade salt to the proposed caustic soda factory. M/s Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Limited are implementing the salt project also for the same purpose. The subject of conversion of paddy fields into salt pans is the concern of the State Government.

**लूप का उपयोगी न होना**

5271. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लूप के उपयोगी न होने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

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

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :** (क) लूप का उपयोग कर रही महिलाओं के गर्भवती होने के कुछेक मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं।

(ख) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने बतलाया है कि गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप) पहनने के पहले वर्ष में इस साधन का उपयोग करने वाली हर सी महिलाओं में से 2-3 गर्भवती हो जाती है। यह दर बाद के वर्षों में कम हो जाती है। बच्चों के जन्म में समयान्तर रखने के लिए उपयोग किये जा रहे किसी भी अन्य प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक तरीके से गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप) अधिक कारगर है। अतः राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप का प्रयोग) होता रहेगा।

**बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों पर किये जा रहे खर्च के लिये मुद्रावजा की मांग**

5272. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने विदेश राजनयिकों से अनुरोध किया है कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों पर किये जा रहे खर्च के लिये भारत को मुद्रावजा देने हेतु पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डालें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) यद्यपि सरकार ने इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया है कि शरणार्थियों की देखभाल के लिए भारत को हर्जाना देने के वास्ते अन्य सरकारें पाकिस्तान पर दबाव दें, सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों ने बहुत से अवसरों पर

यह बताया है कि शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान का उत्तरदायित्व है, और भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए उन्हें अस्थायी तौर पर रखे हुए है और यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय पर निर्भर करता है कि वह यह देखे कि पाकिस्तान इस बात को समझे कि बंगला देश के लोगों द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को स्वीकार्य राजनीतिक हल के बाद ही शरणार्थी सुरक्षा और सम्मान के साथ अपने-अपने घरों को लौट सके।

मई 1971 में पाकिस्तान सरकार को भेजे गए नोट में हमने पाकिस्तान को सूचित कर दिया था कि बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार को जो प्रतिरिक्त वित्तीय तथा अन्य भार उठाने पड़े हैं उनकी पूरी पूर्ति पाकिस्तान सरकार से मांगने का भारत सरकार अपना हक सुरक्षित रखती है।

नोट की प्रतियां विदेश स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनों को भेज दी गई थी।

(ख) बहुत सी सरकारों ने शरणार्थियों की सहायता के लिए अन्शदान दिए हैं और राजनयिक माध्यमों के जरिए पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डालने का आश्वासन दिया है।

**Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Defence Establishments**

5273. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the Defence Establishments is less than what is fixed under the rules ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring up the number of minimum percentage fixed ?



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Establishments and to bring up their numbers to the minimum quotas laid down by Government from time to time, certain measures have been adopted in these establishments. The recent measures taken include :

- (i) Interviews for recruitment to be held by Selection Committees on dates or at sittings when candidates from other communities are not considered ;
- (ii) Selections of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are made by relaxed standards, provided they are not found unfit ;
- (iii) A vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe is, in the event of an infructuous first attempt to fill it by a member of the appropriate community, re-advertised and only after a second attempt to fill it up by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate is made, the question of it being filled by an unreserved candidate is considered ; and
- (iv) when such a reserved vacancy has to be filled up by an unreserved person the reservation is carried forward to the next three years of recruitment, as against the two years earlier.

**Bonus to D. D. A. employees**

5274. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the consideration keeping which in view, decision for payment of bonus to Delhi Development Authority employees was taken the date of the decision and the main features of the said decision ;

(b) whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of payment of bonus to D. D. A. staff keeping in view the largely growing tendency among the D. D. A. officers to auction maximum possible number of plots ;

(c) the number of plots allotted by lottery by D. D. A. each year during the last three years in each D. D. A. colony, separately and ;

(d) the number of applicants registered with D. D. A. whose cases are pending for allotment of land and flats as on the 1st July, 1971 category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority decided in June, 1967 to make applicable the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to its employees as it was legally required to do so. The bonus is paid according to the Bonus Act, 1965 and various instructions bearing on the subject.

(b) No, Sir. The sale proceeds of residential etc. plots are not taken consideration for the purpose of paying bonus to the staff.

(c) 813—628 in Pankha Road and 185 in Rohtak Road under the Middle Income Group Scheme. No such allotment was made in the Low Income Group.

(d) There is no registration of applications for the allotment of residential plots. The number of registered persons as on 1st July, 1971 whose cases are pending for allotments of flats is 2596 in Middle Income Group, 2513 in Low Income Group and 2200 in Janta Group.

**Mobile Medical Units for Bangla Dosh refugees acquired by India**

5275. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medical units acquired by India for operation for Bangla Dosh refugees ;

(b) the places where these will be operated ; and

(c) the names of the countries from where these mobile medical units have been received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.



**सफ़दरजंग अस्पताल का अखिल भारतीय  
चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली  
के साथ विलय**

5276. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सफ़दरजंग अस्पताल की नई दिल्ली स्थित अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान के साथ विलय सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव किस तिथि से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : इस मन्त्रालय ने अस्पताल कार्य समीक्षा समिति का गठन किया था। इसने अप्रैल, 1968 की रिपोर्ट में सबसे पहले सफ़दरजंग अस्पताल और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के विलयन की सिफारिश की थी। सरकार ने इस सिफारिश पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया परन्तु प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

दिसम्बर 1970 में प्रस्ताव की पुनः समीक्षा की गई और इस समय इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Manufacture of Transistorised Television sets  
by Bharat Electronics**

5277. SHRI JADEJA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Electronics propose to manufacture Transistorised Television sets ;

(b) if so, the retail price thereof ; and

(c) when it is expected to be available in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Company is at present engaged in the design and development of a transistorised Television Receiver set. It has also applied for an industrial licence for this item.

(b) Retail price has not yet been worked out. However, the ex-factory price, including excise duty but exclusive of other duties and taxes, is likely to be about Rs. 2,000/- per set.

(c) It is not possible to indicate when the set will be available in the market as no licence has yet been granted.

**Loss to Madras Refinery due to delay in the  
completion of Oil Jetty at Madras**

5278. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Refinery incurred a loss of Rupees 7 crores in the last two years due to delay in completing the construction of the oil jetty in the Madras Port ; and

(b) the anticipated loss to the Madras Refinery till the completion of the construction work ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :**

(a) Madras Refinery sustained a loss of Rs. 3.67 crores during 1969-70 financial year of the company. Out of this amount, the amount of Rs. 2.51 crores is on account of the additional expenditure incurred due to delay in the development of facilities to berth the large tankers of Shipping Corporation of India meant for transport of crude oil from Gulf of Madras.

The figures for the Company's financial year 1970-71 are not yet available.

(b) 42 ft. draft is expected to be available by early 1972. The eastern breakwater extension is expected to be completed by September 1972. This will enable large tankers to be brought in during nine months of a year. No decision has yet been taken on the outer arm. It is therefore not possible to anticipate the future losses.

**Acute shortage of Cholera Vaccine in  
Eastern Border States**

5279. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of cholera vaccine in the border States adjoining East Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in view of this shortage, Government of India propose to import cholera vaccine from some foreign country ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of cholera vaccine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There is no shortage at all.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The production of cholera vaccine has been stepped up in the country. In addition, supplies are also being received as gift from W. H. O. and other International sources.

#### Shortage of drinking water in Refugee Mana Camp

5280. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of drinking water in the Mana Refugee Camp ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) the arrangements made or likely to be made by Government to meet the shortage of drinking water in Mana Camp ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To eliminate the risk of cholera spreading among the existing population in the camp, separate arrangements for water supply had to be made for the new evacuees. Moreover, the new camps are located in hard rock areas with poor water yield. The drilling of tubewells in such areas takes more time.

(c) 114 tubewells have already been commissioned in the three camps of Mana Bhata, Nawagaon and Kendri upto 14.7. 1971, 25 Calyx mills, 3 nos. high speed rock

drills are already under operation for drilling more tubewells. 3 Nos. new high speed rock drills are being moved from Bombay. Additional high speed rock drills are being arranged.

Arrangements have also been made to distribute water through water tankers.

(d) There is no separate allocation for drilling of tubewells. However, cost of tubewells already drilled and proposed to be drilled will be met out of an advance drawn from the Contingency Fund of India.

#### Provision of Canopy as shield against infection in Major Hospitals

5281. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a canopy that fits even the ordinary hospital bed now provides a curtain of sterile air flowing downwards and acts a shield against infection for patients, who have undergone surgery, was manufactured on the idea, given by Dr. Donald Longmore, a member of the British Heart Transplant ; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be provided in major hospitals of the country to ensure a bacteria free atmosphere to the patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). A canopy is a shield for diverting air-flow over the patient after a heart transplant operation. It is not widely used ; nor is it absolutely essential. This equipment has not come to a stage when it could be used as routine equipment for heart transplant cases.

It is also not used widely in other parts of the World.

#### Facilities to Members of Parliament for treatment at State Hospitals

5282. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Members of Parliament get the same facilities in the State Hospitals as are available to M. L. As ;

(b) whether they are asked to pay advance amount for their admission in their State Hospitals; and

(c) whether they are asked to purchase the prescribed medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Members of Parliament are governed by the Medical Facilities (Members of Parliament) Rules, 1959, whereunder while in cities covered by the Central Government Health Scheme, they have the same medical aid facilities to which Central Civil Services Class I employees are entitled. Outside those cities, they are entitled to receive medical attendance/treatment in accordance with the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1944. Under these rules, they have to incur the expenditure on their medical attendance/treatment in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Health authorities and claim reimbursement to the extent permissible under the Rules.

#### Financial Aid to Kerala for drinking water facilities during Five Year Plan

5283. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the State of Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan for drinking water facilities;

(b) the amount allotted to the State for the Fourth Plan;

(c) how it compares with the amount allotted to other State during the Fourth Plan in this regard;

(d) whether the amount allotted to Kerala is inadequate; and

(e) the steps taken to make available adequate funds to Kerala for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, assistance of Rs. 331.34 lakhs as loan for Urban water supply and sanitation and Rs. 37.13 lakhs as grant-in-aid for rural water supply was released to the Government of Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) During the IV Five Year Plan, this programme has been included in the State sector and central assistance is being given to the states by way of block loans and block grants within reference to any particular scheme or head of development. A plan outlay of Rs. 1075 lakhs for water supply and sanitation exists in the IV Five Year Plan for Kerala out of which Rs. 700 lakhs is earmarked for rural water supply.

(c) to (e). It is for the State Government to make the necessary provision in the plan budget of the State keeping in view its resources and requirements. The amount provided for in the Fourth Plan for the Kerala State comes to 4.2% of the gross Fourth Plan provision for the State. For India as a whole the average comes to 6.2%. The State Government is supplementing the Plan allocations by loans from the Life Insurance Corporation for its water supply schemes.

#### Shortage of essential Medicine in Kerala

5284. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of essential medicines in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir, Shortage of insulin preparations and Vitamin C bulk drugs has been reported in Kerala.

(b) Adequate imports of insulin and Vitamin C are being arranged to augment indigenous production of these drugs.

दिल्ली में इमारतों के किरावों में वृद्धि और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार सुविधायें

5285. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या निर्माण और भ्रष्टाचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो महीनों में दिल्ली में इमारतों के किराये बहुत बढ़ गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अलाटियों द्वारा अपने क्वार्टर 'सबलैट' किए गये हैं और वे किरायेदारों से अपने वेतन से होने वाली कटौती से अधिक किराया वसूल करते हैं; यदि हाँ, तो कितने अलाटियों ने अपने क्वार्टर सबलैट कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में कितने क्वार्टर बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या कब तक हल हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उस समय तक के लिए जब तक उनको क्वार्टर अलाट नहीं हो जाते कम किराये पर मकान दिलाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) :** (क) दिल्ली में भवनों के किराये निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं किन्तु यह दिल्ली की कोई निराली विशेषता नहीं है और न ही विभिन्न बस्तियों में बढ़ोतरी को असाधारण कहा जा सकता है।

(ख) उन आवंटियों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन्होंने अपने क्वार्टरों को उप-किरायेदारी पर दे रखा है और इस सम्बन्ध में अपने वेतन बिलों से कटौतियों की अपेक्षा अधिक किराया वसूल कर रहे हैं, संपदा निदेशालय में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ संपदा निदेशालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकारी बस्तियों के कभी-कभी अचानक निरीक्षणों के अतिरिक्त किसी निवास स्थान विशेष के सम्बन्ध में जब कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, तो सामान्य पूल में वास की अनधिकृत उप-किरायेदारी के बारे में पूछ-ताछ की जाती है। वे आबंटी जो, अनधिकृत उप-किरायेदारी के दोषी पाये जाते हैं, आबंटन नियमों में निहित उपबन्धों के अनुसार दण्डित

किये जाते हैं। 30-6-71 को समाप्त होने वाली पिछली छमाही में अनधिकृत उप-किरायेदारी की 472 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें से 105 गुमनाम और छद्मनाम की पाई गई तथा उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई और 247 शिकायतों की अब भी जांच की जा रही है। 120 शिकायतों की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है, जिनमें से 116 मामलों में उप-किरायेदारी का अभियोग साबित नहीं हो सका और इन मामलों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, जब कि 4 मामलों में उप-किरायेदारी साबित हो चुकी है और अधिकारियों को सरकारी वास से वंचित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) चालू वर्ष में टाइप I से IV के 2,428 क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं ; इनके अतिरिक्त इन टाइपों के 1,088 क्वार्टर पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में पूर्ण कर दिए गये थे।

(घ) कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी की छपाई की क्षमता**

5287. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी का कितना काम छपाई हेतु लम्बित पड़ा है और कितने वर्षों से छपाई के लिये सबसे पुराना काम लम्बित पड़ा है ; और

(ख) बढ़ते हुए हिन्दी के काम को पूरा करने के लिये सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) :** (क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की हिन्दी की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए पहले की गई तथा की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित व्यवस्थाएं नीचे दी जाती हैं :—

- (i) कोयम्बतूर तथा रिगरोड प्रेस नई दिल्ली के भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में दूसरी पारी शुरू करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।
- (ii) एक आई० वी० एम० कम-ग्रॉफ़सेट डुप्लीकेटिंग एकक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड नई दिल्ली, में स्थापित किया जा रहा है, जिससे हिन्दी की क्षमता में 100 पृष्ठ प्रति-दिन तक की वृद्धि की आशा है ।
- (iii) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय रिग रोड, नई दिल्ली के लिए अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी में कम्पोजिंग के लिए 12 लाइनों की-बोर्ड तथा 8 मोनो की-बोर्ड प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं । इससे लगभग 125 पृष्ठ प्रतिदिन की क्षमता बढ़ जायेगी ।
- (iv) फरीदाबाद में लगभग 100 पृष्ठ प्रतिदिन की क्षमता का एक फोटो-लियो प्रेस लगाने की एक योजना विचाराधीन है ; तथा
- (v) नामिक तथा फरीदाबाद के सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में दूसरी पारी के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ।

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CIRCULATION OF FAKE  
CURRENCY NOTES

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI  
(Mavelikara) : Sir, I call the attention of  
the Minister of Finance to the following

matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

“The reported fake currency notes of various denominations, worth several crores of rupees, bearing the duplicate number of official notes clandestinely put into circulation in the country.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notice calling my attention to the reported circulation of fake currency notes of various denominations, bearing the same numbers as of the official notes.

This report is apparently based on certain statements made by Acharya J. B. Kriplani in an article published in the Swarajya of the 17th instant. I am sorry to say sir, that such unverified statements should have been circulated which have the effect of undermining the confidence of the people in the currency of the country. Let me state here and now, with all the emphasis at my command, that the statements made in that article about an unauthorised currency circulating alongside the official currency of the country, are baseless and without foundation.

The bogey of a parallel currency seems to have been imagined out of the reports that have appeared from time to time of people having come across two or more notes of the same denomination bearing identical numbers. In all the cases where the notes were available for examination, it was found that numbers had been forged on genuine notes. There is reason to believe that this is the work of tricksters, who want to impress their victims with their so-called powers. Such instances of duplication, however, are few and far between and in any case, the duplication is from within the genuine notes in circulation. To think that such isolated cases of duplication evidence a substantial circulation of unauthorised currency, is to permit one's imagination to run beyond the bounds of reason.

It has been alleged that the so called fake currency has been printed on genuine bank note paper allegedly smuggled out of the India Security Press. Sir, the strictness of the security measures enforced in the India Security Press as well as at the Secur-

ity Poper Mill are such that it is not possible to take out even a small bit of the bank note paper from out of these two organisations.

This is not to say that there are never any cases of attempted counterfeiting. But they are isolated cases. In most cases they are detected and proceeded against in accordance with the law. In any case their magnitude would be negligible compared to the total currency in circulation. I may assure Honourable Members that counterfeiting of our currency is no easy matter. There are a number of security features incorporated in our currency—water-marks, security thread, complexity of design whose details can not be fully reproduced even by photography, composition of inks and so on. As Honourable Members are aware Government are setting up a new Bank Note Press at Dewas to print notes of the denomination of Rs. 10 and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of notes even more difficult, if not impossible. The law of the land already provides for deterrent punishment for offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes. Such offences are dealt with by the State police authorities who keep a constant vigil in this regard and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States.

To sum up, I should like to assure Honourable Members that there is no truth whatsoever in the report about fake currency worth several crores having been put into circulation.

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :** Sir, there are reports almost every day in the press that fake currency notes of various denominations worth several hundred crores of rupees bearing the duplicate number of official notes have been put into circulation along with the real currency in this country.

Even there is suspicion that the neighbouring countries, like China and Pakistan, which are not in a friendly mood towards India, are trying to cripple our economy by printing fake currency and inflating the currency. Some of these fake notes are even better than our notes which are issued by our Reserve Bank. I do not know whether it is correct or not that some foreigners arrested for this fake note business. These notes are even better than our notes in printing and its technology and were printed outside our country.

Two or three days back the Kerala Home Minister announced in the Kerala Assembly that hundred rupee fakes notes worth Rs. 3 lakhs are in circulation already in India which were recently traced by the Kerala Police. But the actual fact is that several crores worth of fake notes are in circulation. Within fifteen days' time Kerala and Madras police have arrested two separate gangs of fake note printers. Both these batches belong to Kerala. But the culprits were arrested only after their counterfeiting effort was over and the entire notes printed by them were circulated.

Even though Kerala is backward in all developmental activities, I am ashamed to say that this counterfeit currency printing has already developed as an art and cottage industry in Kerala and also in Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :** I object to such a statement.

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :** It is my statement and not his statement. Most of the cases traced in the last five or six years are from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. I am ashamed to say that the police in Kerala is incapable of tracing this. In Kerala some of the police officers and constables are under arrest. They are accused in very serious fake note cases. One of the Crime Branch police officers is accused in a particular case and is even under custody. He was arrested only some 15 days back. So, it is my statement and I am substantiating it.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** I am objecting to it.

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :** You give your opinion. It is my opinion.

[Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai]

The actual fact is that State administration is incompetent to trace out these cases. Only after all the notes came into circulation, the State administration came in and they started registering cases. In the meanwhile, the entire notes were in circulation and the poor people became a prey to the fake notes. That is the position.

Even restaurants, hotels, railway stations, cinema theatres and banks, including nationalised banks, are not expected to receive hundred rupee notes in Tamil Nadu, specially on the border districts of Tamil Nadu and in Kerala. When a person goes to a bank or a restaurant with a hundred rupee note, he is watched as a suspicious man by everybody in public. That is the position in Kerala. Nobody can get change for a hundred rupee note there.

I know, for instance, there are persons who are expert in the technique of counterfeiting notes and they indulge in this counterfeiting business. They have gone to jail three or four times. They go to jail, come out and indulge in this counterfeiting business, in printing and circulating fake notes. I know of a particular person who has gone to jail three or four times. He goes to jail, comes out and again indulges in this counterfeiting business. I know he was arrested last time in connection with a case in Kerala.

In the circumstances, I think, we will have to increase the punishment. We have to do it even by increasing the punishment to capital punishment or life imprisonment for indulging in this fake-notes printing business. The punishment now is too low, according to me. So, my request to the Government is that the punishment should be increased...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is making certain statements which disparagingly reflect the state of affairs in a particular State and which reflect on the efficiency of administration there, and that is State's internal affair... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : There is no point in that. The "Currency" is a Central subject.

The Government have to amend the Penal Code and see that capital punishment or life imprisonment is awarded to the accused involved in this kind of a thing. The hon. Minister said that Acharya Kripalani's statement is unverified ..

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a debate. You put your question to the Minister.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Yes. This is a very matter. Acharya Kripalani is one of our great leaders in India and the hon. Minister says that it is an unverified statement. How can a man verify the fake notes? How can a man say that so many crores of rupees are in circulation? Nobody can do it. Even the hon. Minister with all the administrative staff at his disposal cannot do it. Nobody can verify it. Only unverified statements can be published by anybody. Even then, we will have to consider his statement.

According to Acharya Kriplani, I quote—

"This fraud has never been detected (by the Government)..."

He said it in an article on price rise in the last issue of *Swarajya*. According to him, the volume of fake currency in circulation can be "assumed" to be the same as the genuine ones.

It is said that the paper is the same as used in the Nasik printing press. But the hon. Minister said, it is not so and that there is no chance of this paper going out because of security measures...

MR. SPEAKER ; This is not a debate. You put a direct question.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : My question is that the Government will have to seriously consider it. I want to know whether the Government will think of withdrawing all the notes from circulation in the country and issue new notes so as to avoid this thing and also to get black-money out which is hoarded by anti-social elements in the country. May I know whether the Government is prepared to withdraw all the notes, which are in circulation, specially the hundred rupees notes?

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government is prepared to set up a new machinery, not the cell which is pointed out

by the Minister, a big machinery, which will be working all over the country to check this thing. Even before printing notes, we have to face the counterfeit business. After that, it is no use tracing out. Before even printing, they will have to do it. The police administration, specially, in some States is lax in dealing with this counterfeiting business.

My question is : Will the Government set up a new machinery, efficient machinery, to check it and trace out this counterfeiting business ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH** : The calling attention notice refers to fake currency bearing identical numbers. The hon. Member has gone through the entire question of counterfeit currency.

I would like to draw this distinction between counterfeit currency and the particular reference to fake currency bearing identical numbers which Acharya Kripalaniji has referred to in the article in the *Swarajya*.

**SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi)** : Why bring in Acharya Kripalaniji ? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : Kindly sit down.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH** : It is necessary to bring because I must submit that any responsible patriotic citizen of the country should not bring the entire currency of the country into disrepute and lack of...

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra)** : Even if it is true ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH** : It is not true. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : Sir, the Minister should not cast aspersion on his patriotism and on his wisdom.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH** : Mr. Piloos Mody is confusing black currency with fake currency.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)** : This is a calculated propaganda by the ~~Swatantra~~ Party.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : You print fake currencies all the time and you want...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Their leadership has become fake.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : Mr. Banerjee has earned his daily bread today.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal)** : Is it not a fact that fake and counterfeit currency is in circulation in the country and which you have admitted ? Now, in the interests of the economy of the country, if we suggest something, why are you afraid of it ?

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI** : This is not a dispute between the Swatantra Party and the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I will request all of you to kindly sit down and hear the Minister.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : This is a question of fake currency. Why should they quarrel ?

**SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI** : Why should they bring in the Swatantra Party ? I am not a Swatantra man.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : You are not but that paper belongs to the Swatantra Party.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH** : In 1970, 465 crore pieces of currency were in circulation. It takes the Nasik Press about more than a year to produce 360.00 crore pieces of currency notes. I am trying to bring through you to the notice of the House and particularly to the notice of those Members who are bent upon for political reasons bringing this question, that this is a formidable job.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North)** : How do you say that ?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior)** : How can you allow a Minister to attribute motives to other Parties ?



श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह तो प्रचार्य कृपालानी और स्वराज्य प्रखबार के बारे में कह रहे हैं, आनरेबिल मॅम्बर के बारे में नहीं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I must make it clear that there is a problem of counterfeit currency which is a problem which is there in this country and which is there in many other countries also.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : It is not a political problem.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Let me complete.

There is a problem of counterfeit currency. The Police has been investigating this and people have been arrested and people have been prosecuted...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : And still it has not been reduced.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : There are political people involved.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am trying to make a distinction between counterfeit currency and the kind of allegation that has been levelled in the article in the *Swarajya*. This article speaks of fake currency. That is why I mention this...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What sort of satisfaction do you derive by this kind of distinction ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is difference.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is trying to say that Government is not counterfeiting it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In 1967 some specific instances and notes were brought to the notice of the then Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. These referred to same type of notes bearing different numbers. These were examined. In all, about 11 cases were referred. Even the hon. Shri Madhu Limaya, a former Member of this House, referred this case to the former Finance Minister. A total of 11 cases were referred and these were investigated. It was

found that these were genuine notes and some trickster had only changed the number of the note so that it appeared that the two sets of notes bore the same number.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is possible ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That is why I am taking the time of the House in distinguishing between counterfeit currency and this particular reference which is the subject of the Call Attention motion.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Which currency is better—fake or counterfeit ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member asked a specific question, whether all notes in circulation will be withdrawn. My answer is no. He has asked for deterrent punishment. Even now under the Indian Penal code, punishment goes up to life imprisonment. He asked whether any machinery will be created. As I have already indicated, the CBI has a cell. It is a suggestion. If it is necessary, Government will definitely create any machinery which is necessary to stop counterfeiting of currency...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Particularly in Kerala...

SHRI K. R. GANESH : And counterfeiting of politics also.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : जाली नोटों का बनाना, जाली पासपोर्ट का होना, जाली दस्तखत करना, प्रधान मन्त्री की जाली घोषणा कर देना, यह सारी बातें कोई नहीं नहीं है। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी खुद एक जाली पार्टी है। उसका प्रखबार भी निकलता है। अगर आप का बयान सही है तो वह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है क्योंकि उसमें जो निकला है उसके कारण देश में जो मुद्रा प्रचलित है उसके सम्बन्ध में आशंका पैदा की गई है। अगर यह बात सही है तो इसको आपको हलके फुलके ढंग से नहीं लेना चाहिए, बल्कि इसके ऊपर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के अप्रमाणित लेख इस तरह के जाली प्रखबारों में छपते हैं उनके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई होगी या नहीं। सरकार ने इस बात

को कबूल किया है पिछले सदन में कि कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें हैं, ऐसे प्रेस हैं जो जाली नोट छापते हैं। कुछ प्राइवेट एजेंसियां हैं जिनके द्वारा जाली नोट बंटते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कितनी जाली एजेंसियों का आपने पता लगाया है और उनके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है। आपको हमको इस तरह की जानकारी देनी ही चाहिये क्योंकि आप ने कबूल किया है कि गड़बड़ियां हैं। इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने के लिए आप अपनी सिक्योरिटी की एजेंसियों के द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और वह इनको क्यों नहीं पकड़ती है ?

उसके साथ ही जो लोग हमारी मुद्रा के विषय में अविश्वास पैदा करते हैं जानबूझ कर, सरकार को उनके ऊपर भी कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कोई कानून है या नहीं जिसके द्वारा जो लोग गलत नलत खबरे छाप कर देश में मुद्रा के विषय में आशंकायें पैदा करते हैं उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सके ? इसी तरह से अगर अपनी सरकार के बारे में देश में आशंकायें पैदा हो जायेंगी तो देश में जो मुद्रा प्रचलित है उसके बारे में लोगों का विश्वास घट जायेगा। इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए आप क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ? मुझे पता है कि यह लेख आचार्य कृपालानी ने लिखा है, जो कि लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्य रह चुके हैं। इस तरह के व्यक्ति जो घातक कार्रवाइयां कर रहे हैं वह देश का सम्मान बढ़ाने वाली नहीं हैं। इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए।

मैं इन बातों का स्पष्ट उत्तर सरकार से चाहता हूं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member has asked whether there have been seizures of counterfeit currency. I have some figures in this regard. In 1969, about 60 Rs. 1 counterfeit currency was seized ;

as for Rs. 2 currency, 4,21,889 were seized. This refers to the big seizure in Tamil Nadu where 4,19,374 notes were involved in a single case. Of Rs. 5 currency, nearly 479 pieces were recovered. Of Rs. 10 currency, 3342 were seized. I have figures in this manner in regard to all the seizures which have been made by the police.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : How many hundred-rupee notes ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That of course, involves bigger persons. In 1969, the number was 125 ; in 1970, it was 3750, and this refers to the biggest bulk seizure in Tamil Nadu. and in 1971, it was 24.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : आप इन खबरों पर क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : His next question is what steps should be taken against irresponsible press news. There is already a Press Council, and there are various laws governing such writings, and I hope that the Government and the Ministry will look into this.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (घार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि यह कोई सीरियस बात नहीं है, कम से कम उन के स्टेटमेंट से ऐसी ही पता लगता है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। जो जाली नोट हैं वह सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बरबाद कर सकते हैं। उसको बहुत लाइटली लिया गया है मन्त्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट में। साथ ही यहाँ पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने डिस्कशन के समय कहा कि यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है और उस पर प्रकाश डाला उन पर भी दोषारोपण किया गया, यह भी बहुत दुःख की बात है।

आप जानते हैं कि समय समय पर ऐसे जाली नोटों के सम्बन्ध में आज से नहीं वर्षों से चर्चा होती रही है। यह भी पता लगा था कि कलकत्ता के एक बड़े अफसर ने जाली नोट

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

पकड़े थे। उस वक्त टाटा के कारखाने में हड़ताल हो रही थी, यह भी आप लोगों को भली भाँति मालूम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो वह हड़ताल दो दो तीन तीन महीने कायम रही, क्या उस का सम्बन्ध इन जाली नोटों से था? क्या उस समय जाली नोट छाँटे गये थे या क्या हुआ था? मन्त्री महोदय बतलायें कि जाली नोट पकड़े गये थे उसका रेजल्ट अब तक क्या हुआ। क्या उसको लाइट-ली लिया जा रहा है? एक बूढ़े जहर सारे तालाब को विगाड़ देता है, क्या आप इस तरह इस चीज को नहीं लेते? यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि आप इसको छोटी बात कहते हैं। कुछ ही नोटों की बान नहीं है, यह मारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बर्बाद करने की चीज है। इस लिए इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

आज भी एक कांग्रेसी नेता के पाम छः जाली नोट हैं, क्या यह मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** नाम बतलाइये कौन है।

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** अगर नाम पूछा जायेगा तो मैं बतना सकता हूँ। इस तरह की बानें आज भी मौजूद हैं। आज चाहे इस तरह के 100-150 नोट हों या एक हजार, दो हजार या एक लाख नोट हों, शासन को इस बात को भली भाँति समझ लेना चाहिए कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा पड़यन्त्र है यहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बरबाद करने के लिए। आपको इस को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। यह बहुत भयंकर षड़यन्त्र है। जब आचार्य कृपालानी ने लेख लिखा है तो अच्छी तरह से जानकारी लेकर ही लिखा होगा। बिल्कुल वही डुप्लिकेट नोट, वही बाटर मार्क, जैसे असली होता है उसी तरह से यह नोट बनाये गए हैं।

क्या इस से साफ जाहिर नहीं होता है कि जो क्रन्सी-नोट छापने के कारखाने हैं, वहाँ के

भी कुछ लोग इस मामले में सम्मिलित होंगे? मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सरकार की ओर से सिन्क्युरिटी का बड़ा इतजाम है, लेकिन जो तथ्य हमारे सामने हैं, उनसे एक गम्भीर स्थिति पर प्रकाश पड़ता है। आप स्वयं कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि इस से हमारी सारी अर्थव्यवस्था और कीमतों की व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो सकती है। पिछले दिनों स्टेट बैंक से 60 लाख और एक अन्य बैंक से 42 लाख रुपए ले जाने की जो घटनायें हुईं, क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में यह जांच की है कि क्या वे नोट असली थे या जाली? जब देश में जाली नोटों का जाल सा बिछा हुआ है, तो क्या शासन इस मामले की जांच के लिए एक हाई-पावर कमीशन विठाने के लिए तैयार है, जिस में जनता वास्तविक स्थिति से परिचित हो सके?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** At no place in my statement had I dealt with this question of counterfeit currency lightly. I had tried to make a distinction earlier between counterfeit currency and the kind of reference that was made in the article in *Swarajya*. I repudiate the allegation that the Rs. 60 lakhs involved in the State Bank case was fake currency. It has been examined and it is now in the custody of the State Bank of India. It is this sort of statement which has come in the press that this amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is in fake currency which is lightly treating the matter. As I said, it is genuine currency; it has been examined by the SBI and the RBI and it is in the custody of the SBI. It is this sort of light-hearted statement which is not in the interest of the country.

Government are determined to see that these tricksters and forgers and other persons who deal in counterfeit currency are dealt with properly. I would request the House also to see that this counterfeit politics and activities of tricksters are not encouraged. There is no meaning in hon. members saying everything is fake in this country. There is a Government in this country, there is a Parliament in being. This psychosis which is being created is not in the interest of the country; it is an unpatriotic act.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** This was fake signiation.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** With your permission, I would quote the following sentence from the Minister's Statement :

"Government are setting up a new bank note press at Dewas to print notes of the denominations of Rs. 10 and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of notes even more difficult, if not impossible".

I have two questions. Were not Government fore-warned by a senior member of the Fourth Lok Sabha before placing orders for the purchase of the machinery from a company which had already supplied such machinery to Pakistan and China ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Who was this hon. Member ?

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Secondly, is it a fact that in the purchase of this machinery the company had provided a fabulous amount of money to the Indian company in which the ruling party had an indirect interest ?

Thirdly, is Government aware of any reports in the press of counterfeiting Indian currency in Pakistan or in China ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The allegation of circulation by Pakistan and China of some counterfeit currency in this country has been gone into a number of times, and on the floor of the House itself it has been denied by the Government. It has been investigated. There is no evidence that Pakistan and China are introducing counterfeit currency in this country.

As for the specific question of a former hon. Member having raised some point with the Government, I do not have information with me at the moment.

I would however, like to indicate that there is extremely strict security in the security press and the security paper mill where the printing and the production of paper go on. Before, coming to the House, I asked the Ministry to prepare the details

of the security check there, so that we could ourselves be sure that it was not possible. In every arrangement there is bound to be some loophole, but we are convinced that it is humanly not possible for any counterfeiting or duplication of notes to go on inside the security press. If you want, I can lay the details on the Table of the House.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** My second question has not been replied to, if in the purchase of this machinery, the company had provided a fabulous amount of money to the Indian company...

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** It is not a fact.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** क्या इस बारे में किसी हाई कोर्ट या किसी अन्य कोर्ट की जुडिशल प्रोनाउंसमेंट हुई है ; यदि हां, तो उस कोर्ट की आबजर्वेशन्स क्या हैं ? इन मामलों में कौन कौन से आर्टिकल सीज किये गये हैं ? जिन आर्टिकल्स के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे जाली नोट बनाने वाले लोगों के पास मिलते हैं, क्या वे आर्टिकल्स या वह मशीन और जगह भी तैयार की जाती हैं, ? क्या यह सत्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दक्षिणी हिस्से में—तामिलनाडू या केरल में ही—जाली नोट बनते हैं ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** गुजरात में भी ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** मामूली तौर पर—जहां स्वतंत्र पार्टी का ज्यादा जोर है ।

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** I shall need notice about the judicial pronouncement which the hon. Member is referring to.

I wish the hon. Member does not make me answer a question like that saying only in a particular part of the country counterfeiting is done...(Interruptions).

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने प्रकाशित हुए हैं उन में तामिलनाडु और केरल के 70 प्रतिशत केसेज हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Papers laid.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I have given in writing that I want to raise an important matter—about finding Rs. 80 lakhs in a locker...

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission you cannot raise it.

12.41 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD., MADRAS

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-684/71].

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### SECOND REPORT

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I present the second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Tuticorin and Mangalore Ports.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FIFTH REPORT

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I present the Fifth Report of

the Public Accounts Committee regarding Audit Report (Civil) 1970 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development.

12.42 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. COLLAPSE OF A PORTION OF STEEL MELTING SHOP OF ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : Sir, I regret to have to report to the House a major mishap that occurred in the Rourkela Steel Plant on the night of the 11th/12th July, 1971. Following heavy and incessant rain for about two hours, a part of the roof structure of the Steel Melting Shop over a length of about 150 metres collapsed round that midnight. One worker lost his life and 13 workers received injuries.

I have personally been to the Steel Plant on the 17th instant to see the damage and discuss the problems direct with the Management.

The structure that has collapsed is part of the roof covering the pit side, the charging bay and the mixer bay of the L. D. Converters. Out of a total roof area of 38,000 sq. metres in the Steel Melting Shop the damage covers an area of about 10,000 sq. metres. The roof sheeting as well as the roof trusses and the roof legs in this area have collapsed but the main columns do not appear to have been damaged. Nine of the cranes in this area, the lime conveyor belt system, the oxygen line and the water and the steam lines have suffered damage and some of this is quite serious. There appears to be no damage to the converters themselves or to any other equipment in the Steel Melting Shop. The area covering the 4 open hearth furnaces is intact.

Production in the Steel Melting Shop came to an immediate halt as a result of the accident. In view of the consequent lack of off-take of hot metal, two blast furnaces were banked and only the other two continued to operate. Coke oven pushing also came down. Subsequently, coke oven

pushing has been stepped up with arrangements to move the coke produced in excess of the Plant's present requirements to other steel plants which need them.

The Plant Management took immediate steps to put the open hearth furnaces back into operation and one of them has been commissioned and is working from the 17th. All the open hearth furnaces are expected to be commissioned by the end of this week. This should give about 500 tonnes of steel a day for rolling purposes. The Plant has a stock of cold steel ingots which can supply another 500 tonnes a day for rolling.

Arrangements for immediate repair of the equipment that has been damaged have already been taken in hand. The CEDB has commenced the preparation of drawings and designs for the rebuilding work. Orders have been issued to provide steel for this work on overriding priority. The requirement of tools and tackle has been calculated and action is being taken to obtain these on an immediate basis. Arrangement have been made, on a priority basis for fabrication in the Plant of as much as possible of structural steel required for reconstruction and for supply of the remaining quantities from outside. It is expected that, out of about 1500 tonnes of structural steel required for reconstruction, about 570 tonnes can be fabricated in the Plant itself and the rest will have to be secured from outside.

A programme for the rebuilding of the roof structure and for the recommissioning of the Steel Melting Shop has been drawn up by the Plant. Production from the L.D. Convertors is not expected to start before the beginning of September when one Convertor is likely to be commissioned. According to present assessment, it is expected that the rebuilding of the roof structures and the recommissioning of all the L. D. Convertors will take about 6 months. Every effort will be made to reduce this period as much as possible. Meanwhile it is proposed to advance capital repair programmes in those sections of the Plant where work is expected to slow down during the reconstruction.

There will be a shortfall in the total production of steel as a result of this unfortunate accident. An assessment is being made of the likely shortfall and the

steps that have to be taken to make up the deficiencies for the essential users.

The Plant Management has already set up a fact finding Committee to collect all available evidence relating to the mishap. There is no obvious reason which can explain this accident. It is therefore considered important to have a detailed and independent enquiry. Government have accordingly decided to set up a high-level Technical Committee to go into the reasons for the accident. The Committee is also being requested to recommend methods which may be adopted to repair the damage in the minimum time. The Committee will consist of the following persons :—

- (1) Lt. General, R. A.—CHAIRMAN  
Loomba, Engineer-in-chief, Army-Headquarters.
- (2) Shri Dinesh Mohan,—MEMBER  
Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
- (3) Shri H. P. Bodhan—MEMBER  
wala, Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Jamshedpur.

It is extremely unfortunate that, at a time when production of Rourkela was showing signs of picking up, an accident of this type, which is unprecedented in the history of the steel industry in India, should have taken place. I would only like to assure the House that no effort will be spared to repair the damage as quickly as possible, to reduce the effect on steel supplies to the minimum, and to bring back the Plant to full production on the highest priority.

Fortunately, considering the magnitude of the accident, the loss of human life has been small. I am sure the House will join me in expressing heart felt sympathy for the members of the bereaved family of the one worker who lost his life.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *ose*—

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is not the first time that such an accident has occurred.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Allot a time for discussion.

SHRI P. K. DEO : This is a bungling of the management. (Interruption). No precaution is taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No question or remark can be made without my permission. Hon. Members should not defy the Chair.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, I have written to you about this and asked for time for discussion (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. No question of giving names. According to the rules, no question can be asked.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The statement should be circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be circulated. It is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I have made a request. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM : Sir, may I be permitted to say this? As many copies as hon. Members want will be made of this statement, and circulated. I have myself come forward to make this statement, as soon as I know the accident on return from abroad. The hon. Speaker knows this. Obviously, on such a serious matter, nobody wishes to hide anything.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose — (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

12.49 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. PUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I am making a statement on the punctuality of trains.

Hon'ble Members will recall that on 1-6-71, I had stated in the House that steps would be taken to bring about an improvement in the punctuality of passenger trains.

I had to make an exception in the case of trains running in the Eastern Region for well-known reasons.

The campaign was launched with a circular D.O. letter No. 71-TTIV/24/4 dated 2nd June, 1971. Copies of this D.O. letter were sent to all the Members of Parliament.

The main point of the circular was to make it clear that promotional prospects of officers at all levels will be adjudged by their performance in running trains on time. Every train is being watched to fix responsibility on the concerned officials.

The performance of 19 important Express trains arriving Delhi is being specially watched. During the 10-day period immediately preceding the drive hardly 8 trains arrived on time and 11 trains were running abnormally late. The position now is that every day 15 out of the 19 trains arrive Delhi on time. The other 4 trains generally are No. 85 Assam Mail, No. 7 Toofan Express, No. 13 Upper India Express, and No. 11 Howrah-Delhi Express, all of which run through the Eastern Railway.

Out of the important long distance 102 trains on the system, 55 used to reach on time previously. The figure has now come up to 70. The balance 32 trains which run late are mostly those which run through the troubled Eastern region.

The percentage punctuality of Broad Gauge Mail and Express trains on the Central Railway was 61.5% during the 10-day period ending 10-6-71. It has now increased to 93.9%. On the Northern Railway, the percentage went up from 82.4 to 94.2%. The performance of the North-east Frontier Railway went up from 30% to 95%. The Southern Railway improved from 82.1% to 96.3%. The South Central showed an improvement from 77% to 95%. The Western Railway showed an improvement from 50.1% to 95.1%. The Eastern Railway improved from 24.8% to 47.5% and the South Eastern Railway from 61.9% to 69.5%. In respect of Metre Gauge, Northern Railway showed an improvement from 85% to 92.7%, Northeast Frontier Railway from 75% to 88.8%, Southern

Railway from 90% to 98.2%, South Central from 76% to 98% and the Western Railway from 82% to 87.2%. The North Eastern Railway improved from 60.8% to 71.7%.

In the case of slow passenger trains also, there has been an improvement, the most striking being on the Southern Railway where the percentage of Broad Gauge passenger trains not losing time improved from 81.6 to 97.2. The Western Railway improved from 83.5% to 93.1%, South Central from 71% to 88%, Central from 61.7% to 86% and Northern Railway from 83.1% to 90%.

Punctuality has greatly improved, but there is still a small percentage to make up. In the Eastern region unsocial activities upset the train timings and until these activities are checked, it will not be possible to make every train run on time. But, there is no such excuse in regard to other Zones. The Railway Administration, therefore, will pursue punctuality drive continuously and earnestly so as to bring satisfaction to the House.

The fillip given by Hon'ble Members by way of suggestions and supervision has been the basic forces behind this drive. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members, I am confident that the Hon'ble Member will continue to give the needed courage and support to make this drive completely successful.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : These figures have been given by the Railway Board. Can you believe them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. This statement will be circulated to the members.

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . वह एक अलग बात है।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : इस के लिए आप टाइम निश्चित कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद स्वेचन्ज नहीं हो सकते हैं। मुझे हर बार

बतलाना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक बहस का सवाल है, जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग होगी, तब वहाँ जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं कहियेगा।

12.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We have to take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which six hours have been allotted. The time so far taken is 5 hours 40 minutes. Still, there is an insistent demand that more time should be given.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Please increase it by one hour, if not two hours.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा, हर डिमाण्ड पर टाइम बढ़ाते जायेंगे तो दूसरी डिमाण्ड्स रह जायेंगी। फिर भी इस पर कितना टाइम लेना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : One and a half hours.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : One hour and 20 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right ; I hour and 20 minutes, including the time taken for the reply of the Minister. This is final.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : These 1 hour and 20 minutes should be for the Members alone. The Minister's time should be extra.

MR. SPEAKER ; You are a sovereign body. You can decide whatever you like. You can discuss only the Demands of this Ministry for the rest of the session. The Minister says that he will take 45 minutes.



[Mr. Speaker]

Now the opposition has raised an objection in the BAC that they give their lists on the basis of the original allocation of time and when the time is extended they are deprived of their quota.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It happened last time when the time was extended by one hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only speaking about your own rights. You need not grumble in the BAC. You can give me your names.

Then there is another unusual experience. During my terms as presiding officer in the last Parliament the list from the Congress side contained only as many names as could participate. Now it has become very very big. In order to avoid any controversy I will call them serial-wise.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Those who are present and who catch your eyes.

MR. SPEAKER : All of them are present and they do try to catch my eyes. Those who are absent will lose their turn.

SHRI JADEJA (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this honour of speaking on this most important Ministry. My impression of the report is that the progress of the Ministry with its many subjects has been very satisfactory and for this success the hon. Minister, his deputies and the entire Ministry are to be congratulated.

13.00 hrs.

A few observations that I would like to make are that the implementations that are being taken or are being made from the research studies from our various institutions do not reach the farmer adequately in time and it is only when it becomes outdated that the farmer comes to know what was the research programme a few years back.

Another point I would like to make is that though it is a State subject the Central Government could enforce the States that all agricultural graduates who go in for

agriculture because they either do not get admission in other colleges or they feel they would get a better job should be made to go and do some field job as is in the case of doctors. Another thing I would like to mention is about comprehensive scheme for effective exploitation of fish culture. This mainly concerns the deep-sea fishing, the fishing projects which should be not on the shore close to our country but mainly in the Indian Ocean which is being exploited much more by foreign vessels and even till today we have not got any programme by which we would be competing with them or exploiting the Indian Ocean which is so close to us. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the sites selected for location of research stations ; what arrangements have been made for loans to fisheries co-operatives and what are the housing facilities that have been made or are proposed to be made for fishermen on the coast as well as those fishermen engaged in inland fisheries. Further, Sir, there is the danger that we are facing in regard to the stock of tuna. The F.A.O. have already recommended certain measures but I would like to know what our Government is keen to do in preserving this stock from over-exploitation.

Moving over to Community Development and Panchayati Raj programme, in the Report the mention about nyaya panchayats and it is said that only barring a few States we have nyaya panchayats functioning. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that it may be on paper and I can definitely tell you from the State of Gujarat you might be having nyaya panchayats in every district but not more than 5 per cent of these nyaya panchayats are functioning effectively. I do not mean to say that the nyaya panchayats should be abolished but for the other States and even for the State of Gujarat they should amend the rules more quickly and in the interest of the people so that the nyaya panchayat which is a very effective organ should be made to function more properly.

There is another mention of uniform panchayati raj legislation in the entire country for which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that a uniform law would not be possible throughout the country because it would differ from State to State. It depends more on the political, social and economic development

of States on which should be based the functions of the Panchayati Raj. I am all for the development of Panchayati Raj. I am very much for the enforcement of Panchayati Raj throughout the country. All the same I would like the Government to realise that the enforcement of Panchayati Raj should be according to the position of the State ; according to the conditions of the people ; according to their standards of development also. Panchayati Raj officials are being trained at many places but the National Institute of Community Development at Hyderabad which is an ideal institution for the development of non-officials it is pity that not very many people are taking advantage of this course and the result is that what can be gained from the experience of other States, the non-officials are not able to get this first-hand knowledge for which I feel that the Centre should enforce on the States. At a time like this we can press all the States in the country to send more of their non-officials for training. To go a step further more I will recommend that there should be an exchange of visits by non-officials to other States where panchayati raj has been developed to much greater extent.

Another point I would like to raise is about the re-organisation of the Forest Department. Though the Forest Department has a very important part to play, its one major function of wild life protection is being neglected, not so much because they are not interested in the subject but because forest development is their primary aim and wild life comes second. So, the second subject gets less importance than what it should be given.

If I can give you an instance, in a country like Kenya where ten years back wild life was not that very important and was not very much of a foreign exchange earner, after the Government took more interest in it they found within five to ten years that wild life today is the number one foreign exchange earner of that country, This can be done not only through Government officials but through non-officials and by educating the people. That education should be through panchayati raj.

It is said that there is a ban on tiger shooting in most States. But it is a sad sight that fresh tiger skins are being sold in our Government émpória. I do not know

where they get them from, but they are being sold by the Government émporia. This does not create a good impression on the people.

Game laws should be amended. I would request the Government to make the game laws more severe so that the offender is punished more severely and as is being done in the United States of America, not only the weapon licence is confiscated and he is put into jail but the entire arms, ammunition, vehicle, everything that he has with him should also be confiscated.

I would like to draw your attention to the forest reserves that we have where we have a lot of wild life. Wild life is supposed to be handed over to the Forest Department. In this ping pong policy of ours we may soon find that some wonderful species that are there today in this country, if not cared for immediately, we may not see ever in our life time.

The Indian Wild Life Board should be made a statutory body so that they could implement their policies more effectively.

One point that I would like to stress is that many weapon licences are given for crop protection. If crop protection is made a State subject, as is being done in other countries, I am sure, we may not be giving these weapons to poachers also.

To sum up the entire thing, I would only say that wild life preservation is very important. This subject is concerned more with the environment of the people. The study of ecology is equally important though I do not know whether it would come under the Ministry of Agriculture or under the Ministry of Planning. But definitely it does concern this Ministry also.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have some consideration for your colleagues also. You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI JADEJA : Just half a minute more, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Have some consideration for wild life of this country,

SHRI JADEJA : An Ecology Council should be set up and it should be presided over by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself.

श्री सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो, तीन मुख्य बातें कहनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि खाद्य निगम जो खरीद करता है उस की तरफ से इतनी खरीद नहीं होती जितनी कि होनी चाहिए। यह बात जरूर है कि उन्होंने खरीद की घोर स्टाक भी रखा, परन्तु एक समय ऐसा आया कि जो मामूली धान है उसका जो भाव था, निगम द्वारा खरीद न करने के कारण उसका भाव गिर गया। उदाहरण के लिए लुचई धान का सरकारी भाव 73 रुपये निर्धारित किया गया था लेकिन वह धान किसानों को 63, 64, 65 रुपये के भाव बेचना पड़ा क्यों कि लाइसेंसी उस धान को मन्ने में लिया करते थे और स्टाक अपने पाम रख लिया करते थे। तो निगम वालों को हमने कहा कि आप के न खरीदने की वजह से किसानों को नुकसान हो रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पाम खरीद इतनी ज्यादा हो गयी है कि हमारे पाम स्टाक रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है इसलिए प्राइवेट लोगों में बंट दिया है कि वे खरीद लें। इस लिए मैं मन्त्री जी में कहूंगा कि वह इस ओर ध्यान रखें और ग्राइन्दा के लिए इस की व्यवस्था करें कि निगम की तरफ से खरीद हो सके। ताकि किसानों को अच्छा भाव मिल सके।

श्राज कल फर्टिलाइजर काफी तादाद में मिलने लगा है और समय पर भी मिलता है। परन्तु उसका उपयोग छोटे किसान नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि उनके पाम साधन बहुत कम होते हैं। हम जरूर कहते हैं कि हम ने फसल में प्रवृत्ति की है और ठीक भी है, लेकिन यह उत्पादन जो बढ़ा है यह बड़े किसानों का ही बढ़ा हुआ है क्योंकि उनके पाम सब प्रकार के साधन होते हैं। परन्तु छोटे किसानों के पास वह

साधन नहीं होते, न बेफर्टिलाइजर खरीद सकते हैं और न अच्छा बीज खरीद सकते हैं। उन को बिद्युत का साधन नहीं मिलता, और नहर की जो सिंचाई होती है वह उनके खेतों तक नहीं पहुंचती। इसलिए अगर धनोत्पादन में हमें स्वयं निर्भर करना है तो इस के लिए बिद्युत और पानी, यानी सिंचाई के साधन पूरी तरह से लोगों तक पहुंचाने प्रावश्यक हैं और इस को सर्वोत्तम प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। अगर उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि धन की कमी नहीं होगी और पैदावार भी दुगुनी बढ़ जायेगी।

श्राव जमींदारी टूट गयी; पहले जो जमींदार या मालगुजार होता था वह गांवों के तालाबों की फिक्र करता था, उन्हें समय समय पर ठीक कराता था। लेकिन श्राज जो गांवों में तालाब टूट गए हैं उनको कोई ठीक नहीं कराता और सिंचाई का वह साधन समाप्त प्रायः है। इसलिए छोटे छोटे तालाब या छोटी छोटी योजनायें नाने रोकने और छोटी छोटी नदियों को रोकने की चलानी चाहिए ताकि गरीब किसान अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकें।

इसी तरह से बहुत सा रासायनिक पानी जंगलों में होता है जो फसल के लिए बड़ा उपयोगी होता है। वैसे ही बस्त्रियों में जो पानी बढ़ता है वह पानी भी खेती के लिए काफी अच्छा होता है। ऐसे पानी की व्यवस्था अगर ठीक तौर से किसानों के लिए कर दी जाय, चाहे यह व्यवस्था ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा हो या सरकार द्वारा, तो इससे फसल बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

फर्टिलाइजर का प्रयोग तो लोग करते हैं परन्तु जो हमारे यहाँ चिन्नौर चावल होता है, जिसमें बहुत मुगन्ध होती है और मुलायम भी होता है, उसमें फर्टिलाइजर का प्रयोग अगर किया तो धाना मोटा हो जाता है और उसका फलेबर निकल जाता है। अतः उसका स्वाद बनाये रखने के लिए और धाना मोटा न हो

इसके लिए भी अगर कुछ अनुसंधान हो सके तो किया जाय ताकि उसका गुण उसी तरह से रह सके। इसी तरह से और भी कई किस्म के चावल होते हैं जैसे तुलसी अमृत आदि, तो इन के गुण फर्टिलाइजर के प्रयोग से नष्ट न हों इस बारे में अनुसंधान किया जाना चाहिये।

खाद निगम के कुछ अधिकारी व्यापारियों से मिल कर, जिस समय उन की खरीद चलती है, कुछ गड़बड़ी करते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय इस का ध्यान रखें। अगर वह इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ जांच कराना चाहें या इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातचीत करना चाहें तो मैं उनको खास बातें बताऊंगा।

बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दो बातों की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात मैं जमीन की हदबन्दी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि लंड सीलिंग का सवाल राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है। लेकिन हमारे देश को गल्ले के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि अभी जो जमीन बड़ी तादाद में कुछ लोगों के हाथ में है उसको उनके हाथों से लेकर के सही माने में जोतने वालों के हाथ में दी जाय। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर यह काम नहीं हो सका है। इसलिए जो जोतने वाले हैं उन्हें जमीन दी जाये। हमारे देश में 41 फीसदी खेत मजदूर हैं अगर उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे तो हमारे देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा।

यह बात ठीक है कि जमीन के बटवारे के बाद पानी और खाद की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन जमीन का बटवारा बहुत आवश्यक है ताकि उत्पादन बढ़े, साथ ही कृषि व्यवस्था में

आमूल परिवर्तन हो और यहां जो सामन्ती व्यवस्था कायम है उस को तोड़ने में मदद मिले। इसलिए इस का बटवारा बहुत आवश्यक है। आपने देखा कि इसी सवाल को लेकर बिहार में संकट पैदा हो गया है। वहां की सरकार और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में इसी सवाल को लेकर मतभेद हुआ कि भूमि की हदबन्दी फौरन की जाये, पुरानी हदबन्दी को नीचे किया जाय, और शहरी सम्पत्ति की भी हदबन्दी की जाय। इस सवाल को लेकर डील डाल एवं राल मरोल की गयी। कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो सामन्ती तत्व हैं उन्होंने सरकार पर दबाव डाला कि विधान सभा के अधिवेशन में ऐसा नहीं किया जाय। इसलिए यह संकट पैदा हुआ। हम चाहते थे कि हदबन्दी का कानून जल्दी पास किया जाय। सरकार की नीति है, प्रधान मन्त्री भी कहती हैं कि हदबन्दी को प्रायरीटी देंगे, लेकिन वहां की सरकार जब उस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहती थी तो यह संकट आज मौजूद है। इस हमारा कहना है कि जमीन की हदबन्दी के लिए आप भी विचार करें और राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने फिर अनुरोध किया है कि आप इन दो सवालों पर आर्डिनंस जारी कीजिए और जो कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी वहां बनी हुई है उसको चलाने के लिए डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से जनतांत्रिक ढंग से काम किया जाए, तो संकट का हल निकल सकता है और हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि वहां की सरकार को आदेश तो नहीं दिया जा सकता लेकिन आप परामर्श दे सकते हैं, राय दे सकते हैं कि वहां ऐसा करें ताकि वहां की समस्या हल हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहली जुलाई को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मन्त्री जी, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, श्री शिन्दे साहब, ने कहा था कि बिहार में जो वर्षा की बजह से रबी की

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

फसल बरबाद हुई थी, उसकी जांच के लिए एक स्टडी टीम बिहार गई थी। उस स्टडी टीम ने वहां पर घाबर रिपोर्ट दी और उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने कहा था कि 20 से 25 फीसदी फसल की क्षति हुई है। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि वहां की सरकार ने उस समय कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया। इस बात का खंडन उम समय के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कपूरी ठाकुर ने किया और आज के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर श्री चन्द्र शंखर सिंह ने भी खंडन किया है। इन लोगों का कहना है कि 60 से 90 फीसदी तक रबी की फसल की क्षति हुई है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I never said co-operation was not given. When I said was, precise estimate of damage were not given by the State Government.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : तो जो यह विवाद है, इस का अन्त होना चाहिए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस विवाद के अन्तिम हल के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहां कोई दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेजी जाए जो रबी की फसल की बर्बादी की जांच करे और साथ ही साथ बाढ़ की जो विभीषिका बिहार स्टेट में घाई है, उसकी वजह से जो करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है, उस की भी जांच वह स्टडी टीम करे। इन दोनों बातों की जांच के लिए एक दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेजी जानी चाहिए। इस बात के लिए वहां के वर्तमान राजस्व मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शंखर सिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बात की थी और योजना मंत्री जी से भी बात की थी और उन्होंने भी यह कहा था कि वहां दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेजी जाए ताकि बिहार में जो कठिनाई घा गई है रबी की फसल की बर्बादी की वजह से और घागे जो बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा होने वाला है, वह दूर हो जाए। बीज के लिए जो एक करोड़ रुपया प्राप्ति दिया है, वह मेरे ख्याल से पर्याप्त नहीं है।

इन दो बातों की तरफ मैं प्राप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर इन दो बातों की तरफ प्रापका ध्यान गया तो सीलिंग की समस्या हल हो जाएगी और वहां की सरकार उसको धागे बढ़ाएगी और जो संकट पैदा हो गया है वह दूर हो जाएगा। अगर प्राप खुद ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो प्राप परामर्श तो उनको दे ही सकते हैं और वहां जो जनसंघ के लोग कहते हैं कि अगर प्राप सीलिंग को लोवर करेंगे तो हम उसको मुखालफत करेंगे, तो इन का भी पर्दा फाग हो जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि प्राप इन दोनों बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम सहाय पांडे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वानियर) : मैं तैयार हूँ, प्राप मुझे समय दे दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं। अभी तो इन की पार्टी के और बहुत से सदस्य हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about sugar, sugarcane and sugar production.

Sugar production was increased in 18 months from 22 lakh tonnes to 43.6 lakh tonnes. Now, the trend is downwards namely, the production is going down. This year the production has gone down by 5 lakh tonnes. The consumption has gone up by 6 lakh tonnes. Next year it is going to fall again. So, I would like to give two important suggestions in this regard.

The first suggestion is that Government should not go on changing the excise duty from month to month. Now, they are charging on Rs. 125 *ad valorem* and this must not be changed till the next season comes, and it should not be changed from month to month.

Moreover, if the sugar factories want to make money, let them be allowed to make money so that it may be passed on the canegrowers next year. If the canegrowers are not paid Rs. 100 per tonne, they are not going to supply cane. The hon. Minister,

Shri Annasahib Shinde knows this pretty well, because he was himself the promoter of a co-operative sugar factory, and president of a co-operative sugar factory till he became Minister. I am also a person who has been working in the co-operative field.

My next suggestion is that next year the factories should be enabled to pay Rs. 100 per ton. Or else, the sugar factories will work only to 50 per cent of their capacity and next year the picture would be gloomy.

Finally, I have one word more in regard to the licensing of co-operative sugar factories. I would suggest that first priority should be given to the State of Maharashtra for the establishment of sugar factories where the recovery is 12 per cent. Next licenses should be given to Andhra Pradesh where the sugar recovery is between 10 and 11 per cent. No licence should be given to any co-operative sugar factories in North India. The other day we saw that 12 sugar factories were nationalised in UP, and everybody was happy. But I would like to warn the Government that these are all in a very bad condition—which were set up some forty years ago. The moment Government take them over, all of them will fall like pack of cards. So, Government should not take any risk in that respect. If Government want to do something for the canegrowers, they should set up new and modernised sugar factories which can give good recovery.

**SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA** (Uluberia) : According to the statement made at the Patna conference, in one year surplus land was to be distributed to the landless and the poor peasants. I would like to know how far this is correct.

In West Bengal, during the regime of the UF Government, approximately we had distributed about seven lakhs acres of land to the landless and poor peasants.

I would like to know whether those lands are going to be given to those peasants according to law and whether security will be given to them that no eviction would be made anywhere in India.

It is a known fact that this green revolution and these technological developments etc. help only a small percentage of the peasants. The majority of the peasants are poor and they cannot take advantage of

these new developments from research etc. Without land distribution, we cannot achieve anything and we cannot make any development. I would like to know how far the hon. Minister is going to take steps in that direction, namely land distribution to the peasants. That is the main question. Without it, industrial development will be lagging behind. In this poverty-stricken country, we cannot make industrial development without this.

Then, I would like to suggest that there should be a boost to small irrigation and big irrigation schemes so that the productivity of the land can be increased; with the help of new seeds and new fertilisers etc. the productivity of the land can be increased three or four times. I would like to know how far the hon. Minister is going to take steps in this regard so that production can be increased and poverty can be decreased after proper land distribution. These are the main questions which are worrying and worrying the people.

From this angle, it is necessary to study things. Firstly, we shall have to give a guarantee to these poor people that will be getting their little livelihood from the land and they will not be evicted and tortured. That is the basic thing on which I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister, or rather a promise or a guarantee from the hon. Minister.

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया)** : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 23 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो काम हुआ है वह बड़ा सराहनीय है और अब यह भरोसा हो गया है कि जिस तरह से प्रगति इस मंत्रालय की हो रही है, उससे देश अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन 23 वर्षों में जितने बड़े-बड़े किसान हैं उनको ही फायदा हुआ है और जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, उनको फायदा नहीं हो पाया है। इस मंत्रालय की प्रशंसा के साथ-साथ मैं उन वैज्ञानिकों की भी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ जिन के कारण हमें आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त हुई और जिनका सहयोग और बल हम को मिला है।



## [श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

मैं कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के सम्बन्ध में विशेषकर यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जो पे स्कैल है और दूसरी बातें हैं उनके लिए एक ऐग्रीकल्चरल पै कमिशन सारे भारत के लिए बनाया जाए ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले और उनकी तनस्वाहने दूसरे वैज्ञानिकों के मुकाबले में कम न हो।

इसी तरह में जो ग्राम सेवक है या पचायत सेक्रेटरी है, जो हर गांव तक, हर किसान तक मंत्रालय का संदेश पहुंचाने है और हर चीज में सहयोग करने है। उनकी बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज इन पचायत सेक्रेटरीयों की लम्बनऊ में हड़ताल हो रही है। हम उनको ग्रांट सेटुल गवर्नमेंट से देने हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेटुल गवर्नमेंट की देख-रेख उन पर रहे। आज प्रदेश के लोग उनकी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं जो इस मंत्रालय के उत्थान की रीढ़ है और किसानों की मदद करने हैं। उनको हमारी पूरी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश में जो लोग गत वर्ष नुफान में, ओला से, असामयिक वर्षा में नुबमान उठा चुके हैं उनके बारे में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने भारत सरकार से 200 या 300 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति बतवाई है और उसके बारे में मांग की है। केंद्र से इसके लिए टैग भी गई थी, लेकिन अभी तक वह सहायता नहीं पहुंची है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने जो मांग की है और जिस की आपकी टीम ने भी रिक्मेंडेशन की है उसको केंद्रीय सरकार मान ले। हमारे किसानों से जो वसूली आज बिजली पानी और खाद की हो रही है उसको भी रोका जाय और जनको राहत दी जाए।

हमारे यहां बाढ़ में करीब नौ घादमी मर गए हैं। अभी मैं अपने क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूँ। बलिया जो बहुत घनी झाबारी वाला जिला है बराबर कटता जा रहा है। तीन चौथाई बलिया तो कट चुका है, चौथा हिस्सा भी कट रहा है। अगर आप पेट्रोल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ेंगे या अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ेंगे तो पता

चलेगा कि एशिया में अगर सबसे अधिक झाबारी वाला क्षेत्र है तो बलिया है। लेकिन वहां 75 फीसदी लोग लंडलेस लेबरर हैं, और मजदूर है, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। अभी श्री शास्त्री वह रहे थे कि जमीन की सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। जहां हजारों किसानों के भ्रन्दर जमीन की भूख है, अगर उन घादमियों की गरीबी को दूर करना है तो आपको लंडलेस लेबरर को जमीन देनी होगी। हमको भरोसा है कि अगर उनको दो या पांच एकड़ जमीन भी मिल जाएगी तो वह अपनी गरीबी को दूर कर सकेंगे। अगर सीलिंग होने के बाद भी लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी तो ज़िम तरह में नैनीताल और पीलीभीत में तथा प्रदेश के दूसरे भागों में बाढ़ में पीड़ित लोग जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से हर जगह पर आप हमारे यहां के लोगों को भी पायेंगे। आपको हमारे इन किसानों को ठीक से बसाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां आज हरी क्रान्ति आई है, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि असामयिक वर्षा के कारण हमारे किसान अपने खेत के गल्ले को काट नहीं पायें। मैं कृषि के वैज्ञानिकों और कृषि मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम जो अशाकृतिक प्राप्त धानी है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए वह लोग ऐग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लिमेंट्स तैयार करें ताकि अगर किसान लोग समझें कि पानी आ रहा है, मानसून आने की खबर मिल जाये तो वह अपना गल्ला काट कर अपने घर पहुंचा सकें, या फिर खनिहान ऐमें हों जो ढके रहें, कवर्ड रहें ताकि उनका अन्न पानी से सड़ न जाए। हमारे सारे प्रदेश में रबी की फसल चौपट हो चुकी है, भदई की फसल चौपट हो गई है और हमारे यहां भुल्लमरी आने वाली है। अभी भी लगातार बारिश हो रही है। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि काम कैसे चलेगा।

आज हमारे यहां पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है। आपने हमको एक किताब दी है जिसका

नाम है ऐग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इन इंडिया। उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि :

"The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University had not attempted to take over the State-wide responsibility of research from the State Department of Agriculture nor had the State Government accepted that position from the very beginning."

मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा सूबा है, वहां पर 58 डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं और देश का छठवां हिस्सा है। तब सिर्फ एक पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारे श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे ने बतलाया था कि हमारे पास 500 एकड़ जमीन मौजूद है और एक फार्म भी 2700 एकड़ का है। पंत यूनिवर्सिटी की ही तरह से एक यूनिवर्सिटी पूर्वी जिलों में भी स्थापित होनी चाहिए। साथ ही जिन जिलों में ऐग्रीकल्चर कालेज या महाविद्यालय हैं उनको भी आप को मदद करनी चाहिये। वहां पर साइंटिफिक लेबोरेटरीज ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि वह पूरी तरह से बतला सकें कि वहां की जमीन कैसी है, कौन सी खेती बढ़ेगी और किसानों को बतला सके कि किस महीने में कौन सी खेती हो सकेगी। आज सीजन बदल रहे हैं। उसके लिये किसानों को तैयार करने के लिये विद्यालयों को खोल कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी से अटैच किया जाए और वहां पर सेंटर रखे जायें ताकि ऐग्रीकल्चर पढ़ कर जो विद्यार्थी निकलें, जो कि आज बेकार घूम रहे हैं और उनको कहीं ऐडमिशन नहीं मिल रहा है, उनको काम मिले। इस काम में हमको उनकी पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए।

आप ने देखा होगा कि हमने समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़ने का प्रबन्ध किया है, लेकिन नदियों की मछलियों को पकड़ने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है, जिसके लिए कलकत्ता और सारे बंगाल से मांग हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप गंगा और घाघरा से मछलियां पकड़ने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बलिया में फिशरीज और डेरी का जो लेबर ओरियेन्टेड काम है उसको आप शुरू

करने का इन्तजाम करेंगे या नहीं क्योंकि पूर्वी जिलों में कोई भी डेरी आदि नहीं हैं। वहां की शुगर फॅक्ट्री दस वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी हुई है वहां बिजली की योजनायें कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही हैं। हमारे किसान बैंकों से कर्जा ले कर पड़े हुये हैं, लेकिन बिजली के कनेक्शन उनको नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उन पर बैंकों का कर्जा पड़ा हुआ है और किसानों का उत्पादन रुका हुआ है। आप बिजली का प्रबन्ध करवा दें और जो शुगर फॅक्ट्री बन्द पड़ी है उसको चलवा दें, भले ही आप वर्ल्ड बैंक से या सेंटर की फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से मदद लेकर करें लेकिन इस फॅक्ट्री का काम प्रारम्भ करें।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि का मूल साधन गऊ है और अगर देश में गो-हत्या बन्द न हुई तो कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। गऊ के बगैर बैल कहां से आएगा, और अगर कोई लड़ाई चल गई, युद्ध चल गया तो ट्रैक्टर से भी खेती नहीं हो सकेगी। इस लिए सरकार से और खास तौर से कृषि मन्त्रालय से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गो-हत्या बन्द होनी चाहिये। गो-हत्या मुसलमानों के राज्य में भी नहीं होती थी।

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय (मुरेना) : यह सरकार नहीं बन्द करेगी।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : हम करेंगे, तुम से नहीं होगा। कैसे सरकार नहीं करेगी, लेकिन आप सब लोग तो मिलकर समाजवाद का विरोध करते हैं और फिर रगड़ा फँसाते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि सब मिलकर राष्ट्रीयकरण करो और बड़े आदमियों से रुपया खींचो तथा गो-हत्या बन्द करो।



[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी]

दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घासखिर लोग तम्बाकू क्यों बोते हैं? तम्बाकू में ज्यादा पानी लगता है। जितने पानी में तम्बाकू की एब फसल होती है उतने में गेहूँ व अन्य धानों को मिलाकर चार फमले हो सकती है, ज्वार हो सकती है, धान हो सकता है। इस लिए तम्बाकू बन्द हो जानी चाहिये, कानून में बन्द हो जानी चाहिए। कानून में धारा शराब बन्द नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि शराब तो लोग घर में बना लेंगे। इसे प्रचार द्वारा बन्द कराना चाहिए, क्योंकि शराब बनाने में भी महुआ लगता है, खाने वाली और चीजें लगती है। शराब भी बन्द होनी चाहिये, लेकिन तम्बाकू तो बन्द होनी ही चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा उत्पादन तो तभी बढ़ सकता है जब हम काम करना सीखेंगे। जो साबुन लगाने वाले घादमी हैं वह काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। वह सेंट्रल हॉल में बैठ कर गप्पें लगा सकते हैं लेकिन काम नहीं कर सकते। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पानियामेंट के मेम्बरो को भी कम में कम एक घंटा कृषि का काम करना चाहिये। तभी कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

कृषि विद्यालयों के कारण उत्पादन बढ़ा है और देश का नाम हुआ है। बूंदेलखण्ड में ही एक हमारा कानेज है। लेकिन कहा खानियर और कहा इलाहाबाद। कम में कम दूध दो मील का अन्न है। बीम जिनों में एक कानेज है। घर घर को कृषि विद्विद्यालय बनाना है तो हमारे पास काफी जमीन है। घर घर किमी के पास 600 एकड़ है तो हमारे पास 1500 एकड़ है और पीने चार सौ एकड़ का फार्म है। अगर विद्विद्यालय बनाना ही है तो हमारे यहां बनवाइये। हमारे कानेज में कोई बीड़ी नहीं पीता, सिगरेट नहीं पीता, खराब नहीं पीता। घर घर इन चीजों को बन्द करने तो कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां पर बोलना बेकार सा होता है। मिनिस्टर कुछ करते नहीं हैं। जो कुछ उनके अधिकारी कहते रहते हैं वह उसी पर मोहर लगाते रहते हैं और काम कुछ होता नहीं।

\*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. From olden times it has been said that peasants are the back-bone of this country. But that back-bone was completely broken during the days of British rule. From that shattered position, Sir, it is a fact that we have not raised the peasants so far.

Before I dwell upon the difficulties faced by the peasants of India in general, I would like to say a few words about the peasants of Kerala, the State which I represent here. The State is called Kerala because of the abundance of coconut trees in that State. Today, Sir, the coconut trees—commonly known as *kalpa vriksha*—of Kerala are facing destruction because of a virus infection. As a result of that the coconut production in Kerala has decreased very much and the coconut trees are decreasing in number. From the time the tenancy right was introduced in Kerala there is not even a single farmer who does not own some coconut trees in his farm. In short, the State which got the name Kerala because of the abundance of coconut trees is now reaching a stage when it should be called a State without coconut trees (Kera Rahitha Nadu). It is a fact that a Coconut Research Centre to investigate and find out the cause of the disease which is affecting coconut trees in Kerala has been set up by the Central Government. But till today nobody has been able to know what is being done by that institution and what result has accrued due to its work. Like the Coffee Board and Cardamom Board it is necessary that a Coconut Board should be set up to promote the production of coconuts in Kerala.

Paddy is the other important item in which the farmers of Kerala are interested. Rice is the staple food of the people of Kerala. Today Kerala is deficit in food. Kuttanad is the place where the maximum amount of paddy is produced in Kerala. It has a unique geographical feature like

Holand. This area is 10 to 20 feet below sea level. Only after a great amount of money is spent for pumping out water from there the area can be cultivated and paddy produced. Sir, for some years now this Kuttanad paddy cultivation has been affected by a virus disease called *Kuttankedu*. Due to this disease production has declined and it will very soon reach a stage when instead of Kuttanad it will be called *Kuttan-Nadu*. Regarding Kuttanad, for supply of fertilisers, for pumping out water and for giving better seeds the Government has to give 50 per cent subsidy to the farmers. A permanent bund has to be built there by the Central Government and only then we can hope to increase food production in that area. At the same time, all other facilities like crop insurance based on actual production should also be given.

Sir, the law and order situation there is very bad. Only a week back a gentleman by name Eyyo was murdered. I remember Mr. Eyyo as one who sacrificed his life for the cause of small farmers.

The agricultural experts who are doing experiments with high-yielding varieties like Krishna, Cauvery and other seeds should mingle with the farmers and give them the proper advice. But, on the other hand, these experts are behaving like VIPs and keeping themselves aloof from the farmers.

Sir, Rs. 28 crores has been given for soil conservation in Kerala. A few more projects should be started there.

Regarding distribution of rice there are many malpractices going on. These should be taken note of by the Central Government and remedial measures taken. Only the other day we read in the papers that 40 asses were arrested by the Tamil Nadu authorities because they were carrying rice to Kerala. Such things should be stopped. Proper regulations should be formulated and enforced in that direction.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मन्त्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार बराबर इस बात की कोशिश करती है—और इसके लिए यह मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन भी बुलाती रहती है—कि भूमि का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और सब राज्यों में परती जमीन भूमिहीनों को दी जाये। लेकिन किसी राज्यों में भी ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है और देश में भूमिहीनों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार कहती है कि हम सहकारिता के द्वारा छोटे किसानों को ज्यादा फायदा पहुँचाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का फायदा अभी तक केवल बड़े किसानों को ही पहुँचा है। पांच एकड़ से कम के काश्तकारों को ऋणों की कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। सरकार कहती है कि वह सब किसानों को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करेगी, लेकिन मुझे इस बारे में कम ही आशा है।

किसानों में पांच एकड़ से कम के किसानों की संख्या 65 प्रतिशत है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि अभी तक सरकार ने केवल 35 प्रतिशत किसानों को ही फायदा पहुँचाया है। वास्तव में फायदा केवल 10 प्रतिशत किसानों को ही मिला मिला है, जो (बड़े-बड़े) पचास एकड़ वाले काश्तकार हैं, जिनके पास ट्रैक्टर और मॅकेनाइज्ड फार्म हैं। उन्हीं को खाद, ट्रैक्टर और स्टेट बैंक से लोन मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन छोटे किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक बिजली के पम्प और डीजल इंजन के लिए लोन देते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां एपेक्स मार्केटिंग बैंक से किसान को जो लोन मिलता है, वह नकद रुपये की शकल में न हो कर पम्प के रूप में होता है। किलॉस्कर पम्प बाजार में 3600 रुपये में मिलता है, लेकिन किसान को वह पम्प देकर 4,000 रुपये की रसीद पर दस्तखत करा लिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार उनको 400 रुपये का घाटा पड़ता है। इसके अलावा उनको उस रकम पर इन्टेस्ट भी देना पड़ता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

कहें कि वह राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दें कि किसानों को लोन बचाये काइड के कैंस में दिया जाये, ताकि वे खुले बाजार में सन्ते दामों पर पम्प खरीद सकें और उनको 400 रुपये का घाटा न उठाना पड़े।

को-आपरेटिव्ज के माध्यम से खाद का जो बंटवारा होता है, उसमें भी काफी घपला होता है। इस प्रकार किसानों का जो शोषण होता है, उसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

जमीन की सीमा, लैंड सीलिंग, के बारे में बराबर नारा लगाया जा रहा है। इस समय कई राज्यों में सीलिंग फॉर्मली के आधार पर है और कई राज्यों में व्यक्ति के आधार पर। सरकार मे मेरा निवेदन है कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन बुना कर एक दफा यह निर्णय कर दिया जाये कि पूरे देश में फॉर्मली को इकाई मान कर भूमि की सीमा का निर्धारण किया जाये, ताकि सरगलस भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बांटा जा सके। मध्य प्रदेश में सीलिंग व्यक्ति के आधार पर है, जो कि 25 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ है। पंद्रह स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ भूमि लड़कों आदि के नाम से मिल जाती है। इस तरह एक परिवार के पास 40 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ भूमि हो जाती है, जिस के मानी ये है कि नान-इरिगैटिड 120 एकड़ भूमि उसके पास हो जाती है। अगर फॉर्मली को इकाई माना जाये तो हर परिवार के पास 45 एकड़ भूमि सरप्लस हो जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक और गलती की है। उसने लैंड सीलिंग को कम करने के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई है, लेकिन उस कमेटी में उन लोगों को रखा गया है, जिनके पास 1500 या 3000 एकड़ भूमि है। उन से यह आशा कैसे की जा सकती है कि वे लैंड सीलिंग को कम करेंगे? मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसे माफ़ आदेश देना चाहिए कि वह

फॉर्मली को इकाई मान कर कम से कम जमीन की सीलिंग निर्धारित करे, ताकि सरप्लस लैंड को भूमिहीनों में बांटा जा सके।

सरकार ने एक और आदेश दिया है कि बन विभाग की सीमा को बढ़ाया जाये। मेरे क्षेत्र में किसानों के खेतों के सामने जंगल की वाउंडरी बना दी गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार जंगल लगाना चाहती है या फारेस्ट विभाग की सीमा को बढ़ाना चाहती है। प्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि जंगल विभाग की सीमा में जो कृषि-योग्य भूमि है, उसको भी निकाल कर भूमिहीनों को दे दिया जाये। खाली पहाड़ों में जंगल लगाये जाये और परती जमीन को किसानों में बांट दिया जाये, ताकि उनकी मानी हालत में सुधार हो।

\*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I extend my support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, which are being discussed, I would like to say a few words.

I would at the outset refer to the problem being faced by the potato cultivators of my Constituency, the Nilgiris. Many years before, the Government imported some high yielding variety of potato seeds from Scotland, with the intention of considerably increasing the potato yield. But, the potato seeds were affected by a disease known as late blight and they were all destroyed. Since then the potato cultivators have been demanding persistently that high yielding varieties of potato seeds should be imported from Scotland and distributed to them. The Centre has been stalling their legitimate demand on the dubious pretext of lack of foreign exchange. They have been assured that high yielding strains will be developed in the Nanjanad Research Station, which will be made available to them. Fifteen long years are over and the potato cultivators are smarting under the stony silence of the Centre. Nothing has been done in the matter of distributing to them high-yielding potato seeds. I would categorically assert that the excuse of lack of foreign exchange is utterly untenable in view of the impor-

tance of augmenting the potato yield. I would even say that the Centre is committing a grievous error in pursuing such a policy.

You know, Sir, that there is the Central Potato Research Station at Simla. The Centre seems to labour under the impression that potato is synonymous with Simla. Though the benefits of research flowing out of this Research Centre are not being utilised in full, it looks that the Government here is bent upon making Simla prominent for potato cultivation. If this Central Research Station had been established in the Nilgiris, the cultivators in that area would have created a revolution in potato cultivation. Whenever the Government here takes a good decision, I feel that the rightful claim of Tamil Nadu is given a go-by. I therefore strongly urge that greater attention to the needs of potato cultivators of the Nilgiris should be paid by the Central Government.

Sir, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have attained the laudable objective of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains. In fact, we are having marginal surplus and our D.M.K. Government are engaged in converting this into a massive surplus. It is known to you, Sir, that every drop of Cauvery water is put to use in irrigating the lands in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts of Tamil Nadu. Tanjore is known for ages as the granary of Tamil Nadu. It seems that the Mysore Government is showing signs of intolerance and they are going ahead with construction of dams on the tributaries of Cauvery. I am afraid that the Central Government too are callously indifferent to the irrigation requirement of Tamil Nadu. If the Government of Mysore complete the proposed dams, the agricultural lands in Tanjore district will be deprived of the source of irrigation and thousands of acres of wet land will become dry. We have no grouse against Mysore Government constructing dams wherever they like. But we should be assured of the legitimate supply of waters. The Minister of Agriculture may take shelter under the plea that this does not concern his Ministry. But, I am sure he realises that without irrigation facilities there can be no agriculture. If the Government here ponder over this problem and permit themselves not to be guided by the partisan

demands of Mysore, they will ensure to Tamil Nadu the legitimate share of Cauvery waters.

The Government have constituted the Irrigation Commission under the Chairmanship of no less a person than Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. He was formerly the Central Minister of Food and Agriculture. It is one of the primary functions of the Irrigation Commission to assess the irrigation needs of each State. I do not know why the Commission has not yet visited Tamil Nadu and studied the irrigation requirement in the context of Cauvery Water dispute. If the Commission visits Tamil Nadu, it will see for itself how the waters of Cauvery are used in Tamil Nadu for irrigation purposes and the requirement of Tamil Nadu for continued water supply.

I would suggest that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should use his good offices with the Irrigation Commission Chairman and persuade him to visit Tamil Nadu for this purpose. This is a vital question for four crores of Tamil people. If the interests of Tamil Nadu are not safeguarded, I would like to caution that the interests of Central Government would also be undermined. I would in the end say that the Government here should not hibernate but come to a quick decision and do the needful.

With these words, I conclude.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिद्धारिया (भांसी) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मन्त्रालय के मन्त्रियों और वैज्ञानिकों को जिनके कारण कृषि में हरित क्रांति आई है, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उन को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी घान में, दाल में, तिलहन में उतनी प्रगति नहीं हो सकी जितनी कि गेहूँ में हुई है। इसलिए घान के लिए, दालों के लिए और तिलहन के लिए भी उसी उसी तरह के वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने की आवश्यकता है जिस तरह से कि आप ने गेहूँ में किए हैं।

इसी तरह से ग्राम स्तर पर आपके विभाग एवं पंचायत राज विभाग के कर्मचारियों में

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

समन्वय की आवश्यकता है। घ्रापने ग्राम स्तर के ऊपर एक ग्राम सेवक रखा है, एक सुपर-वाइजर कोघ्रापरेटिव का ग्राम स्तर के ऊपर रहता है, इसी के साथ-साथ पंचायत सेक्रेटरी रहता है, लेखपाल रहता है, पतरील रहता है। घ्राप को घ्रापने प्रशासन में इस तरह से मुधार करने की आवश्यकता है कि किमान को ग्राम स्तर के ऊपर केवल एक व्यक्ति के पास जाना पड़े। ग्राम सेवक का और पंचायत मेक्रेटरी का सर्किल (क्षेत्र) दस गांव का होता है। आप उसको एक ही कर के उसके कार्य में इस प्रकार से एकरूपता लाएं और उसका सर्किल छोटा कर दें, पांच गांव का कर दें, 6 गांव का कर दें तो किमान को इसमें मूविधा होगी। आज किमान को बीज लेने के लिए, ऋण लेने के लिए, नकावी लेने के लिए या और अनुदान लेने के लिए कई ग्राम स्तर के अधिकारियों के पास पहुँचना पड़ता है जिसमें उसको बड़ी अमूविधा होती है। घ्राप मात्रे प्रशासन का इस तरह से समन्वय करें कि जिसमें ग्राम स्तर पर जितने छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी हों, उनके बजाय किमान को ग्राम में एक ही व्यक्ति के पास जाना पड़े।

इसी तरह से ग्राम स्तर के ऊपर किमान को जो कठिनाई होती है वह कृषि विभाग और मिर्चाई विभाग का समन्वय नहीं होने के कारण होती है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मिर्चाई विभाग का जो पानी का वितरण का प्रशासन है वह ऐग्रीकल्चर के हाथ में होना चाहिए तब ऐग्रीकल्चर में मूविधा होगी। मिर्चाई विभाग के काम के दो हिस्से हों। एक का काम नहरों का निर्माण, बांध इत्यादि का बनाना और उनकी मरम्मत करना इत्यादि हो और वह वह इंजीनियर और मिर्चाई विभाग के हाथ में रहे लेकिन जहाँ तक पानी के वितरण का सम्बन्ध है वह सीधे कृषि विभाग जो ब्लॉक स्तर पर है उसके हाथ में जाना चाहिए। मैं खुद ऐसी जगह पर रहूँ हूँ, भांसी जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष के रूप में मैंने काम किया है।

ऐग्रीकल्चर का काफी काम जिला परिषद् को देखना पड़ता है। तो मैंने घ्राये दिन यह देखा कि वहाँ पर कठिनाई होती है मिर्चाई और कृषि विभाग का समन्वय न होने के कारण। इसी तरह से कोघ्रापरेटिव विभाग का भी समन्वय ग्राम स्तर पर ठीक तरीके से नहीं रहता है। खाद की जरूरत किसान को होती है तो खाद टाइम पर किसान को नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इस में भी मुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस हरित क्रांति को लाने के लिए आप को भूमि मुधार की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। देश में जितना जमीन का रकबा है, मैं बुन्देलखण्ड के लिए घ्रापमें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, बुन्देलखण्ड उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऐमा हिस्सा है जहाँ 20 लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी परती पड़ी हुई है जो कि कृषि के अन्तर्गत लाई जा सकती है यदि घ्राप वहाँ भूमि संरक्षण जल्दी से जल्दी करवा दें। वहाँ पर जमीन के नीचे जो पानी है उसको निकाल कर पानी की मूविधा पैदा कर दें तो घ्राप उस भूमि को खेती के अन्तर्गत ला सकते हैं।

हरित क्रांति के बाद जिस वक्त नुकसान होता है तो वह बहुत अधिक होता है क्योंकि कृषि में लागत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। किमान की खड़ी फसल जिस वक्त फीले या बाढ़ से बरबाद हो जाती है तो उसको बहुत नुकसान होता है। उसके लिए कृषि का फसल बीमा करने की योजना तुरन्त लागू करने की आवश्यकता है जिसमें किसान अपनी फसल का बीमा कराकर नुकसान को बचा सके।

इसी तरह से जो छोटे किसान हैं उनको घ्राप ज्यादा लाभ नहीं पहुँचा पाए हैं। इसके लिए घ्राप यह निश्चित कर दें कि पांच एकड़ से जितने छोटे किसान हैं उनको जो तकावी बीज या खाद दी जाती है उसका प्रतिशत बढ़े। आज बड़े और छोटे किसान का तकावी अनुपात एक सा है, तो छोटे किसान के लिए आप कम से

कम यह कहें कि जितना उसका लगान है उसका 1 हजार गुना तकावी लेने का वह अधिकारी है। यह अगर आप कर दें तो छोटे किसानों को लाभ न पहुंचाने की जो शिकायत है वह दूर हो जायगी।

आपने फूड कारपोरेशन कायम किया। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन आपको आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो इस तरह के लोग हैं जिनकी आदत कुछ खराब होने की तरफ जा रही है अगर उसको ठीक नहीं किया तो जितना अच्छा काम करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पायेंगे। भ्रांसी की मंडियों में जो बीज खरीदा गया है उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी जब लखनऊ पहुंची तो प्रदेश के मारे जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने उनके सामने शिकायत की कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में जो खरीद आपके फूड कारपोरेशन ने किया है जो गन्ना खरीदा है उसमें चाहे जो कारण रहे हों लेकिन किसानों को जितना आप चाहते हैं उतना फायदा उनके पास नहीं पहुंच पाया, बिचौलिये लोग खा गए।

14.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोक मभा के सदस्यों और सरकारी लोगों की एक कमेटी कायम करें। इस की जांच होनी चाहिये। फूड कारपोरेशन ने जो गन्ना खरीदा है, उस की जांच हो कि क्या कारण हुआ, क्या कमी हुई कि किसानों के पास पूरा पैसा नहीं पहुंच सका। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग के अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि क्षेत्र में 34.4 प्रतिशत भूमि पर केवल 4.5 प्रतिशत लोग काबिज हैं, 15.5 प्रतिशत पर 66.9 प्रतिशत लोग काबिज हैं

और 19 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी भूमिहीन हैं। आज हो यह रहा है कि हम लोग जो पार्लियामेंट या असेम्बली में हैं या जो नीचे के पदों पर आसीन हैं या जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, उन्होंने सारी जमीन को हड़प लिया है और जो नीचे के लोग हैं, वे सब भूमिहीन हैं। आप इस बात को इम्प्रूवमेंट न मानें, जो विलकुल गरीब है वह आज भी पिसा जा रहा है। आप एक काम कीजिये—स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ बात कर के जिन्होंने जमीन को गलत तरीके से हड़प लिया है, चाहे वह एम० एल० ए० हों या एम० पी० हों या मिनिस्टर हों या प्रधान हों, चाहे कोऑपरेटिव के चैयरमैन हों, जिन लोगों ने जमीन को हथिया लिया है, गलत कब्जा कर लिया है, कानून की मदद से उनको उन जमीनों से हटा दें—अगर आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो यह बहुत बड़ा उपकार होगा। हजारों-लाखों बीघे जमीन को इन व्हाइट-कालंड लोगों ने जो जनता की बकालत करते हैं, हड़प लिया है। छोटे लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिलती है। इस काम में भी राजनीति चलती है, एक तरह से इस को घन्था और रोजगार बना लिया है।

आप यहां पर इतने आंकड़े पेश कर देते हैं, हमने इतनी जमीन एक्वायर कर ली है, उसको इस तरह से बांट दिया है, लेकिन सच बात यह है कि छोटे और गरीब लोगों को तो पथरीली और कंकरीली जमीन ही मिलती है। काफी बड़ी जमीन में बांध बनाये जाते हैं, पानी इकट्ठा किया जाता है, भगवान का दिया हुआ पानी इकट्ठा करते हैं, लेकिन उस का वितरण कैसे होता है, किस को वह पानी मिलता है—जो मालदार हैं, वह ज्यादा पानी ले जाते हैं। यह क्या समाजवाद है—जी शक्तिशाली है, जो गांव में ऊंचा स्थान रखता है, वह पानी ले जाता है। एक तरह से गांव में भी पूंजीवाद बन गया है और उस पर आप का इन्कम टैक्स भी लागू नहीं होता है।



## [श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

हमारे भूमिसुधार कानूनों की क्या हालत है—मैंने एक दफा कहा था, राजस्थान में 1959 में भूमि सुधार कानून पारित हुआ, लेकिन 1971 तक उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। भूमि एलाटमेंट के रूल्ज 1959 में बने, लेकिन सारी जमीन का एलाटमेंट उन लोगों को हुआ जो सरकार में काम करते हैं, जो भूमिहीन नहीं हैं, जो काश्तकार नहीं हैं। टीनेन्ट्स की क्या परिभाषा है? हमारे एक्ट में यह परिभाषा है कि जो काश्त करे या वह जो दूसरों से काश्त करवावे। परिभाषा यह होनी चाहिए कि जो खुद काश्त करे। जो दूसरों से काश्त करवाता है, वह काश्तकार कैसे हो सकता है। आज हमारे यहाँ हजारों और करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जो खेतीहर मजदूर हैं, भूमिहीन हैं, बेकार हैं, उनको जमीन नहीं मिलती, लेकिन जो दूसरों से करवाते हैं, खुद दूसरा घन्घा करते हैं, वह कैसे काश्तकार कहे जा सकते हैं। हमारे जिनने टीनेन्सी एक्ट्स हैं, उनमें इसी तरह में टीनेन्ट की डेफिनिशन दी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो खुद खेती करता है, उसको टीनेन्ट माना जाय। हमारे पाण्डे जी हैं, मान लीजिये उनके पास बहुत बड़ा फार्म हो और अगर वह कहे कि मैं बड़ा प्रोप्रेमिव फार्मर हूँ तो यह कैसे हो सकता है, मैं तो यही कहूँगा कि वह देश का बड़ा नुकसान कर रहे हैं।

मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार के हमारे जो कानून हैं, उन को अग्रेण्ड किया जाय और उन को जल्द से जल्द लागू किया जाय और जो हमारे एलाटमेंट के रूल्ज हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत पिछले 10 सालों से जो भूमि का एलाटमेंट हुआ है और जो गलत आदमियों को हुआ है, 70 परसेन्ट गलत आदमियों को हुआ है, उस को रद्द किया जाय। इससे हजारों-लाखों ऐसे आदमियों को जमीन मिलेगी, जो वास्तव में भूमिहीन हैं, सही आदमियों के पास जमीन पहुँचेगी।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनंदगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कदाचित् पहली बार है जब कि खाद्य और कृषि विभाग के प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ने के बाद यह उत्साह पैदा हुआ कि उनके मंत्री श्री फलकूटीन घनी महमद और उन के सहयोगियों का धन्यवाद दें, उनके सचिवालय को, सेक्रेटरी श्री टी० पी० सिंह जी को जो प्राणपण से इस बात में लगे हैं कि येन-केन-प्रकारेण देश की खाद्य स्थिति ठीक हो और उत्पादन बढ़े।

श्रीमन् हमारे राष्ट्र की इन्कम प्रायः 27 या 28 हजार करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें से आधा भाग हमें खेती और खेत में काम करने वाले किसान मजदूर मिलने चाहिए लेकिन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना या किसी भी योजना के अनुपात को देखें तो जिस अनुपात में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदानी में उन का कन्ट्रीव्यूशन है, उस अनुपात से हम मनी-प्लाउ-बैंक नहीं करते हैं। यदि हम खेती के सन्दर्भ में इस को देखें तो मशीन और जमीन—जमीन बायोलोजिकल प्रोसेस है और मशीन मर्कैनिक्ल प्रोसेस है, यदि इन दोनों का समन्वय हम को करना है तो हमें राष्ट्र की ग्रामदानी का जो भाग इस संबन्ध से मिलता है, जमीन में जितनी ग्रामदानी हम को मिलती है, उसी अनुपात से जमीन को उर्वरक बनाने के लिए, उस में खाद्य अधिक पैदा करने के लिए हमको व्यय करना होगा।

हमारी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रांकड़ों से सिद्ध होता है, एक तरफ तो हमारी पापुलेशन 2.5 में आगे बढ़ रही है, दूसरी तरफ हर वर्ष हमारी खेती की उपज 2.5 ही रहती है। जब पापुलेशन बढ़ रही हो और उपज उतनी ही हो तो इस तरह से उन का तालमेल नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि आप आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कि कोई भी ग्रामदानी भूखा नहीं मरेगा। लेकिन सीमागत की बात है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से ही पानी अच्छा हुआ, खेती अच्छी हुई, कुछ घापने प्रौद्योगिकरण

की दृष्टि से इस की ओर देखा, फर्टिलाइजर, हाइब्रिड सीड, पानी, वगैरह देने का प्रावधान किया, जिस के कारण आज आप का उत्पादन 1.05 मिलियन टन हुआ। पी० एल० 480 के मातहत हम भिक्षा देहि, भिक्षा देहि, पुकारते हुये अमरीका के पास जाते थे, अपना बफर स्टॉक फ्रियेट नहीं कर पाये, लेकिन अब मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पी० एल० 480 को तिनांजलि दे दीजिये। यह राक्षस जो हमारे जन-जीवन में अमेरीका में आ कर घुस गया था, अब उस को समाप्त कर दीजिए। इस से कुछ लाभ हुआ, हम अनाज लाये, भूखों नहीं मरने दिया, लेकिन अब उस से मुक्ति मिलनी चाहिये, अपना बफर स्टॉक बनाइये, उसके बाद जो राजनीतिक वातावरण में हम को अपमान का सामना करना पड़ता है, आप उस से बच जायेंगे और आर्थिक दृष्टि में भी आप को लाभ होगा। 10 लाख टन आज हमारे पास मक्का तैयार है, जिसको हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पी० एल० 480 के मातहत जो हमारा एग्रीमेंट है, उस के अनुसार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये पी० एल० 480 को आप टू-अवे कर दीजिये, स्वावलम्बन के मार्ग पर चलिये और जो पैसा पी० एल० 480 का स्ववेन्डर करते हैं, खर्च करते हैं, वह किसान के हाथ में दीजिए।

आज आधुनिक समय में एक सबसे अच्छी ओर उत्साह की बात है—वह यह है कि किसान जिस के हाथ में हल है, जिस के हाथ में श्रम है, बुद्धि है, आकांक्षा है, उस के अन्दर भविष्य का निर्माण करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है, यह देश के लिये बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 के अध्याय को समाप्त कर दीजिये और बफर-स्टॉक पैदा कीजिये।

श्रीमन्, परम्परागत हमारे यहां केवल 5 प्रतिशत अनाज की कमी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में—आप जरा नक्शे को देखिये, भूगोल को देखिये, 3,300 मील की

कोस्टल लाइन हो, जिस धरती का पूर्व, पश्चिम और दक्षिण में समुद्र पांच पखारता हो, वह धरती क्या पांच प्रतिशत मछली पैदा नहीं कर सकती।

हमारे साधन क्या हैं? आपने चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो प्राविधान किया है वह केवल 75 करोड़ है। मुझे मालूम नहीं उसका आपने उपयोग किया या नहीं लेकिन यह अचरज की बात है कि 75 करोड़ के प्राविजन में 35 करोड़ रुपये की मछली पाम्फेट और लावस्टर जोकि बड़ी डेलिशस मानी जाती है उनका एक्सपोर्ट ही करते हैं, 35 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी केवल 75 करोड़ का ही प्राविधान किया गया है। हमारी 3,100 मील की जो कोस्टल लाइन है उस पर हावर नहीं है, पोर्ट्स नहीं है क्योंकि इस काम के लिए एक खास किस्म के पोर्ट की आवश्यकता होती है। फिर उसके लिये वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज और आइस प्लान्ट्स वगैरह चाहिए। जब आप वहां पर पोर्ट्स, हावर्स बना लेंगे तब इन साधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और तभी वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल बेस तैयार की जा सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फिशिंग इंडस्ट्री अभी भी प्रिमिटिव स्टेज में है। छोटी-छोटी डोंगियों और नान-पावर बोट्स से फिशिंग की जाती है। हमारे यहां 9 हजार पावर बोट्स हैं लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उसमें कितनी आपरेशन में है? आगे एक स्कीम बनाई मजगांव डाक और कलकत्ते में, वहां पर जो ट्रालर बनायेंगे उसकी कीमत दस लाख है। 46 के लिये आपने आर्डर दिया है और शायद 20 आपरेशन में आने वाले हैं लेकिन डीप फिशिंग के लिए हेवी वेसेल्स चाहिए। इसलिए आप हेवी वेसेल्स को मंगाइये। इंडीजिनस ट्रालर्स का भी इस्तेमाल कीजिए। इस तरह से फिशिंग पर जोर दिया जाये ताकि एक मिलियन यानी दस लाख टन का जो प्रोडक्शन है मछली का, उसको बढ़ाकर 50



[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

लाख टन जिसका कि पोटेनियल मौजूद है उसको करे ।... (व्यवधान)... तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इंडस्ट्री है वह अभी घनटेपड है, घनगैस्सल येटेड है और इसको एक्सप्लोर करना चाहिये। इसके लिए रिमोसैज ज्यादा देना चाहिए। जो पैसा प्रापको इसके लिए मिला है मेरे न्याल में वह बहुत कम है क्योंकि 75 करोड़ में 35 करोड़ तो प्राप इसमें फारेन एक्सचेंज घन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा मुझसे है कि इसको 200 करोड़ होना चाहिए और फिशप्रोडक्शन को एक मिलियन में बढ़ाकर 5 मिलियन टन तक पहुंचाना चाहिए। इसके लिए प्रापको टार्वर बनाने चाहिए और वहां पर तमाम माघन उपलब्ध करने चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री जो अभी तक नेल्सक्रेट डी हुई है और जिसके लिए हमारे यहां पोटेनियल मौजूद है, हमारे यहां तीन तरह समुद्र है, उसकी उन्नति का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता चाहिए। मैं कभी बाहर यात्रा पर जाता हूँ तो लोग कहते हैं कि प्रापके यहां गोटी, टाल और चावल—ये तीनों मीरियल एक साथ खाने हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ इस क्वान्टिटी को कम किया जाये... (व्यवधान)... मैं उनके मध्यम में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता जोकि नहीं खाने हैं लेकिन जो लोग खाने हैं उनको यह मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे बंगाल के भांड खाने हैं, केरल में भी खाने हैं और महाराष्ट्र में भी खाने हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस नेल्सक्रेट इंडस्ट्री को प्रमोट कीजिए, पैसा ज्यादा दीजिए, टालमें ज्यादा बनवाइये, हेवी बेसेल्स बनाइए और टोप क्रिशिय कीजिए, क्योंकि इस में प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी ज्यादा मिलेगा।

इन शर्तों के साथ मैं समान करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच मिनट में इस देश के किसानों की समस्याओं को मैं किन शब्दों में

कहूँ—यह एक संकट मेरे सामने खड़ा हो गया है। मैं एक बात निश्चिंत तौर से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में किसानों को समझने में भूल की गई है। इस देश में जो घन और जवान पैदा करता है उस की मजबूरियों में मुनाफा कमाया गया है। किसान इस देश में घान्दोलन नहीं कर सकता है, किसान इस देश में हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता है और किसान किमी और तरह से, पावर पालिटिक्स जिसको कहते हैं उसको इस्तेमाल करना नहीं जानता है, इसी वजह से किसान के खान को कभी भी समझा नहीं गया है। यहां पर भूमि की मीनिंग को ही भूमि-मुधार समझ लिया गया है। जमीन की मीनिंग को ही भूमि मुधार कह कर टाल दिया जाता है। भूमि मुधार के लिए क्या क्या व्यवस्थाएं प्रावश्यक हैं, उनकी धीरे-धीरे राज्य सरकारों का अधिकारणः ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान जो पैदा करता है, उस वर्ष तो घन के मामले में घातम-निभंर बताया गया है लेकिन घन पैदा करने के बाद जो भाव किसान को मिल रहा है और मण्डियों में किसानों की जो दुर्दशा है उसको देखकर मुझे इकबाल शायर जोकि हमारे राष्ट्रीय कवि कहलाये उनका एक शेर याद आता है जोकि उन्होंने किसानों के बारे में कहा है :

जिम खेत में दहका को मयस्सर नहीं रोजी,  
उम खेत के हर खांशण खिरमन को जना दो।

हम पैदा भी करे लेकिन मुनाफा भी न हूँ—इकबाल जैम शायर भी किसानों के बारे में ऐसी राय रखते थे। और आज के किसान की हालत देखकर तो मैं समझता हूँ चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों, वे किसानों की मजबूरी में मुनाफा ही कमा रही हैं। किसान आज न ही राजनीतिक तौर से जागृत हुआ है और न ही वह व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण रखता है। आज मेहनत करने के

बाद मजदूर होकर यह अपनी फसल को चन्द पैसों में बहा देता है। मैं निश्चित तौर से कह सकता हूँ कि किसान के सवाल को, मैंने यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुना है, या तो उम बढ़े किसान में जोड़ दिया जाता है जोकि एक फीसदी भी इस देश में नहीं होगे, उस बढ़े किसान से जोकि खेती के लिए नोकर रखता है या फिर उस गरीब मजदूर से जोड़ दिया जाता है जोकि गांवों में रहता है और जिसकी हालत उम वास्तविक किसान से भी बदतर है जोकि खेती के लिए मुलाजिम नहीं रखता। लेकिन उम वास्तविक किसान की हालत जानने की कभी भी कोशिश नहीं की गई। मैं सच्चाई से कह सकता हूँ कि जो भी मन्त्री मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार करें उनको मैं गांवों में ले जाकर दिखा सकता हूँ कि वह किसान जिसके बारे में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं एक फीसदी बड़े किसानों को छोड़कर—उन किसानों के मुकाबले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के चपरासियों का जीवन, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा, उनके बच्चों की दवाई—इन सब मामलों में कहीं बेहतर है लेकिन उन किसानों के बारे में आज यहाँ पर बैठकर हम कोई चिन्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं सच्चाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न जिनको किसान पैदा करता है वह एटम बम से भी बड़ी मार रखता है। जापान में हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी के ऊपर जो एटम बम गिराया गया था उससे 35 लाख किसानों की जानें नहीं गई थी लेकिन बंगाल में सन 1943 में भ्रन्न संकट से 35 लाख आदमी अपनी जान से हाथ धो बैठे। यह भ्रन्न का महत्व है लेकिन भ्रन्न पैदा करने वाले किसान की जितनी उपेक्षा हम देश में की गई है उसको मैं यहाँ पर बयान नहीं कर सकता। आखिर उपेक्षा की भी कोई तो सीमा होनी चाहिए? आज किसान को बिजली किस भाव पर दी जाती है और उद्योगपतियों को किस भाव पर दी जाती है? आज किसान को ऋण किस सूब की दर पर दिया जाता है और उद्योग-

पतियों को ऋण किस दर से मिलता है? तो मैं कह नहीं सकता कि किसान के साथ कहां कहां और कितनी उपेक्षा नहीं की गई है। केवल भाव के मामले में पक्षपात हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। बिजली देने में और ऋण देने में उसके साथ पक्षपात किया जाता है। मैं सच्चाई से कह सकता हूँ टायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का ज्यादातर बोझ किसानों पर पड़ा हुआ है। किसान चांगी का खाना बना नहीं सकता है। और जो हम देश में टैक्स देने वाले हैं वह तो टैक्स देने नहीं है क्योंकि कभी तो वे अपना दीवाला पीट लेंगे, कभी अपनी फर्म का नाम बदल लेंगे और कभी इन्फेक्टों को रिखन देकर टैक्स में बच जायेंगे, लेकिन सीधा-मादा किसान जोकि अपने कागज बदल नहीं सकता है वह टायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों की भार से मरा पड़ा है और इस देश में कोई भी उसके लिए सोचने को तैयार नहीं है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ बहुत विनम्र शब्दों में कि आज की किसान की इस हालत में सीलिंग केवल जमीन पर ही क्यों? मैं सीलिंग के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, सीलिंग होनी चाहिए और जो जमीन निकले वह गरीब मजदूरों में बांटी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ परमिटस पर भी सीलिंग क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती? आज विदेश व्यापार के एक परमिट से कितनी कमाई होती है। इसलिए आप कारखानों पर भी सीलिंग कीजिए, बड़े वेतनों पर भी सीलिंग कीजिए, शहरी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीलिंग कीजिए—केवल किसानों पर ही सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह किसी प्रकार से भी किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं है।

हम इस देश से गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं निःसंकोच कह सकता हूँ कि गरीबी मिटाने के लिए देश के लोगों को मेहनत करनी होगी, अपना पसीना बहाना होगा लेकिन मेहनत करने और पसीना बहाने के लिए लोग उसी वक्त तैयार होंगे जबकि मेहनत करने वालों को इस

[श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल]

देश में साधन और सम्मान दिया जायेगा। आज इस देश में मेहनत करने वाले किसान और मजदूर साधनहीन हैं और साथ ही उनको समाज में उचित सम्मान भी नहीं मिलता है। आज इस देश में लोग चोरी में, जुए से लाटरी से, परमिटों से, घोषेबाजी में और जाम्बूसी नाबेल पढ़-पढ़ कर अनेक तरह के पेशे ढूँढते हैं और मेहनत करने से मुँह चुराते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं कृषि मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में गरीबी मिटाने का नारा आपने दिया है इसलिए आप मेहनत करने वाले किसान और मजदूर को साधन भी दें, सम्मान भी दें और उसके अर्थ में जो जो घड़बड़े हैं उनको दूर करें। आज किसान बेपट्टे लिखे हैं वे एक-एक दफ्तर में न मालूम कितनी कितनी रिश्वत देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकारी अफसरों के मुँह केन्द्र और राज्यों की तरफ से किसानों के घरों की तरफ मोड़ दें और किसान को कम से कम रिश्वत में ही बचाइये। आज देवी आपदायें हैं तो किसान के ऊपर, सरकारी टैक्सों की मार भी किसानों के ऊपर, रिश्वत की मार भी किसान के ऊपर लेकिन फिर भी वह किसान आज इस देश के लिए धन और जवान पैदा करके देता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि इन बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें और मेहनत करने वाले किसान को साधन और सम्मान दें तभी इस देश में गरीबी मिट सकेगी।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, except for a very brief period when I was not present in the House on Friday, I have listened with rapt attention to the speeches made by the hon. Members in the course of the discussion on the Budget of my Ministries. Originally only four hours were fixed for the discussion of the Demands but later on through the co-operation of the hon. Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee, the time was

extended to six hours and afterwards, another two hours have been given and I am very grateful for this opportunity which has been provided both to the hon. Members and to me for dealing with a subject which is of vital concern and importance to the country.

I find that as many as 42 speakers have participated in the discussion of these Demands and I know that there are still 20 to 22 members anxious to participate but because of the non-availability of time, they have been deprived of this opportunity...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Actually the time was doubled.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Out of the 42 speakers who have participated in the discussion, most of them have spoken very appreciatively about the cheerful outlook of the food production. Now, not only they have spoken appreciatively but also in the course of their observations, most of them have dealt with the suggestions rather than criticisms of the Ministries. I am very grateful to them.

It will be difficult for me within the limited time at my disposal to deal with each and every suggestion that has been made by the hon. Members, but I may assure them that not only I shall look into all those suggestions carefully but I shall have them studied and whatever action is called for to make an improvement in the functioning of these Ministries will be taken.

It has been admitted and it has been said by the hon. Members that there has been increase in food production so far as our country is concerned. From the year 1947 to the year 1970-71 the picture is entirely different. In 1947 we had a food production of about 50 million tonnes. Today we are reaching the stage of 106 million tonnes. In the year 1969-70 the food production had gone up to 99.5 million tonnes and during the past year, 1970-71, the food production is expected to reach the mark of 106 million tonnes. Now, all this indicates that there has been an increase of about 5.6% per year during the first two years of the Fourth Plan period and we have been able to achieve not only the target, but we have been able to do a little better than that.

But I must say that while so far as the food production is concerned, it has given us satisfaction and it is increasing from year to year, the same cannot be said about the commercial crops, particularly, about cotton about which hon. Members have shown concern. But, so far as sugar cane is concerned, in the year 1969-70, the sugar cane production has gone upto 134 million tonnes in terms of cane and in the year 1970-71, it is also not less than what it was in 1969-70.

Some hon. Members expressed some pessimism on the point whether it will be desirable for us or possible for us to export sugar in the near future. I would like to emphasise here and now and say that there is no justification for such pessimism and in view of the programme which we have in our country for the production of sugar cane and also for the production of sugar, I think, we shall be having sufficient quantity not only for our purpose but also for the purpose of exporting to other countries.

So far as groundnut is concerned, this year 1970-71 the production has shown some increase. We have reached a level of 60.7 lakh tonnes and this is the highest level which has been reached so far. So far as other oil seeds are concerned we have also done better than in the previous year. But, having regard to our requirements and our demand so far as oil is concerned, whatever is being produced in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand and there is a big gap. Therefore, in order to meet the demand for the production of oil and oil seeds, we have undertaken a big programme of increasing the production of soyabean and sunflower. By the end of the Fourth Five year Plan it is expected that we shall have cultivation of soyabean in 4 lakh hectares of land and the production of soyabean will also considerably increase during this year.

I am very sorry that Mr. Genda Singh is not here. He made a very constructive speech and after making that speech he was taken ill, but we are very gratified to know that his condition is improving and he will be with us in a very short time. He and some other Members have referred to the need for increasing production of cotton. I too feel concerned about the persistent short fall in internal production *vis-a-vis* the country's requirements. In the past various efforts to increase the internal production have not yielded much success particularly

because it is grown mainly under unirrigated conditions. To change the situation, a comprehensive intensive cotton district programme involving an outlay of nearly Rs. 15 crores has just been approved by Government in order to secure an increase of about 5 lakh bales of cotton in selected high-potential districts by 1973-74. In addition, it is proposed to extend the area under high-yielding variety, Hybrid-4, developed in Gujarat which is capable of giving an additional 2½ bales per hectare compared to other varieties. The extension of such areas from 20,000 acres to 1.5 lakh hectares in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh is likely to yield an additional production of 3 lakh bales and this is what we want to do in order to overcome the difficulty which has been felt on account of the shortage of production of cotton in the country.

Many Members have rightly expressed concern that the benefits of improved agricultural techniques are not reaching the small farmers in adequate measure. As hon. Members are aware, there are two special schemes in the Central sector of the Plan for the development of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Out of the project taken up in 87 districts, of which some are composite, 85 have already been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in the current year's budget. These projects are expected to benefit about 3 million families including rural artisans. For the information of Shri Barman, I might mention that in North Bengal we have sanctioned a MFAL project in Darjeeling district.

Special agencies which receive grants direct from the Government of India have been set up for administering these projects in selected districts all over the country. The agencies would provide support to co-operative credit and marketing institutions in the shape of risk funds, managerial subsidy, loans etc. Subsidy will be available from agency fund to small and marginal farmers for capital investment and also to institutional agencies for provision of services at concessional rates to these farmers. As availability of adequate and timely credit is extremely important for small farmers, the agencies are making conscious efforts to channelise larger flow of institutional credits to the smaller farmers.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Hon. Members must have seen from the statement made by the hon. Minister of Finance only the other day that he was not satisfied with the working of the commercial banks, and he will see that their working also improves, and it is possible for the small farmers to receive this credit which it is intended to provide them for their work. For this purpose, co-operatives are being strengthened with the active assistance of the Reserve Bank of India.

Every effort is also being made for ensuring greater flow of credit from commercial banks to this sector. I am happy to state that recently the Reserve Bank of India have introduced a system of earmarked co-operative credit for the small farmers and have also relaxed security restrictions up to Rs. 2000 for medium-term credit for dairy and poultry-keeping by small farmers.

I am also keen that the social and economic conditions of agricultural population in dry areas as well as in chronically drought-prone areas should be improved. We have initiated projects for dry farming in selected areas. Nine of these projects have been set up and 15 more will be set up during 1971-72. Stress is being laid in these areas on the adoption and demonstration of scientific techniques for increasing production through measures like moisture conservation, urea spraying, cultivation of new crops and adoption of new crop patterns. Under these projects, subsidy is being provided on inputs including seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, soil conservation, land-levelling and land-shaping as also on minor irrigation.

So far as chronically drought-prone areas are concerned, rural works programmes are being undertaken in 54 districts.

The emphasis in this programme is on providing employment through labour-intensive rural works and creation of an infrastructure of for increased production. It is estimated that under this programme against an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore, about 25,000 to 30,000 persons will find employment in the working season in a year.

A crash programme for rural employment is also being undertaken from 1971-72, which would offer employment to rural people, and as far as possible to at least

one member of each rural family who has no alternative source of employment.

All these special programmes which I have mentioned will involve a total outlay of Rs. 385 crores in the Fourth Plan period. I agree that compared to the huge magnitude of the problem, these programmes are relatively modest. It will, however, be appreciated that innovatory and strinsically difficult programmes cannot but be tried out on a cautious scale in order that techniques for optimum utilisation of assets get settled to pave the way for full-scale extension and programming. The significance of our effort is that new initiatives have been taken towards achievement of social justice and uniform spread in our vast country side by side with the economic growth.

Some hon. Members have expressed an anxiety about the slow progress of land reforms. During recent months, land reforms have received very close attention of the Central Government. We are fully aware of the present need to remove gaps between accepted policy and legislation and between enacted legislation and its implementation. By now, intermediary interests have been practically abolished all over the country. Considerable progress has also been made in the matter of ceiling legislation. The law was amended to reduce the ceiling limit from 50 to 25 acres in Assam and from 30 to 15 standard acres in Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have done away with many of the exemptions. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act was amended to make the family the unit for application of ceiling, to reduce the level of ceiling to 5 hectares in respect of irrigated lands and 7 hectares in respect of other lands and also to do away with most of the exemptions.

The Central Land Reforms Committee on which a few Chief Ministers were coopted considered all aspects of the ceiling laws at a recent meeting. They expressed determination to implement the ceiling and other land reform legislations as had already been enacted which in the past were unfortunately being administered tardily. However in connection with proposals for further reduction of ceiling it was found necessary to collect relevant data concerning all the States. These have been collected and are to be discussed in a meeting of the Committee fixed for the 3rd August, 1971. It is hoped that as a result of the deliberations

of the Land Reforms Committee, it would be possible to lay down clear guidelines with a view to ensuring a large measure of uniformity in ceiling laws of the different States.

Coming to the developmental programmes, many Members including Shri Ulaganambi have stressed the need for exploitation of ground water resources. As my colleague, Prof. Sher Singh has said, the tempo of installation of electric pump sets and private and State tube wells has made tremendous progress in recent years. The newly constituted Central Ground Water Board has been charged with the responsibility which goes far beyond the scope of work of the erstwhile Exploratory Tube well Organisation. Whereas the ground water exploration work so far done has been confined only to alluvial and non-hard rock areas, the Central Ground Water Board would be undertaking exploratory work in hard rock areas also.

Smt. Laxmi Kanthamma referred to the need for ground water survey in Rayalseema and Telangana. She would be glad to know that Central Ground Water Board has already undertaken a pilot project for survey and quantitative assessment of ground water in a selected representative area of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. An Indo-French Technical Cooperation Project for the agricultural development in Anantpur District of Rayalseema region is already in hand. Hydro-geological investigations for locating ground water resources from an important part of this programme.

I might also inform the Members that there are no complaints whatsoever about the shortage of drilling equipment. There are 850 drilling rigs and about 850 pneumatic rock blasting/boring units operating in the country. Most of this equipment has been acquired during the last few years. Indigenous production of drilling rigs and other equipment has been stepped up considerably and almost the entire requirement except in respect of a few specialised rigs is now being met indigenously.

I would also briefly touch on some of the other principal production programmes. Among these, the High Yielding Varieties Programme deserves special mention. In 1969-70, the coverage under high yielding varieties was 11.4 million hectares, while in

1970-71, it is estimated at about 14.6 million hectares. High yielding varieties of wheat and barja have made excellent progress and made a notable contribution to increased foodgrains production. High yielding varieties of rice had made a slow start, but they have shown a good promise in 1969-70 and still more so in 1970-71. The actual achievements in the coverage under high yielding varieties of rice have been higher than the targets fixed for these two years. In 1970-71, a discernible impact on rice production is also noticeable. In addition to five high yielding varieties of rice released in the previous two years, seven new varieties have been released by our research scientists during 1970-71 for extensive field trials. These are expected to help in the achievement of an early break-through in rice production in different parts of the country and under different agro climatic conditions. In the case of hybrid jowar and maize, there are some problems relating to quality of grain, susceptibility to pests and diseases and somewhat longer period of maturity, for which earnest efforts are in hand by research scientists and developmental agencies.

The multiplication of seeds of new varieties has been undertaken by National Seeds Corporation. In its few years of existence, the Corporation has made valuable contribution to the success of the High Yielding Varieties Programme by providing quality seeds in abundant measure.

Indeed, It is through certification and other quality control measures undertaken by the Corporation, the farmers have come to realise the intrinsic value of quality seed as the key factor in production. Normally the Corporation undertakes foundation seed production on its own farms and central/state farms. In 1970-71, the Corporation is expected to make a record sale of Rs. 4 crores. The Corporation has also played a very useful role in developing the private seed industry on sound and modern lines by providing services such as certification and processing. We are constantly watchful for preventing malpractices and improvement of the administration of the Seeds Act is a priority item.

For the promotion of multiple-cropping, to which some hon. members have referred, we have taken up the implementation of a new centrally-sponsored scheme in organising 51 multiple cropping pilot projects in the

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

country. Under these projects, attention would be given to research trials, water use and management, scientific demonstrations, farmers' training and education, provision of inputs and credit so as to establish and demonstrate the possibilities of multiple cropping to farmers.

Fertiliser consumption is another basic factor for the success of intensive cultivation efforts including the high-yielding varieties programme. In 1970-71, fertiliser consumption has marked some increase over the previous year, but I must say that so far as the increase in the previous year is concerned, it is only 5 per cent while in 1969-70, the consumption of fertiliser was about 14 per cent higher than in the previous year. Last year, therefore, the consumption increase has not been very satisfactory and we are taking steps to see that this improvement is also made in the consumption of fertiliser.

To improve the situation, emphasis on balanced fertiliser use is being in the national demonstration programme and multiple crop projects in farmers' education and training programmes. The procedures for fertiliser distribution have been liberalised. Recently, a Credit Guarantee Corporation has been set up and is expected to facilitate the flow of fertiliser credit to dealers and farmers. We are keen to further intensify the promotional effort for balanced fertiliser use. Attention is being directed to timely and well-distributed supply of fertilisers. The States should be able to keep in check the abuses regarding blackmarketing in fertilisers, as indicated by Shri Birender Singh Rao. The problem can at best be marginal in view of the full availability of supplies. We are contemplating special arrangements for fertiliser use promotion.

Hon. members are aware that our agricultural scientists and research workers have made outstanding contributions to our agricultural progress during recent years. All-India co-ordinated public research projects in which the talents of our scientists are fully utilised, whether they are working in central or state institution, have been drawn up and are being implemented for the principal agricultural commodities as well as for different disciplines such as agronomy, soil science, water management, agricultural engineering and the animal sciences have been taken up. Agricultural universities and

research institutes in different regions are closely associated with such research projects. Already new varieties of cereals evolved by our scientists have led to a breakthrough in food production. Further research has been planned with a view not only to stabilising the high levels of food production already reached by controlling diseases and pests, but also to further raise the yield potentials of economic plants by the application of the latest scientific advances. Special attention is being paid to improving the nutritive value of foodgrains and there is a continuous programme of genetic improvement and we see no risk of the varietal improvement reaching any static end.

It was mentioned in the course of the debate that our high yielding variety which has given good results so far as wheat production is concerned had, after a period of three years become static, and the production would decrease.

May I inform the House that so far as the work on research is concerned, it is a continuous work; and on account of this continuity, we do not think that there is any ground for pessimism that the work which we have undertaken will become static and there will be no improvement so far as new varieties of seeds are concerned, and that it will not be possible for us to provide seeds of high-yielding varieties.

This Ministry would naturally welcome adequate funds for agricultural development as suggested by several hon. Members. Happily, the need for allotting adequate allocation for agriculture, consistent with the absorption capacity of our organisation, Central and State, is being recognised by the Planning Commission and the Government. The total public sector outlay earmarked for the programmes of agriculture, community development and co-operation during the Fourth plan is Rs. 2,722 crores as compared with an expenditure of Rs. 1,089 crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 1,167 crores during the three annual plans in the period 1966-69. In proportionate terms, while during the Third Plan 12 per cent of the total plan expenditure was incurred on agricultural programmes, the expenditure would be 17 per cent in the Fourth Plan. In addition to this, large amounts are earmarked for major irrigation and food control, which also contribute to the augmentation of agricultural production.



Over and above the public sector outlays on agriculture, substantial investments are expected to flow into these sectors from institutional sources, namely Agricultural Refinance Corporations, Land Development Banks, Co-operative Banks, commercial banks etc. Investment in agriculture to be financed by these institutions from resources other than plan outlays, is envisaged to be of the order of Rs. 950 crores during the Fourth plan period.

A number of Members have referred to the need for introducing crop insurance to protect the interests of cultivators in the event of crop failures. A proposal for crop insurance has been under the consideration of Government for quite some time. In fact, a draft Bill and a model scheme were prepared and circulated among the State Governments. While most of the State Governments accepted the scheme in principle, a number of problems and difficulties of a practical nature were brought to our notice. We have, therefore, referred the Bill and the scheme to an expert committee. The report of this Committee is expected shortly.

I would also briefly refer to the programmes for the development of animal husbandry, poultry and fishery, which are the principal sources of protein foods and also enable the diversification of agricultural economy, particularly of small farmers. As hon. Members are aware, our country has the largest cattle population. However, their productivity is very low. In the case of poplury too, the Productivity is poor, though the teste of our eggs is good. The main approach to the problems of livestock and poultry development comprise scientific breeding, feeding and management. As advised by our scientists, we are pursuing the national policy of cross breeding with exotic breeds in Milkshed Areas. The recent conference of State Ministers brought out fresh keenness for this programme and decided in favour of large scale imports of exotic animals. We are arranging the import of exotic animals as well as frozen semen according to a fresh assessment of requirements. This programme, however, calls for proper training and a scheme in this regard is being worked out. We are initiating a programme for cross breeding with indigenous chicken which subsist on farm yard grazing. For poultry, we have imported breeding materials from *Austrelia* and other

countries. Very good results have been achieved from these efforts.

The question of mutton supply is also engaging our attention. One of the hon. Members complained that we are doing nothing so far as development of goats is concerned. As my hon. colleague Prof. Sher Singh pointed out, we have provided in the Budget about Rs. 80 lakhs for the improvement of goats. Our programme includes development of goats for the purpose of giving both mutton and wool. The key factor in animal husbandry and poultry development is production of feed and fodder and our Ministry is therefore placing the greatest emphasis on feed and fodder development. Members are aware that in the field of dairying a major programme called operation flood has also been undertaken with the help of skimmed milk powder and butter oil being supplied as gift by the World Food Programme. Such skimmed milk and butter oil are recombined into liquid milk and sold in the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras generating funds to the extent of Rs. 95.4 crores. These funds would be utilised for expansion of milk processing facilities, including construction of new dairies in the four metropolitan cities and for providing technical inputs in ten States and one Union Territory of Delhi for dairy development and increased milk production.

Efforts are also being stepped up to increase fish production for which there is a vast potential. Our main emphasis is on increased utilisation of machinised boats and introduction of trawlers for exploitation of marine fisheries resources. I entirely with Shri Pandey who spoke about this and said that there is scope for improvement in this direction. The Fourth Plan envisages a further expansion of the fishing effort beyond the currently exploited coastal belt. The infrastructure for deep sea fishing is being provided. Modern fishing harbours are being provided at several ports. Survey of deep sea resources as well as research and training are being intensified. The programme of exploratory surveys of offshore and deep sea resources is being strengthened, by the addition of over 20 deep sea survey vessels. The requirements of vessels for commercial fishing are also being met by a suitable balancing of imports with indigenous construction.



[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

I have taken note of the suggestions made by hon. Members on questions relating to prices, procurement and distribution. I consider that one of the main planks of Government's food and agricultural policy is to protect the interests of producers . . . (Interruptions.) I have already referred to sheep and that we are taking steps to improve.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Remove food zones.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The hon. Members is already aware that as the situation improves we are removing these barriers. In the case of wheat there is no barrier. In the case of rice also we have removed the barrier so far as Bombay and some other areas were concerned. There is Calcutta and there are some commercial areas left.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Kindly remove that from Orissa also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As soon as the food situation improves, we shall consider what further action can be taken in this regard.

Government has always been quite alive to the need for ensuring to the producer a fair and indeed, incentive price. That is why inspite of the fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended, in the larger interest of the country a downward revision of the procurement price of wheat, the Government with the interest of the producer at heart, maintained the procurement price at Rs. 76 per quintal. Government have also undertaken to purchase all the grain offered by the farmer and falling within the prescribed specifications at the procurement prices announced by the Government. Hon. Members would be glad to know that for the first time this year the procurement of wheat has already reached 4.7 million tonnes, exceeding the target of four million tonnes set by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The total procurement for the year may reach, even exceed, five million tonnes. Taking both rabi and kharif together, the procurement of food-grains from 1970-71 crop has already crossed the eight million tonne mark, as against the procurement of 6.6 million tonnes for the entire crop year 1969-70.

The unexpectedly heavy arrivals of wheat in the mandis and the phenomenal procurement of wheat this year have thrown up certain problems, some of which have been referred to by the hon. Members during the course of the debate.

The pace of arrivals in the market was so heavy this year that at many places the markets, as they were, are not in a position to handle these arrivals. This was particularly so in the case of Western Uttar Pradesh where the arrivals were nearly four times those of the last year. The markets were very small and not regulated to cope with the situation. It is, therefore, necessary to take steps urgently to improve the marketing conditions not only for Uttar Pradesh but in the other States as well.

There is need to acquire land and build markets which are large enough to accommodate the massive arrivals. It is also necessary to introduce regulation in increasing number of markets, so that the transactions are properly recorded and supervised and malpractices avoided. This question is being taken up with Uttar Pradesh and other State Governments, and it is hoped that it will be possible to take some concrete steps to improve the situation before the next rabi harvest.

Another aspect that I would like to refer to in this regard is the necessity to introduce improved methods of post-harvest handling, particularly by the producers. Hon. Members are aware that due to the unseasonal rains this year, there was considerable damage to harvested wheat crop which was lying on the threshing-floors. In our future procurement plan, we have to take into consideration the possibility of such unseasonable rains. Further, the quantity of grains produced is too large to be handled by the traditional methods. It is necessary to take steps very urgently to introduce some measures of mechanisation in harvesting and threshing as has been done in Punjab and Haryana so that the large volume of grain that is produced can be handled quickly and saved from rain damage. It may also be necessary to provide materials like tarpaulins and polythene sheets to producers for covering the harvested grain. We are taking up this matter with the State Governments.

While many hon. Members, referring to the Food Corporation of India, had expressed the view that the Corporation had done a creditable job in its price support operations, they also referred to the complaints of corruption and malpractices, in the purchases in the mandis. These complaints were mainly from Uttar Pradesh and to a smaller extent from other States. While the steps that are being taken to improve the marketing system would, to some extent, reduce many of the difficulties, Government are also keenly aware of the need to streamline the procedural aspects to ensure that the producer really gets the price which has been assured to him. For this purpose, we have increased and propose to enhance the involvement of co-operatives in the purchase operations of the Food Corporation. It is also proposed to increase the scope of direct purchases by the Corporation. During the peak wheat procurement season this year, purchases through co-operatives and directly by the FCI were of the order of about 25 per cent. I am not satisfied with this progress. It is proposed to substantially improve on this performance by next year. Also, it is proposed to have local committees in each mandi in order to look into the complaints and to ensure that procurement operations went on smoothly. Food Ministers of the various States have been addressed to examine the systems of procurement, to look into the difficulties that we are being faced and to suggest ways by which the procurement operations could be improved for the benefit of the producer. It is proposed to discuss the suggestions made by the Food Minister in a meeting to be held sometime in August.

The massive procurement of wheat and our stocks having already crossed the figure of 7.5 million tonnes which we were expected to hold, have naturally led to difficulties of storage. I might inform the House that as soon as it became evident that production in the country was likely to increase, schemes were drawn up to build as quickly as possible additional storage capacity to cover the needs of larger stocks. Provision was made in the Fourth Plan and funds were allotted for the building up of 3.4 million tonnes of additional storage capacity. Of this, 2.7 million tonnes has already been approved and is in various stages of construction. Up to 1st April, 1971, a total

capacity of 1.1 million tonnes has been completed and it is hoped to complete another 1.4 million tonnes during the course of this year.

Members will be glad to know that the pace of stock-building has been very much faster than was expected earlier. Further, private capacity that can be had is being hired. Contracts are being entered into with private parties to put up godowns with a guarantee of occupation for three years. Construction of the remaining capacity for which provision is available in the plan will also be taken up on an urgent basis. Further steps will be considered on receipt of the report of an expert committee on storage, which has been appointed by the Planning Commission.

15.00 hrs.

As a long-term strategy, it is proposed to make a beginning with the construction of silos, under an agreement which is to be entered into with the World Bank, in some of the main markets in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. With the coming up of these silos, the grain would be purchased, handled and stored as also transported in bulk to bigger silos situated near the consuming centres. Silos would also provide the best and most economical storage over long periods. It is, therefore, the intention of the Food Corporation to gradually have a network of silos spread over the country, particularly in the northern areas.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खनीनाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपना भाषण बड़ा ही सराहनीय दिया, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि यन्त्र किसानों को दिये जायेंगे या नहीं दिये जायेंगे। 4-4 वर्षों में किसानों ने ट्रैक्टर के लिये एप्लाइ किया है, एप्लीकेशन दी है, लेकिन उनको नहीं मिन रहा है। क्या इस बारे में भी मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Shri Genda Singh referred to decontrol of sugar and fixation of minimum price for sugarcane. In these matters, Government have been following a pragmatic approach. When there was

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

a shortfall in production, the Government adopted the policy of partial decontrol. This achieved the desired objectives as the sugar production attained an all-time record of 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and we had to carry a stock of nearly 21 lakh tonnes. The production in the current year also will be around 38 lakh tonnes. This was, therefore, the most opportune time to remove the shackles of control with its irksome procedures and inconveniences. The removal of control has helped in reducing the wide disparities in prices of sugar in various areas which were inescapable under the system of control even partially. Although the prices of sugar after decontrol are somewhat higher than the prices of levy sugar which were in force prior to decontrol, these are lower than the free market prices then prevailing. Government are keeping a close watch on the prices and will take such action as may be considered necessary to keep the prices at a reasonable level in the interests of consumers. Government is also alive to the interests of the sugarcane growers and the need to ensure adequate sugarcane and sugar production. All these aspects will be taken into account while fixing the minimum prices of sugarcane for 1971-72.

With the increased production of sugar, we have been able to step up exports of sugar also. During the calendar year 1970, we were able to export about 3.20 lakh tonnes as against the export of only 95,000 tonnes in 1969. During the year 1971, we hope to export 3.5 lakh tonnes.

I have briefly mentioned about our salient activities. You will agree with me that the progress achieved so far in the field of cereals production has been very significant. Market price of foodgrains are now steady and below last year's level. Procurement has been so heavy that the stocks with Government have reached the phenomenal figure of 8½ million tonnes.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Our consumption is only 3 lakh tonnes, but you are releasing 4½ lakh tonnes of sugar. Why is it so ?

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** Last year, the average consumption of sugar was between 3 and 3½ lakh tonnes. This year we have decontrolled it so that the prices may not

rise very high. We have been releasing more sugar than in the past years. We know that all that we have released has not been consumed. I think there should be no fear that our consumption has gone to such an extent.

I have briefly mentioned about our salient activities. You will agree with me that the progress achieved so far in the field of cereals production has been very significant. Market prices of foodgrains are now steady and below last year's level. Procurement has been so heavy that the stocks with Government have reached the phenomenal figure of 8½ million tonnes. With this level of stock, government will be in a position to fulfil the solemn assurance given to the House and the people of the country that concessional imports will be stopped by the end of 1971. We are in fact on the threshold of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. However, our achievements in the recent past should not make us complacent. It is necessary to sustain the tempo of production in foodgrains to keep pace with the rising demand due to population increase and rise in incomes. With the success in cereal production, we must also bring about a break through in the production of commercial crops like cotton, jute and oilseeds. Increasing attention has also to be paid to augmenting the production of supplementary and protective foods in order to raise the nutritional standards of our people.

We must also remember that our goal is not merely to accelerate the pace of agricultural production but also to achieve social justice, enabling the weaker sections of our population to participate and share in the benefits of agricultural development. This is not an easy task and calls for stupendous efforts. I am confident that with the co-operation of all concerned, including farmers, scientists, administrators and public men, we would be able to meet the challenges of our times and make steady progress towards the goal we have set for ourselves.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We have extended the time for this Ministry from four hours to eight hours. I thought that would be enough but now most of them seem to want to ask questions.

श्री छोटे लाल (चैल) : एग्रीकल्चर-लेबर के बारे में इतनी बातें कही गयीं, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already pointed out that we are looking after the requirements of agricultural labour through the provisions of a scheme for marginal farmers.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The hon. Minister has not said anything about the defective GDR tractors. The farmers of India represented against it. The Government of India appointed a Committee and that Committee has submitted its report. What action has been taken on that ? There was even an editorial on that subject in a Delhi paper yesterday.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as this question is concerned, it has been discussed in this House and also in the Rajya Sabha a number of times. So far as the grievances made by the people about this category of tractors are concerned, we are taking necessary action. Some of the tractors have been taken back them and they will make payment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who will pay ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They will pay for the tractors that they have taken back. We shall see what action has to be taken.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : हमारा मुल्क एक जरई मुल्क है लेकिन हमारे निजामे-तालीम के बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली गई। मेरी यह दरख्वास्त है कि जरई मजमून को लाजमी तौर पर निसाबे-तालीम में शामिल किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No submissions now ; he can only ask a question.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : Secondly, the young scientists who are there should be given employment immediately. Then, diploma courses should be started in all the schools.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already pointed out that it is very difficult for me to deal with all the suggestions now. Such suggestions as have not been dealt with by me now will be considered by the Ministry.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : May I ask the hon. Minister as to why the Agriculture Ministry is not appointing a committee to enquire into the conditions of life of the agriculture labour ? It was only in 1956 that such an enquiry committee was appointed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The matter referred to really concerns the Labour Ministry and I shall convey the wishes of the hon. Member to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A number of Cut Motions have been moved. Unless any Member wants any Cut Motion to be put separately I will put all of them together.

*Cut Motions Nos. 10, 12, 16 to 20, 22 and 34 to 58 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted ‘on account’ for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 28, 32 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 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. 29 to 31 and

122 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

**DEMAND NO. 28—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,55,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 29—AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,38,79,000 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 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 30—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,51,42,000 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 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 31—FOREST**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,95,000 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 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 32—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,93,76,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant

services be granted to the President 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 Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 122—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS AND FERTILIZERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,24,41,000 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 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

**DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,69,75,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture'."

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 11—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"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'."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Deput Speaker, Sir, when we are debating on foreign affairs here big events are taking place outside.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

The projected visit of President Nixon to China has been hailed by various countries though there are cases of demoralisation also. There are some States and some parties which have been upset at this development. Sir, whichever may be the motive behind Nixon's visiting China it is a fact that the anti-China policy so long pursued by American imperialism has been complete failure. After so many years opposition to inclusion of China in the U.N. and persistent anti-China policy new wisdom has dawned on American that no durable peace is possible without the participation of 750 million people of China. Sir, the reality has asserted itself. It is such a big reality that China, the first country in the world in population, is now not only a socialist country but also a very big power.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : But moving towards capitalists.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : And it is growing gradually. In future, when the whole world is advancing towards socialism, the role of China is bound to be far more important. That is why signs were evident that various countries were trying to improve relations with China.

But, unfortunately, it is India, even nothing these developments, that was pursu-

ing the old anti-China policy. They have not seized the opportunity and initiative to come forward to normalise relations with China. One after another countries have entered into trade agreements. England, Canada, Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Japan and various other countries, one after another, are coming forward to normalise relations. At last that US Government has taken this step to normalise relations.

Now the time has come when the Government of India should review its policy take proper lessons and seize the initiative to normalise relations with China. It is due to the failure of the Government of India to improve relations that, as regards Bangla Desh, we see that China is siding with Pakistan. The Government of India should take advantage now to improve relation so that on the issue of Bangla Desh also China does not stand firmly for Pakistan.

This development is not an accident. It is not only the failure of the anti-Chinese policy of American imperialism. Behind this development there is a big contribution of the freedom struggle of the people of Vietnam and Indo-China. There the American imperialists are meeting with fiascoes and now they have been forced to sit on the table for peace negotiations. The stage has come when they are to withdraw from the land of Indo-China. So, a face-saving device also is necessary. That is why they are also forced to come forward to improve relations with China.

Very recently the Pentagon reports have thoroughly exposed the heinous motive which prompted American imperialism to start aggression against the people of Vietnam and Indo-China. This through exposure and the opposition of the American people to the Vietnam and Chinese policy of the Government of US has forced the American Government to take these steps.

Moreover, the presidential election is also coming and to face that presidential election Nixon is utilising this.

But despite all these things, which may be the ulterior motive behind all this, it is a big fact that this normalisation of relations between China and America has an international significance which must not be ignored in the case of India's foreign policy.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

As regards India's foreign policy so far pursued, there have been discussions in this House several times. On 16th of this month, on the question of recognition of South Vietnam, Provisional Revolutionary Government, People's Democratic Republic of Korea and German Democratic Republic, the answer which we have got from the Foreign Affairs Minister is disappointing. He has said that we can give recognition, consider the question of recognition, on the overall consideration of the settlement of the Indo-China problem. If the overall settlement is achieved and all the States of the world give recognition to that Government, what is the utility of India giving recognition? After their glorious victory and complete driving out of the American imperialism from the soil of Indo-China, recognition has no other significance. Because you are bound to recognise at that stage. Your policy is quite clear that you are apprehensive of incurring displeasure of American imperialism if you give forthright recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Similar is the case of Korea. He has said that, in the context of the unification of Korea, after the unification is achieved, the Government of India will consider and give recognition to that Government. This answer clearly signifies that when the South Korean is a stooge Government, where the army of American imperialism is stationed, this stooge Government is being given equal status with the Government of Democratic People's Republic of North Korea which has fought against American and Japanese imperialism and which has driven them from that land. Even the heroic battle which they waged, Korean War, has opened the eyes of the entire world and the Asian people as to how a small country like North Korea can defeat such a big power like American imperialism in this Korean War? So, the stand taken by the Government of India in relation to imperialism and the people's fight for liberation stands equi-distant which means indirect accomplishment of the imperialist actions. This is inconsistent imperialistic stand. That is why the Government of India's prestige has gone down before the eyes of the progressive forces throughout the world.

What should be the main principles on which the foreign policy of our country

should be based? The principle should be that our country should move independently. But from all these facts, it is quite clear that India is failing to pursue any independent foreign policy. Our attitude to imperialism is not consistently anti-imperialistic Vietnam, North Korea, East Germany, all these, are clear examples where we see that Government of India is not consistently anti-imperialistic and their support to the National Liberation movement is also equivocal ..

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Israel ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Israel is a stooge Government of American imperialism.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not free like the Czechoslovakian Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Everybody knows that. Israel is the creation of American imperialism. I am not going into any controversy. Our opposition to Israel is correct. But Government of India should take effective steps to counter Israel and give support to Arab States. Our foreign policy should be based on good neighbourly relations with our surrounding States. There, the Government of India, has failed considerably, particularly in the case of normalising relations with China.

SHRI PILOO MODY : More so with Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : West Pakistan.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : There is no East Pakistan now.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : As regards, England. Britain, you know, Sir, has since 31st January 1969 introduced new rules for Indian immigrants. They are based on racial hatred, racial restrictions and some peculiar provisions have been made in those rules. British-born coloured girls returning of their native land for marriage cannot take their husbands back. That is the Rules they have made. But the husbands of white girls are permitted to go and stay in Britain. These restrictions cause great hardship to those Indians who



are staying in Britain and there our protest is virtually formal. No effective protest has been made which can compel the British Government to change these laws.

Even in the case of the abrogation of the 1939 trade agreement, our protest has not been so much powerful and effective.

You know, Sir, the British Government are selling arms to South Africa. Throughout the world it has been condemned. Even the Government of India protested, but, still, the Government of India is remaining a member of the Commonwealth. They have not come out of the Commonwealth and they have not made serious protests which can force them to stop selling of arms to South Africa.

Another case of submissiveness to America is the question of Cuba. Indian Government has sent no delegation to Cuba because there is the American blockade around Cuba. Indian Government is passively supporting that and there is a case where according to the Journal of Commerce, May 7, 1971, two Indian cargo ships belonging to the Eastern Shipping Company of Bombay were sent to Cuba from some country. Immediately, American imperialists announced the blacklisting of that company and it is a great shame for us that the Indian company apologised to American imperialists for taking cargoes to Cuba and promised not to do such things in future. This is how our independent foreign policy is pursued.

In America the torture on the basis of race is so severe that black people have started a revolutionary fight against it. I will ask the Government of India to demand the release of Anjela Davis. She is a world-famous leader who is now in prison because she gave the lead to the black revolutionaries in their fight against the racial tortures.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Now, on the question of Bangla Desh, already four months have passed but the Government of India is still not firm in giving recognition. Still, they are looking for American help and at the time when

American arms are pouring into Pakistan, we saw in the paper that new agreements are being signed by India and America. Even some money has been allotted for arms help to India. If this is the relation with America there is no hope that this Bangla Desh problem can be solved. America, despite promises that they will stop sending arms are regularly sending arms shipments to Pakistan. The question before us is, how long this policy of vacillation, this policy of drift, this policy of submission to American pressure will continue. Serious damage is being done for the freedom-fighters of Bangla Desh. That is why we want to say that a time has come when the Bangla Desh Provisional Government should be given open recognition, and all possible help must be sent to the freedom-fighters. Otherwise a great damage is apprehended and the people will have to sacrifice far more to pay the price for this drift of the Government of India.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barnar) : While this august House is debating the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, it is quite natural that our thoughts should first of all go to the valient, heroic people of Bangla Desh.

What is the perspective we have about Bangla Desh ? There are certain sections in our country who are day in and day out criticising the policies of the Government of India creating an impression as if the foreign policy of India has failed and floundered, and the whole gamut of India's foreign policy must be reviewed. There are others who think that India's policy about Bangla Desh hinges only on recognition of Bangla Desh. Then there are people who openly advocate active intervention in Bangla Desh.

The basic question is whether we have an absolute faith in the people of Bangla Desh or not. I am convinced that temporarily the army of Yahya Khan may have succeeded in suppressing the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh, but it is impossible to conquer the will and the determination of the victorious, invincible people of Bangla Desh. They cannot be ruled. They shall be free. They shall be independent. It is very heartening that the movement of the guerillas and commandoes in Bangla Desh is gaining strength day by



[Shri Amrit Nahata]

day. We can be sure that the activities of the guerillas and commandoes will increase and a time will come when people of Bangla Desh shall rule and determine their own destiny. This Government is duty bound, under the Resolution adopted by this House to extend all possible help, moral and material, to these valiant freedom fighters of Bangla Desh. And, I am sure, the Government is doing its duty in this regard.

I also agree with the efforts of the Government of India in mobilising world public opinion in support of Bangla Desh. It is considerably due to the efforts of the Government of India that today in Europe, in UK, and USA, in Canada, in Australia, in countries after countries, important public figures, Members of Parliament, Press, non-official agencies, voluntary organisations and others are now realising the gravity of the situation.

They are now realising that it is not an internal matter of Pakistan, but it is out-right genocide. They are realising that the people of Bangla Desh have a case and that the atrocities being perpetrated by the Pakistan Army must end and that the elected representatives of Bangla Desh must come to power. With this fund of goodwill we should see to it that more and more responsible people, public representatives and press people come to India and visit the evacuees from Bangla Desh and if possible they should be helped to go into the territory of Bangla Desh and see things for themselves and go back and tell their people what the reality is.

Let us not forget that on the question of Viet Nam, it was the pressure of public opinion in America that has compelled the Nixon Administration now to come to a settlement on Viet Nam. The pressure of public opinion, press and other voluntary organisations is a material force these days and we should try our best to educate them and to inform and generate this public opinion all over the world in support of Bangla Desh. Therefore, I entirely endorse the direction in which the Government of India's policy is being pursued as regards Bangla Desh.

In this context, our attention naturally goes to the proposed visit of Mr. Nixon to Peking. I am personally not surprised.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Why ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I am not surprised at this because for the last ten years I have found that there is no essential conflict between the interests of China and those of the U.S.A. anywhere in the world. During the last ten years, even on Viet-Nam we should not be misguided by the words of Peking. The Chinese say something but never act up to it. They make so much of anti-imperialism, but they have been political and economic allies of all the Western countries and their dictatorships and their puppets. They have trade relations with South Africa. They have trade relations with Portugal. They have trade relations with Israel. They have supported Pakistan. They have stopped all talks of liberating the Matsud and the Quemoy and other off-shore islands. Even on Viet Nam, is it an accident that while North Viet Nam has been bombarded so ruthlessly by American planes, not a single violation of Chinese air space has even taken place ? Thousands of secret meetings have been taking place all these years between American representatives and Chinese representatives in various European capitals. So, where is the conflict between the interests of China and those of America ? It is not only a trade matter. The main enemy of China is not India but the Soviet Union. The main friend of China is not Pakistan but the United States of America. We must understand it very clearly. For the last so many years, China has been persistently moving in the direction of be-friending America, of winning over America of acting as America's wishes wanted it to act. China has succeeded in things in which America has failed. The external policy of America was to contain communism in Asia. China has succeeded in destroying it. The Communist Party of China has been completely liquidated. The Communist Parties of various Asian countries have been buried, thanks to China. The various progressive anti-imperialist movements have been split, weakened or even destroyed, thanks to China. While Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru liberated Goa, he was called a stooge of American imperialism. But on the Chinese mainland, there are pockets of imperialist countries and China has never raised a finger of protest against it.

So, Sir, let us not be cheated by the

pretensions and words of China. I am convinced that for the last so many years there has been an active collusion between China and United States of America and, therefore, let us not be surprised or shocked at these developments. What we have to see is, and we must have considered since long back, the implications of this close collusion between China and America.

Sir, our people and our newspapers often talk of power politics, balance of power, power relations, alignment and re-alignment. This is a very out-moded mode of thinking. I know, there are people in our country who never like non-alignment. Right from the Dulles days till this day they have considered non-alignment as a sin. At every opportunity, they attack the policy of non-alignment; whether it is Rabat, Czechoslovakia, whether it is Vietnam, whether it is Nixon's proposed visit to Peking or Bangla Desh, they say, non-alignment must be given up.

What is the meaning of non-alignment? It means an independent foreign policy. Should we give up the independent foreign policy? Non-alignment means that we are not aligned to this block or that block; we are not a member of any military pact, that we have not cast our lot with any particular country and that we will not say 'yes' if a particular country say 'yes' and we will not say 'no' if a particular country says 'no'. We will decide international issues on their merits. Our judgement may be wrong; we may be guilty of an error of judgement, but we shall decide things on their merits, we shall take our own stand. That is the meaning of non-alignment; that is the meaning of independent foreign policy. I just cannot understand why people should oppose this policy of non-alignment. One can disagree with a particular decision of the Government of India, one may say that this particular decision is wrong, we should have taken this attitude or that attitude on this particular issue, but to attack non-alignment means to attack the very foundation of our foreign policy, namely independent foreign policy.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN :** Who are those people attacking non-alignment?

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** If you read through almost all the editorials and write-

ups in the dailies, you will find that there is a hue and cry against non-alignment. They say, every country is permanently aligned with some country. The question is not of non-alignment, but the question of re-alignment and alignment, it is making a mockery of words and nothing else.

Similarly, there are people and parties and sections in our own country, who have a fixed policy and they always project that policy on every occasion. Take the Arab countries, for example. It is true that we had expected support and sympathy from our Arab friends on the question of Bangla Desh. We have been sorely disappointed and we feel it and we must tell them very frankly that they are being misguided, they are being misled by Pakistani propaganda.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Intentionally they are doing.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** This does not mean that we should jump from one end to another. Take these countries, U.A.R. for example. She is embroiled in her own troubles. Let us not forget that there is a revival of pan-Islamism in U.A.R. itself. Old Muslim brotherhood is being encouraged and supporters of Nasser are being put behind the bars. Naturally, when there is a reversal in the internal policies of U.A.R., there is bound to be a reversal in its external policies also. But foreign policy is not a bania shop. We have to watch our own self interest. We have to watch our own national interests.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** That is what a bania shop does.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** No, it does not do that. The bania shop is prepared to suffer some losses in the hope of future gains. It always believes in give and take. There is a saying that a nation has neither permanent friends nor permanent enemies; it has only permanent interests. I doubt whether even interests are permanent. Even interests are changing. Therefore, if we feel—and we should feel—that it is still in our interest to keep friendly relations with Arab countries, we should not jump to the conclusion from one extreme to the other, from saying 'bhai, bhai' to dushman, dushman'. International relations today are getting de-emotionalised. This is not the time

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

for shouting 'bhai, bhai' or 'dushman, dushman'.

When this question of Peking-Washington *rapprochement* is coming, there is a demand in this House and outside that we must go nuclear, then only shall we be respected in the world, then only shall we be considered by the world as a big power. Because China is a nuclear power, Washington is rushing to Peking. If we have nuclear power, we shall be a big power in the world and then we can align ourselves with the big powers of the world. It is true that we are a vast country. Our size and population cannot be ignored (*Interruption*). I am coming to the nuclear bomb. In the face of our economic problem today, can we afford a bomb? The bomb is not easy to make. It is not enough to make one bomb. After the bombs, the delivery system has to be perfected. With this refugee burden on us, our economy cannot endure this burden. Moreover, the bomb is not a defensive weapon. Let us not think that China has become a big power because of its nuclear capacity. Let us not think that America is going to China because the latter is a big power. There are other factors. It is because China has for the last many years been following a policy which America has approved and supported. That is why now the *de facto* collusion between the two is taking *de jure* shape. The nuclear question should not be brought into this at all. Whether India goes nuclear or not is not the important thing. Once India asserts its independence in the councils of the world fearlessly and takes steps in support of the freedom struggles of Bangla Desh, in the Portuguese colonies and of the people of South Africa against apartheid, only then shall our voice be heard in the world, then only shall we become a really big power.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise fully the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic and establish fullfledged diplomatic relation with ambassadorial status (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give recognition to the Democratic Republic of Bangla Desh (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to state categorically that the U.S.A. imperialists are the aggressors in Vietnam and Laos and boldly ask U.S.A. Government to immediately quit these countries (15)].

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Indian diplomacy in arousing world conscience over Bangla Desh (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of India's West Asian policy (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of India's Foreign policy in South East Asia (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's policy in Singapore (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's policy in regard to the Indian Ocean and the big powers politics there (20)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to give up the weak-kneed policy adopted from time to time towards America and other imperialist countries (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to put up a determined fight against American imperialism (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make the anti-imperialist and peace loving policy more effective and dynamic (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to oppose openly military blocs like NATO and SEATO (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant recognition to the German Democratic Republic (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to help Latin American, Asian and African countries in their fight against imperialism (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to support the recent seven-point peace proposal of Vietnam (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sever connections with the British Commonwealth (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to criticise American imperialists's policy of bombing Vietnam (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to start a dialogue with China to resolve our differences with that country peacefully (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to grant recognition to Bangla Dosh without any delay and to extend all possible help to that country (55)].

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to protect the interest of Indians in the Middle East (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of the

people of Indian origin holding British passports (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish full-fledged diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep our embassies in foreign countries properly tuned to help our export trade (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in canvassing support of other countries for the Bangla Dosh issue (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue delay in giving recognition to Bangla Dosh Government (61)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring efficiency in our Embassies in African and Latin American countries (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of our Embassies in African countries to develop exchange of cultural experiences with their people (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the extravagant activities of Indian Embassy in U. S. A. (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Indian Embassy in America to send timely intimation to our Government regarding the shipment of arms to Pakistan (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lend effective support to the liberation movements of the people of all the countries suffering under colonial oppression in general and Africa and Latin American countries in particular (66)].

[Shri D. K. Panda]

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to follow a consistent anti-imperialist policy (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give recognition to Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pressurise the USA Government to withdraw its armed forces from Vietnam (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn the USA Government for arms supply to Pakistan military regime for suppression of Bangla Desh movement (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise the German Democratic Republic (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively defend the democratic rights of the Bangla Desh people against the inhuman onslaught of the Pakistani military regime (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give recognition to Bangla Desh Government (73)].

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for re-shaping the country's foreign policy on more realistic and pragmatic basis in the changed international context (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for defreezing relations with China (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish better understanding with Nepal (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for according immediate recognition to Israel (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to project issues involved in Bangla Desh in international context on diplomatic front (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of our Embassy in U. S. A. in keeping abreast with development in that country *vis-a-vis* Bangla Desh (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accord recognition to Bangla Desh (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shifting of emphasis from the creation of an autonomous Republic in Bangla Desh to the return of Bangla Desh refugees (81)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out proper publicity in respect of liberation movement of Bangla Desh and other matters connected there with in foreign countries through Indian Embassies abroad (82)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish effective contact with the Liberation Front constituted recently under the leadership of Maulana Bhashani in Bangla Desh (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint such persons on the posts of ambassadors as are wedded to the establishment of the socialistic pattern of society (84)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Mr. Chairman, I have taken part in this debate almost every year during the last two decades, but never before have I felt so grievously the lack in India's

foreign policy of grit, of courage, of initiative. Too often we let flow a spate of brave words, but we fight shy of action. We hardly ever take a positive stand, and when problems come to a head, we find ourselves in a mess.

The Bangla Desh issue, which for us in India overshadows everything else, is a merciless illustration of our floundering foreign policy. In the new Lok Sabha, Government brags about a massive mandate from the people, but it gives no sign of a new shine or spurt in domestic development, with the result that foreign policy which is at bottom an aspect of domestic policy suffers inevitably. It is a pity that this country does not have a role in world affairs at least remotely commensurate with its size and its population.

Today Nixon rushes to Peking, so long anathematised, but ping-pong paves the way for political parleys, and the United States, sure of New Delhi's virtual subservience, does not hesitate to stab us in the back from time to time as over the arms which it has given to Yahya Khan and his yahoos, and at the same time has the gumption to give us a pat on the back also from time to time and we swallow it.

This Report of the External Affairs Ministry, 1970-71, it pains me to have to say, is an ignorant, irrelevant document, full of complacency about the world scene, with not one comment which is worth writing. It refers to the United Kingdom and says that our relations are "on an even keel." There is no reference to the problems of immigration, Britain's talks with Rhodesia, her arms sale to South Africa, the Common Market, nothing at all. There is no inkling that in Latin America the set-up in Chile means something. There is hardly a mention of Cuba. There is vacuous profession of friendship for everybody and a list of dignitaries who came to this country and who went from this country abroad.

This is in line with the way Government operates. Only on Friday there was a non-official Resolution asking Government to give full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic, to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to give recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam. What was Government's answer? Govern-

ment has the best will in the world about these matters and Government is "considering" every issue in its leisurely way. I discovered a priceless sentence in the latest Home Ministry's Report at page 65 and I am quoting :

"The unemployment problem continued to engage the attention of the Government during the current year."

Problems continue to "engage the attention" of the Government! The Government is "considering" everything, Bangla Desh or whatever else. Government is considering the tightening of relations with the GDR or DRVN. What is the reason?

What is the fact of the matter? The fact of the matter has got to be confronted. If we do not, we shall have to pay for it later. The fact of the matter is that Government has got cold feet. It is not forbearance, it is not wisdom, but sheer cold feet. In spite of the Pentagon Papers revelations, we cannot stand up to the United States and the other imperialists. That indeed is the fact of the matter.

And this is illustrated most of all in the case of Bengla Desh. You may have noticed that Mr. Harold Wilson in Great Britain made a belated discovery of a Pakistan Lobby in White Hall. I am sure there is in South Block an anti-Bangla Desh Lobby. I am sure the Anglo-Mandarins who infest that place are unhappy over the resurgence of East Bengal. I am sorry to have to add also that I have my doubts about the External Affairs Minister's own interest in regard to the freedom movement in Bangla Desh. His allergy has been quite a well known feature of our Parliamentary experience in the last four months. Recently he has been making futile efforts to try to shed that allergy, but I would like him to tell us, I do not know if it is correct, in regard to a speech which he is supposed to have made on the 17th June in Washington to the National Press Club, where he talked about a "political settlement," where he talked about a "united Pakistan," where he said that the refugees would be sent back even before there was a political settlement under "guarantees" from the Government of Pakistan, meaning the Government of Yahya Khan in Islamabad.

I am told that in that speech he expressed himself in favour of an agreement between Pakistan rulers and the "moderate

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

elements" in East Bengal. I do not know. The External Affairs Minister has displayed in this House over and over again an allergy to the issue of Bangla Desh, which is in keeping with the existence of—what I am absolutely sure about—an anti-Bangla Desh lobby in the South Block. I find the Prime Minister as the public relations woman of the Cabinet from time to time trying to put up a brave face; but it does no good.

Occasional consultations with the leaders of the House we know what sort of consultation it actually is—are not enough. The External Affairs Ministry never had the time to have a meeting with the Consultative Committee; it was also formed very late.

I also charge the Government of India with propaganda failure, which was either deliberate or due to political illiteracy. Our men on the job everywhere let sleeping dogs lie on the issue of Bangla Desh; no lead really was given from Delhi. I do not know why no special effort was made in the Arab world, why it was not sought to be explained that the Islamic principles of democracy and social discipline as sought to be applied in East Bengal by a preponderantly Muslim population had led to tremendous democratic upsurge of which to country like the UAR ought to be proud. I am sure nothing of the sort was sought to be purveyed to the Islamic countries.

I should like to know why there was no contact sought to be made with China. There is some talk about China showing some signs of thawing towards us. Why did not we take initiative in regard to Bangla Desh? Why cannot we go to China? Why cannot we ask them to put their views on paper much more clearly and unambiguously than they have done so far? Have we no sort of diplomatic role to play? We sent a lot of Ministers on globe trotting expedition. It is such a ridiculous operation that I do not wish to refer to that matter over and over again.

Why was it that we went out of our way to help the Government of Ceylon to suppress an internal insurrection and never even insisted in a diplomatic fashion on some kind of a *quid pro quo*? Our friend Ceylon gave facilities for the murderous assault on the people of Bangla Desh.

I say our propaganda failure is very clear. It is not the propagandas success of the Government of India that has brought

about the humanitarian sympathy of the world; it was cholera which did it; it was the television system in those countries. . . . (Interruptions) It was cholera rather than the official propaganda apparatus of Sardar Swaran Singh which did it. It was the intrepid Press correspondents and photographers who gave to the people of the world some idea of the enormity taking place in Bangla Desh. It roused the conscience of humanity; the world conscience was roused. But the conscience of the World Powers is still in a coma which not all the visits of Sardar Swaran Singh and company have been able to cure.

In regard to our approach to the United Nations and other international forums, even Sir Alec Douglas Home in the British House of Commons said it was for India and Pakistan to go to the United Nations or to the Security Council because some British Members of the House of Commons had asked for a reference to the Security Council or to the United Nations.

The refugees are coming. Ten million of them are likely to come, althogther. Or even more, perhaps. We are getting only fifteen per cent of assistance from the world community. It is a running sore in our body politics which is developing into a gangrene which is going to prove fatal and we do not know what we are going to do about it.

Government, I say in accusation, made no important diplomatic gesture; never recalled our High Commissioner in Islamabad except once for a very short while; never asked for the winding up of our Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca but waited for the Deputy High Commissioner to be kicked out and now to be made a prisoner; and when Pakistan sent a man called Mehdi Masud to Calcutta, gave him VIP treatment; we never declared one single person in the Pakistan High Commission, including the man whom I had named, the military officer who was responsible for the torture of Mujibhur Rehman in the Agartala conspiracy case, as *persona non grata*.

16.00 hrs.

This is the way in which our Government have behaved. We made no propaganda, properly speaking, for recognition as far as Government's agencies are concerned,

I have here an analysis of the *Indian and Foreign Review*—issues for April, May, June and July—these four months. There is one article on recognition by Mr. Justice Tek Chand, a former Member of this House—the prohibition report man—and that was against the idea of recognition,—the only article which appeared in the *Indian and Foreign Review*. Whoever might be responsible for it, should get the order of the boot straightaway. Here is a paper which prints only one article on recognition and that is against the idea of recognition.

Then we have soft-pedalled our protests to the United States over its treacherous arms supply. It was only later that Sardar Swaran Singh's own language became a little warmed up. But when he began, he was very gently asking the United States to behave in conformity with the great democratic traditions of that country. Then we went out of our way to welcome that man, the Kissinger of Death. We were unable even to conceive his blackguardly schemes. The Prime Minister goes out of her way to receive him. He could have been received by the Cabinet Secretary and left at that. If Sardar Swaran Singh wanted to talk him, he was very welcome, but there is no reason for the Prime Minister to go out of her way. The Commander-in-Chief dines and wines with that person at a time of political, military, diplomatic and other kinds of tension in this country. The big guy goes out to Yahya Khan, and faking a tummy ache, pushes over to Peking and a new pseudo-thriller is supplying material to the world press. Now, Nixon and Mao are to have their pow-wow very soon, and our cold feet are already nearly frozen, and I had better ask Sardar Swaran Singh : you get out of this fright, this spineless indecision and fear of the world around us.

It so far as the proposed Nixon pilgrimage to Peking is concerned, in so far as its confession of the failure of American policy in Viet Nam and elsewhere is concerned, it is certainly a very good thing. But in so far as the incalculable, opportunist and reactionary implications of a new combination of reactionary forces and a new Peking-Washington axis is concerned, we have to be extra careful, and that is why at this point of time we must not just think of our problems and tasks as inconsequential. We must not think that big things are happening in the world, and this Bangla Desh and

all that sort of thing is very small fry and so let us not worry about it ; let us therefore loll back into passivity and pious declarations which have been meat and drink as far as our foreign policy spokesmen are concerned.

Therefore, the conventional, lifeless, *status quo* diplomacy, operated by a supine bureaucracy and directed by a timorous government has landed us in this soup. This must give way to a dynamic, progressive and daring and principled policy. There must be—and this is what the country stresses—immediate recognition to Bangla Desh, accompanied at the same time, with an assurance that all civilised facilities and assistance—economic, political and diplomatic support—would be given to Bangla Desh including help about training and equipment of young and able refugees so that they can go back, join and fight in the freedom movement.

At the same time, we have to emphasise to ourselves and to the world that recognition does not by any means imply a war or even a confrontation with Pakistan. We exert diplomatic and political influence to secure other government's recognition of Bangla Desh also ; we exert public and private pressure for the release of Mujibur Rahman Khan ; we tell the world at the same time that India under no circumstances would take the initiative for a war with Pakistan. We tell the world that our role is strictly limited to help and support of Bangla Desh born out of historic necessity and the most massive popular resurgence and freedom struggle which is now finding shape in a combined force—with the National Awami League, the communist party and other forces, all combining in East Bengal.

We have also to tell the world about a guarantee which we give that on no account Indian Muslims would suffer by reason of the conduct of the West Pakistani Government. We have to tell the Arab world in particular and other Islamic countries that if they really and truly care for the principles of Islam operating in social and political life, they should come to the support of Bangla Desh.

We should tell the so-called democratic countries which appear to believe in the ballot box that if Bangla Desh fails under the Yahya jackboot, good-bye to all talk



[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

about Parliament, about democracy and about elections in our part of the world. The world should know that if that happens in East Bengal, in West Bengal and the rest of India, the infection would spread. There is no doubt about it. If the experiment of something like revolution by consent in Bangla Desh fails, then all talk about democracy and parliamentarianism is so much moonshine and nonsense.

At this turning point, therefore, in South Asia's history, India's role is crucial. Howsoever we may suffer from an inferiority complex, we have to play that role in our own interest, as that of democracy, secularism and socialism everywhere. You, Sir, are learned in the lore of our country :

वर्तव्यं मा स्म गमः पर्यः ।

That was the Gita injunction : Let us not give way to impotence. Let not our hands and feet be tied. Let us not be inhibited in the manner we have been. I discover, on the contrary, complaisance everywhere and in this miserable rag, *Indian and Foreign Review* on the 1st April, 1971, in our sychophantic country and the atmosphere of flattery, there was published a Sonnet to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Two of those lines were :

"This year of nineteen seventy-one shall mark

Unerringly, your tryst with destiny."

I hope the tryst with destiny is met. This is the kind of talk which is indulged in ! But let there be some little action to give some substance to this idea of tryst with destiny. Government must give up its weak-kneed stand. Our people must get the feeling, which I am telling Sardar Swaran Singh, they have not got today, that this Government, especially the External Affairs Ministry, can be trusted to look after the legitimate interests of the country and the honour of our India. That is the problem before us. That is why at this point of time India must do her duty. India must be brave and courageous and everything else that is worthwhile will follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. R. Ganesh.

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

GANESH): Shall I lay them on the Table ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes ; you may lay them on the Table.

16.07 hrs.

#### MYSORE BUDGET, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Mysore for the year 1971-72.

*Statement on the Budget of Mysore State for 1971-72*

Sir,

As the House is aware, following the Proclamation issued by the President on the 27th March, 1971 in respect of the State of Mysore, a 'Vote on Account' was obtained for a period of four months to enable the Mysore Government to incur essential expenditure and carry on administration and development. The period is coming to a close. Accordingly, the State's Budget for the full year 1971-72 is now being presented to Parliament.

The revised Budget Estimates for 1971-72 show a surplus of Rs. 7.78 crores on revenue account as against a deficit of Rs. 2.88 crores anticipated earlier. This is largely due to several steps taken recently to improve resources and effect economies in expenditure wherever feasible. The total revenue receipts are now estimated at Rs. 281.57 crores as against the earlier estimate Rs. 273.05 crores. The improvement of Rs. 8.52 crores is mainly due to larger devolution from Centre (Rs. 2.23 crores) and better collections expected under State taxes, particularly State Excise Duties (Rs. 2.93 crores), Sales Tax (Rs. 1 crore) and Electricity Schemes (Rs. 2 crores). The expenditure met out of revenue is now placed at Rs. 273.79 crores as against Rs. 275.94 crores in the 'Vote on Account' Budget. The reduction of Rs. 2.15 crores is the net effect of economies in departmental expenditure under Land Revenue, Police, Education, Public Works and Forests, partly off set by additional provision of Rs. 1.68 crores which

has become necessary to accommodate certain items which had to be provided for subsequent to the presentation of the Budget in March, 1971.

The provision for capital expenditure is marginally higher at Rs. 38.90 crores, compared to Rs. 38.79 crores in the earlier Budget. The overall deficit is now placed at Rs. 15.72 crores. While some concrete steps have been taken to improve the State's financial position, there is no gainsaying the fact that some basic problems remain and it is our hope that we will be able to take further steps towards their solutions. I may assure the House that the State's budgetary position will be kept under continuous review to see what further measures are necessary to cover the gap in resources.

The Budget now provides for a Plan outlay of Rs. 72.25 crores. The State has been able to mobilise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores by rationalisation and revision of electricity tariffs from 10th April, 1971, in accordance with the recommendations of a Tariff Committee which had gone into the question. In the context of the large development programmes which the State Electricity Board is undertaking, particularly under rural electrification and providing power to irrigation pump sets, the restructuring of tariff was imperative.

The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 7.12 crores as non-Plan expenditure on certain irrigation schemes in the Cauvery Basin which have been continuing from previous years. The Mysore Government have been pressing for some time past for inclusion of these schemes in the State Plan. As the House is aware, these are the schemes which are under dispute and discussions are currently being held with the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore in this regard.

The Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 12.54 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes. About Rs. 8 crores will also be provided by the Centre under special programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour as well as for special schemes to relieve rural unemployment. In addition the State Government have also initiated schemes for alleviating the problems of educated and rural unemployed.

## GUJARAT BUDGET, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) : I beg to present a statement of  
the estimated receipts and expenditure of the  
State of Gujarat for the year 1971-72.

### *Statement on the Budget of the Government of Gujarat for 1971-72.*

Sir,

I beg to present the Budget of the State of Gujarat for 1971-72. The House is aware that a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971 in respect of the State of Gujarat. By virtue of this Proclamation, the powers of the Legislature of the State are now exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The Budget of the State of Gujarat for the year 1971-72 was presented to the State Vidhan Sabha in March, 1971 but only a 'Vote on Account' was obtained for four months i.e. upto the end of July, 1971. Accordingly the State's Budget for this year is now being presented to Parliament.

The Budget Estimates for this year show a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 14.35 crores ; the receipts are placed at Rs. 233.17 crores and the expenditure met from revenue at Rs. 218.82 crores. The provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 46.43 crores. The current year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 1.29 crores. The deficit is however, likely to be fully covered through normal improvement in income and possible savings.

The Budget for 1971-72 provides for an outlay of Rs. 98.67 crores for the annual Plan of 1971-72 which includes Central assistance of Rs. 31.60 crores. The provisions for agricultural programme including cooperation, community development and irrigation account for nearly 39 percent of the Plan outlay ; the power Sector accounts for about 28 percent ; industries, mining, transport and communications account for 11 percent and the balance is spread over the other sectors. In the formulation and implementation of the annual Plans, emphasis is being laid on ameliorating the conditions of scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, small and marginal farmers, landless,

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

agricultural labourers, village artisans, industrial and low salaried workers and other weaker sections of the society. A specific provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for new schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes.

The State's economy on the whole is making good progress on the agricultural as well as the industrial front. During 1970-71, foodgrain production in the State is expected to reach the figure of 35 lakh tonnes against 30.89 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. The production of groundnuts was also satisfactory. Measures aimed at intensive cultivation, modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture, use of high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers and increase in irrigation facilities are under way. The construction of head works comprising earthen and masonry dams and head regulator of the Ukai Project is nearing completion. Preliminary work for the construction of the dam for Sabarmati (Dharoi) Reservoir Project and Vasana Barrage Works has been undertaken. The Tapi embankment scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4.45 crores will be taken up as a part of flood control works.

The State has completed the programme of legislation for abolition of intermediate land holders and the tillers of the soil have been made owners of the land, subject to payment of the prescribed price to the landlords. For this purpose the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank has drawn up a scheme which envisages providing funds to the tenants for payment of purchase price to the landlords to secure full title of land, the amount advanced by the Bank would be recovered from the tenants in suitable instalments. The scheme will cost Rs. 8 crores and the State Government has undertaken to bear the losses, if any, incurred by the Bank.

The industrial production in the State during 1970-71 registered significant improvement in the organised sector. The Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited has started its work. The Aromatic Project is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1972. The Naphtha Cracker estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores, is expected to be on stream in early 1974. A Fertilizer Project in the Co-operative Sector is also being established at Kandla-Kalol. The Corporate network comprising Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat

Industrial Investment Corporation, Gujarat State Financial Corporation and Gujarat Small Industries Corporation is playing its role in providing infra-structure facilities and financial assistance to large and small scale units in the State. The Gujarat Textile Corporation is doing useful working in restarting sick textile mills and providing employment to workers rendered jobless by closure of several mills.

The Gujarat State Electricity Board has undertaken several schemes to meet the increased demand for power by industries. The schemes for expansion of Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station with an additional capacity of 280 M. W. and Ukai Hydro Project with 300 M. W. capacity are in advanced stages of implementation. Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of rural electrification; 3,951 villages and 66,159 wells have been electrified till the end of March, 1971.

A provision of Rs. 48 crores have been made in the Budget for education - it represents about 20 percent of the total revenue expenditure. Primary education and Secondary education for girl students is free in the State; the scheme for grant of fee concession to the boys in the secondary schools has also been liberalised. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for additional assistance to educational institutions including Science Colleges and for providing scholarships to poor and deserving students.

With a view to providing some employment opportunities in the rural areas a scheme called "right to work" has been formulated and a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget. Under this scheme, 12 Ambar Charkha Centres in six districts of the State have been sanctioned which will provide employment to over 1500 persons. Under the Central Sector Scheme for chronically drought affected areas, programmes of minor irrigation, roads, soil conservation etc. are being taken up to relieve the problem of unemployment in these areas. A scheme of "Educated Employment Relief" has been evolved for which a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget.

## WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of West Bengal for the year 1971-72.

*Statement on the Budget of the State of West Bengal for 1971-72*

Sir,

When the State's Budget was presented to this House on the 27th March, 1971 for obtaining a Vote on Account for four months, it was hoped that it would be possible for an elected Ministry to assume office in West Bengal. The House is aware that President's Rule was lifted from West Bengal and a Ministry took office on the 2nd April, 1971; but a situation arose which resulted in the issue of Proclamation by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 29th June, 1971. Under this Proclamation, the powers of the State Legislature are now exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.

2. In the Statement on the Budget on 27th March, 1971 it was indicated that a fuller review of the budgetary estimates would be undertaken when the final Budget was presented later in the year. On account of the unforeseen course of events in West Bengal a detailed review could not, however, be made. The revised Annual Financial Statement now being laid before Parliament incorporates only such changes as were considered essential. A brief summary of the main changes along with a detailed explanation thereof has been given in the Supplement which is being circulated along with Budget papers.

3. The revised Budget, after taking into account the dues payable to the Centre and other changes, now reveals and overall deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 28.60 crores. I am not happy about leaving a deficit of this size uncovered but in the special circumstances prevailing in West Bengal it appears to be unavoidable. The State has been inundated by refugees from East Bengal and the influx is still continuing. Although the expenditure on account of evacuees is being borne by the Government of India,

the huge influx has inevitably affected the economy and the administration of the State. It is, however, proposed to undertake a detailed appraisal of the resources position of the State in consultation with the Planning Commission during the course of the year in order to see whether, and to what extent, the gap in the Budget estimates can be narrowed down.

4. Briefly, the position is that the revenue receipts in the current year now stand at Rs. 366.15 crores and the expenditure met from revenue at Rs. 384.92 crores. The Budget Estimates include a provision of Rs. 50 crores for evacuees and there is a corresponding receipt of Rs. 50 crores of Central assistance in the shape of grants.

5. Net receipts under permanent debt including market borrowings are now placed at Rs. 10.05 crores and the loans from the Central Government are estimated at Rs. 76.79 crores. This includes a provision of Rs. 10 crores by way of a special accommodation loan from the Centre which would be subject to review in the course of the year.

6. Repayment of Central loans now stands at Rs. 50.60 crores. Advances by the State Government are estimated at Rs. 26.71 crores. Expenditure on capital account is now estimated at Rs. 37.61 crores.

7. After careful consideration of the circumstances prevailing in the State at the moment the Annual Plan outlay has been increased from Rs. 65.13 crores to Rs. 66.63 crores for which the Central assistance will be Rs. 44.20 crores.

8. A provision of Rs. 10.81 crores has been made in the current year for Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully financed by the Central Government.

9. Hon'ble Members are aware that a statutory authority known as the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority was set up last year to implement the development schemes in Calcutta Metropolitan Area. 1970-71 the Authority received Rs. 19.83 crores from various sources, including the Central and the State Government, but the entire amount could not be spent primarily on account of the fact that works could be started only during the later part of the year and some time was also taken in setting up the organisations and complet-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

ing other preliminaries. During 1971-72 the outlay on development programmes in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area is likely to be of the order of about Rs. 50 crores. This includes Rs. 5 crores for Bustee Improvement which would be financed entirely by Central grants and Rs. 9.54 crores earmarked for such schemes in the State Annual Plan. In addition, the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority would also get resources from market borrowings, loan assistance from the Government of India and as its share in the income from octroi.

10. The Central and State Plans are all steps towards increasing investment in the key sectors of the economy. West Bengal already possesses a large industrial base and has adequate potential for further industrialisation. Though the law and order situation should improve for reviving the investment climate, it is also true that economic regeneration of West Bengal resulting in expansion of employment opportunities will have impact on the situation. A new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with headquarters at Calcutta has been set up. This Corporation is expected to play an active role in reviving sick and closed industries. Haldia is going to be a major Port and an oil refinery is being established by the Central Government at Haldia. The rural employment programmes initiated in the Central Budget of 1970-71 have also been taken up for implementation in West Bengal. New employment oriented schemes fully financed by the Centre are also being started in the State. I fervently hope that Hon'ble Members belonging to all sections of the House will extend their cooperation in bringing back a climate of peace and security in West Bengal and regenerating its economy.

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16.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,  
1971-72—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Contd.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) :  
Sir, at the outset, I want to tell Prof. Hiren Mukerjee that the trust with destiny to which Mrs. Indira Gandhi had been summoned will be fulfilled, as also the commitments we

have given to our people. I am glad that this House has got an opportunity to discuss our foreign policy at a crucial and critical juncture of our existence and that of this sub-continent and the world. The face of this sub-continent today has changed considerably with a dictator Committing a massive genocide never heard of or seen in the pages of history. But this kind of genocide, as my hon. friend, Shri Amrit Nahata, who spoke before me has said, is bound to meet with the doom that the previous attempts at genocides have in history. History has seen the fate of several such tin-pot dictators, and the fate of Yahya Khan cannot be and need not be different.

I beg to submit Sir, that an entirely new element has crept into the situation and that is the attempt at detente that the military industrial complex ruling the United States is trying with Peking warlords I see in this some positive kind of gain in the sense that we have always been trying towards this end for years together. I submit that this is of tremendous consequence to the future of this sub-continent. It may be too early to say whether the existing patterns of multi-alignments in international relations might get dissolved and new Bi-alignments would take shape; of this one cannot be certain, but I want to say that this is not just normalisation of relations between the two countries; it is an attempt at re-shaping the entire international relations on the basis of a new power equation. We have reasons to be concerned about this and I hope our diplomacy will be alerted to grapple with the meaning and significance of this development.

Apart from the prospects of personal fortunes of President Nixon, the military industrial complex that is behind the presidency has reasons to acquire this new posture. Only today I was reading that Senator Wilburt Mills has said that domestic considerations will weigh more in the next United States' presidential contest, and he emphasized that the real problems were of inflation in the American economy and the growing unemployment figures. It is known to all that United States has been defeated by the great heroic people of the Vietnam, and there is a great ferment of the younger generation in the United States and the non-conformist youth of U.S.A. are refusing to be subdued by the complex that is ruling the United States and President Nixon can



hardly afford to ignore that. The empire of dollar is cracking today and the entire structure of the industrial complex is facing a crisis in the United States.

The timing of the announcement may have something to do with the SALT talks that have been progressing and may have been intended as a warning to the Soviet Union, but there were clear indications in the United States' home front to suggest this change. As my hon. friend, Shri Amrit Nahata has pointed out, we are not surprised at this change; may be about the timing of the change because Chairman Mao with his Mona Lisa smile has been moving about for quite some time and he was ever willing to oblige. It has also been known after the famous journalist Edgar Snow went to Peking, I think in December last, that this was coming. But this is only of academic interest. What is of interest is the accomplished fact. The attempt at detente has now become an accomplished fact and this country has to be concerned about it.

Non-alignment, about which some reference was made in this House, was never conceived as a kind of mantra. Whatever the critics of our foreign policy might say, it was certainly a positive policy, it was a lively policy and it was a vigorous policy. It has helped us and I assert it has helped the world at a critical juncture of human existence. In a bi-polar world it has always helped to soothe the wounds. But the world has changed since then and new problems and possibilities have arisen. So, a vigorous diplomacy has to acquire new initiatives.

Only today I was reading the great editor Frank Moraes writing about 'realpolitik' coming into play. He is sorry that the United States has fallen into a trap. He says he is sorry his friend Nixon was going to be made a monkey out of the situation. But realpolitik, as Professor Mukherjee has referred to, is in Bangla Desh.

Seventy five million people of Bangla Desh, Sir, have been put in chains by a massive kind of dictatorship. They are helped in this by Washington. With every new diplomatic initiative that is going on it is becoming clearer and clearer as to who is behind this enslavement of the people of Bangla Desh. Pakistan, Sir, has always been a geographical absurdity. I remember

Prof. Gunnar Myrdal writing in his 'Asian Drama' that such a nation has never existed and cannot exist because Pakistan is a geographical and ethnic absurdity and this clique that is ruling Pakistan is trying to save its face and trying to save the unity of Pakistan. But it has already cracked and it can never be put into pieces again.

Sir, now coming to the problem posed, that is, of China I am of the opinion that a new initiative is called for from our side for normalising our relations with China. China cannot be wished away. Because of geographical and historical reasons she will continue to be our neighbour and no amount of allergy can wish away this fact; no amount of temperamental or emotional likes and dislikes can wish away the fact of China being a powerful, and a great neighbouring country with 750 million people. Looking back, I feel, Sir, it was a wrong decision we had taken earlier to reduce the level of diplomatic relations that we had in Peking. I hope, Sir, our Government will seriously consider and there is no loss of face in this to raise this to Ambassadorial level. We need not to be afraid of anything if we resume dialogue with China and, I feel, time is well past when we should have taken such an initiative.

Our one and only true friend in the world, Sir, over the last decade or more has been the Soviet Union and they have stood by us in all our trials and tribulations and, I hope, our relations will get strengthened. Apart from this, Sir, there are other powers—though not so big as the Soviet Union—like the G.D.R. with whom we have a trade of more than Rs. 50.55 crores but still I am amazed to find that the South Block is refusing to recognise this fact and that our Government is toeing the line of some officers of our foreign service. I hope the G.D.R. will be recognised soon and also the Provisional Government of South Vietnam.

Sir, a reference has been made about our relations with Arab States. I do not suggest that we can take it for granted our friendship with Arabs nor should they but at the same time what we were grappling with in West Asia was the forces of Arab nationalism. It is true that certain new elements have arisen in the Arab world which we should be concerned about but that does not mean that we should break

[Shri Unnikrishnan]

off our friendship with those Arab elements which have been friendly to us and those countries which have been friendly to us.

Now I come to the problems regarding our foreign service. I know there is lot of discontent in the foreign service particularly at the younger level which we can hardly ill-afford at this juncture and, I hope, Sardar Swaran Singh Ji will take note of this. There have been all kinds of people getting into the foreign service and getting promotions and at this juncture of our history when it calls for vigorous diplomatic initiatives it should be understood that "cocktail mixers" alone are not fixed into this service. It has become too exclusive a service and in many areas hostile to new ideas. Unless closer collaboration is achieved with universities and different academic circles and other intellectual circles in this country we cannot afford to give a new look to the policy.

As to the problems of the Foreign Service, I would suggest some kind of a Commission as they had in the United Kingdom—the Duncan Commission—to enquire into the whole range of the problems of the service including a pay rise. Even in most of our public sector undertakings, boys begin their life with Rs. 1200 and Rs. 1,000 whereas apart from the foreign allowance, a beginner here gets only Rs. 400. So, the whole pay structure has to be revised and it should be possible to do so.

Now, that the whole basis of power equations in world is changing it calls for a vigorous diplomatic initiative, which I hope will come from this Government. It cannot be a kind of non-alignment that has so far been understood to be some kind of a *mithaiwalla's* business, but in the present context it has to acquire a new meaning and purpose. We must have vigorous implementation of our policy. There can be no purpose in foreign policy unless we have internal cohesion and unless it is backed by real economic strength. I don't say that the leadership that we have alone can guarantee this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Hear, hear !

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sure, this Government alone can redeem those pledges and also give a new look to our foreign policy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य राष्ट्र के उदात्त हितों का संरक्षण और संवर्धन करना होता है। ये हित स्थायी होते हैं। किन्तु विश्व की बदलती हुई परिस्थिति के अनुसार इन हितों की रक्षा करने का उपकरण जो विदेश नीति होती है उसे लचीला होना चाहिए। मुझे यह कहने में कोई मकोच नहीं है कि हमारी नीति हमारे व्यापक हितों का रक्षण नहीं कर सकी है।

स्वाधीनता के बाद हमें चार प्राक्रमणों का निशाना बनाया गया। हमारे दोनों पड़ोसी हमारे विशाल भूभाग पर कब्जा जमाने में मफल हुए हैं। पुरानी संमद ने जिसका वह सदन उत्तराधिकारी है यह शपथ ली थी चीनी आक्रमण के पश्चात स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू के जन्म दिवस के पुण्य अवसर पर कि यह देश तथा सदन तब तक चैन से नहीं बैठेगा जब तक हम प्राक्रमणकारी के चंगुल में गयी हुई भूमि को मुक्त नहीं करा लेंगे। प्राज तो उस शपथ की कोई चर्चा नहीं करता। जो भूमि लची गयी है उसे वापस लेने का कोई उपाय, योजना नहीं दिखाई देती। यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि हम अपनी विदेश नीति को, भारत को शक्तिशाली बनाने का, अपनी सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखने का और ससार में भारत को एक महा शक्ति के रूप में खड़ा करने का साधन नहीं बना सके।

सभापति जी, विश्व शान्ति, पंचशील, सहप्रतिस्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाई चारा, अष्टौ भावनाएँ हैं। इनके साथ हमारा प्रतिमि नाता है। लेकिन यह मुहावने प्राकरक शब्द किसी राष्ट्र की सुविचारित विदेश नीति का स्थान नहीं ले सकते। हब जैसी दुनिया चाहते हैं वैसी प्राज नहीं है। और जैसी दुनिया प्राज है उसको समझ कर हमें विदेश नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा।

हमने पञ्चशील का समझौता किया कम्युनिस्ट चीन के साथ, और कम्युनिस्ट चीन के

हमारी पीठ में छुरा भोंक दिया । हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्धों का विकास करने की कोशिश की । लेकिन उसका प्रत्युत्तर हमें आक्रमण में मिला आज अमरीका और कम्युनिस्ट चीन निकट घा रहे हैं । अतः हीनी बात हो रही है । यह दुनिया की बदलती हुई परिस्थिति का एक प्रमाण है । जब हमने विदेश नीति का निर्धारण किया तो चीन तस्वीर में नहीं था, रूस और अमरीका के बीच में शीत युद्ध चल रहा था । हम उस युद्ध में नहीं पड़ना चाहते थे । दोनों गुटों से अलग रहने की हमारी नीति उस हद तक ठीक थी । लेकिन जब विश्व की परिस्थिति बदल गयी, और विश्व के दो केन्द्र नहीं, अनेक केन्द्र पैदा हो गये, फ्रांस अलग चला गया, पीकिंग एक आरुर्षण का केन्द्र बन गया, रूस और अमरीका में शीत युद्ध समाप्त हो गया, दोनों निकट आने लगे तब भी हम ने अपनी विदेश नीति में लचीलापन नहीं लाया, हमने परिवर्तन नहीं किया । हम नान-एलाइनमेंट को मन्त्र मान कर उसका जाप करते रहे । अगरे नान-एलाइनमेंट का अर्थ यह है कि भारत स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति पर चले तो उससे कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन अगर नान-एलाइनमेंट का अर्थ यह है कि हम बारी-बारी से किसी एक देश के साथ अपने को एलाइन करते जायें हम पहले अमरीका के साथ कर रहे थे, अब रूस के साथ कर रहे हैं और हम एक दूसरे दर्जे की घटिया दर्जे की ताकत बन कर रह जायें तो फिर यह गुट निरपेक्ष । की नीति न तो हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों का संरक्षण कर सकती है और न यह विदेश नीति के जो उद्देश्य होते हैं उनको पूरा कर सकती है ।

समापति जी, बंगला देश के मामले ने यहाँ बात फिर से सिद्ध कर दी है कि 23 सालों में हम मित्र नहीं जुटा सके । आज हम अपने को मित्रबिहीन पाते हैं । बड़ी मात्रा में विस्थापित

घा रहे हैं भारत में शरण लेने के लिये । यह सरकार मानती नहीं थी, मुश्किल से माना 30 लाख में ऊपर संख्या जायगी । अब पुनर्वास मन्त्री कह रहे हैं कि संख्या इससे भी ज्यादा जा सकती है । अब वहाँ अकाल की स्थिति है । पाकिस्तान सरकार उन्हें अन्न नहीं दे सकती, देना भी नहीं चाहेगी । लोगों की संख्या में विस्थापित भारत आने वाले हैं । पूर्वी बंगाल का मामला केवल लोकतंत्र का मामला नहीं है । भारत के लोकतंत्र का भविष्य पूर्वी बंगाल के साथ जुड़ गया है ।

मैं दुनिया के अन्य देशों को दोष नहीं देता शायद वह अपने हितों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं । अरब देशों से हमने मित्रता निभायी इजराल को नाराज करके, जिनके जन्म में अमरीका के साथ सोवियत रूस का भी हाथ था । हम ने अरब देशों का साथ दिया । आज वे मोन बँठे हुए हैं । उनका मोन उनकी बाणी से भी अधिक मुखर है । सम्भव है वे अपनी कठिनाइयों में फंसे हों । वह हमारी मदद के लिये नहीं आ रहे हैं । वह पूर्वी बंगाल के तरु मेघ की निंदा करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है ।

सोवियत रूस हमारा मित्र है । यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में कश्मीर के सवाल पर उसने जो हमारा साथ दिया उसके लिये हम उसके आभारी हैं । लेकिन सोवियत रूस भी अपने हितों में ऐसे काम करता रहा है जो हमें पसन्द नहीं है, और जो किसी औचित्य की कसौटी पर खरे नहीं सिद्ध किये जा सकते । पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना क्या सोवियत रूस के नेता या उनके नेता या उनके कोई समर्थक जो इस सदन में और बाहर बँठे हुए हैं यह बात दिल पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि सोवियत रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दिये गये हथियार बंगला देश में काम में नहीं आ रहे हैं ? आ रहे हैं । मगर सोवियत रूस के नेताओं ने हथियार दिये पाकिस्तान को इस आधार पर कि पाकिस्तान



[श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

कहीं चीन के बंगुल में न चला जाय। घोर अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देता था इस घाघार पर कि कहीं पाकिस्तान रूस के बंगुल में न चला जाय। और हम इस संकट में फंसे।

हर एक देश अपने स्वार्थ के अनुसार चल रहा है। हमारा भी कोई स्वार्थ है या नहीं? लोकतंत्र की दुहाई देने वाले मोडियन रूम ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया में फौजे भेज दी। दुनिया में किमी ने उंगली नहीं उठायी।

अमरीका चीननाम में जो कुछ करना चाहता है कर रहा है। निन्दा करने के बलावा उसके हाथ रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है। अगर स्वाधीनता के बाद हमने शक्ति की माधना की होती, विदेश नीति को हमने अपनी प्रौद्योगिक, अपनी सैनिक और अपनी सामाजिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने का साधन बनाया होता, अगर भारत के 50 करोड़ लोगों में हमने यह मनीषा जगाई होती कि या तो भारत महा राष्ट्र के रूप में जीवित रहेगा—महा राष्ट्र में मेरा मतलब महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में नहीं है—महान राष्ट्र के रूप में जीवित रहेगा, नहीं तो नीमरे दूँ की शक्ति बन कर दुनिया के किमी कोने में दुबका रहेगा तो आज यह स्थिति न होनी। श्री अमृत नाहटा इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, वे कहते हैं कि दुनिया के पास एटम बम है, इसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ, चीन की जन संख्या इतनी ज्यादा है, इसका भी कोई परिणाम नहीं हुआ, किस बान का परिणाम हुआ है? प्रेमीडेंट निकसन के जो कम्युनिकेशन्स डाइरेक्टर हैं, उनके वक्तव्य का एक अंश मैं पढ़कर मुनाता चाहता हूँ :

"It was China's possession of nuclear power and her huge Population which made Mr Nixon anxious to improve relations with that country."

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यानी हम लोग पापुलेशन बढ़ाएँ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सैर, आप

तो बढा ही रहे हैं मेरे बिना कहे हुए। (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी चीन की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती। काश यह शब्द भारत के लिए भी कहे जा सकने कि 50 करोड़ लोगों का देश, प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर घरती। एक भौगोलिक महत्व का स्थान, आज कोई भारत की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकता। मगर माम्को जब चाहता है हमारी उपेक्षा कर देता है, पाकिस्तान के प्रति वाशिंगटन का रवैया छुपा हुआ नहीं है। चीन हम पर आक्रमण कर चुका है। हम दुनिया के नक्शे पर कहाँ है? हमारी विदेश नीति ने कहाँ खड़ा किया है? क्या इसी विदेश नीति को सफल माना जा सकता है?

सभापति जी भारत एक स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति पर चले यह आवश्यक है लेकिन विदेश नीति लचीली होनी चाहिए जड़ नहीं। भारत की विदेश नीति यथायवादी होनी चाहिए, कल्पना के लोक में विचरण करने वाली नहीं। 1962 में जब कम्युनिस्ट चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो हमारी आँखें खुली और हमने शक्ति बटोरी और 1965 में उस शक्ति का थोड़ा प्रदर्शन भी किया मगर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री चले गये और देश फिर जड़ना की स्थिति में आ गया।

श्री पीलू मोदी : श्रीर ये सब रह गये।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आज हम इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि बंगला देश के बारे में कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर सकें। मैं धक गया हूँ विदेश मंत्री जी का यह ब्यान सुनते-सुनते कि जब समय आयेगा तब मान्यता दी जाएगी। वह समय कब आयेगा? वह समय घानेबाला है या समय बीत रहा है। आखिर बंगला देश के नेता इस बात को ज्यादा जानते हैं कि मान्यता देना उन के लाभ के लिए है या नहीं? मगर हमारी सरकार बंगला देश के नेताओं से भी ज्यादा भला चाहती है। हम कहते हैं कि बंगला

देश को मान्यता देना बंगला देश के हित में नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि नेहरू जी भी यही कहा करते थे तिब्बत के बारे में। जब हम ने मदन में यह मामला उठाया कि तिब्बत का मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाया जाए और तिब्बत को स्वाधीन करो का प्रयत्न किया जाए तो नेहरू जी कहा करते थे कि तिब्बत का मामला वहां उठाना तिब्बतियों के हक में नहीं है। भेजे पाम शेख मुजीबुर्हमान के एक निकटतम सहयोगी डा० मख्त-उल-इस्लाम का एक वक्तव्य है। उसको मैं पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता है :

He urged India to recognise the Bangla Desh soon. Lack of *de jure* recognition was hampering the efforts of the freedom fighters to obtain arms from abroad.

एक बात उन्होंने और कही है। उसको भी मैं पढ़ कर मुना दूं।

He welcomed the proposed campaign of the Jana Sangh for recognition of Bangla Desh.

यह कोई गरीबकैद नहीं है (व्यवधान)।

सभापति जी, बंगला देश के सवान पर हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना पड़ेगा। यह कोई नहीं कहता कि हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध करें, कोई नहीं कहता कि बंगला देश में भारतीय सेनाएं भेजी जायें लेकिन बंगला देश की स्वाधीन सरकार को मान्यता दे कर उसको हर तरह की सहायता देना यह हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, केवल लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए नहीं, अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए और राष्ट्रीय हितों का यह तकाजा है कि बंगला देश की सरकार को मान्यता दी जाए। हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों का तकाजा है कि पाकिस्तान टूटे, बिखरे और यह प्रक्रिया जो प्रारम्भ हो गई है, हमें इसे बल प्रदान करना चाहिए। दुनिया के देशों में रिपब्लिक नहीं जा रहे हैं, दुनिया के देशों को चिन्ता नहीं है कि बंगला देश में क्या हो रहा है। वे तो घातरंज पर अपनी गोटे बिछाने की

कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ जब अभी हमारे मार्क्ससिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट के नेता भाषण कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि चीन के साथ सभी ने अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारे हैं लेकिन हमने नहीं सुधारे। चीन ने हमारे सिवा और किसी पर हमला किया है? हां, रूस के साथ भी यह छेड़ छोट कर रहा है।

श्री एस० एम्० बनर्जी : तिब्बत पर किया है।

श्री छतल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तिब्बत तो हमारा साथी ही है। जब हम अपने पर आक्रमण की बात कहते हैं तो उस में तिब्बत पर आक्रमण भी शामिल है। लेकिन चीन ने अमेरिका पर हमला नहीं किया, चीन ने ब्रिटेन के साथ भी अतिक्रमण नहीं किया। चीन के शिकार तो हम हैं। हमने और देशों के साथ मित्रता करने की कोशिश की है और सरकार ने भी की थी। जब माओ स्मे तुंग मुसकराये थे तो नई दिल्ली की कली थोड़ी थोड़ी खिलने लगी थी मगर बाद में उस पर तृपारपात हो गया। अगर चीन हमारी भूमि वापस करने के लिए तैयार हो, अगर चीन सभ्य देश के ताने हमारी सीमाओं को अनुत्पन्धीय मानता हो और अगर चीन हमारी प्रभुमत्ता का समादर करे तो चीन के साथ भी सम्बन्ध सुधारे जा सकते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रेमीडेंट निक्शन और कम्युनिस्ट चीन के नेताओं की जो मुलाकात होने जा रही है, उस में भारत अगर कोई भूमिका निर्वाह कर सकता है तो वह भूमिका यही है कि हम इस मिलन को थोड़ा व्यापक बनाने का प्रयत्न करें। अभी कुछ अमरीकी सिनेटर्स ने कहा है, जो डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी के हैं कि प्रेसीडेंट निक्सन को सोवियत रूस भी जाना चाहिए। यह धारणा दूर करना आवश्यक है कि चीन, पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका का जो त्रिकोण बन रहा है, इसका एक कोण हमारी छाती पर और दूसरा कोण सोवियत रूस की छाती पर होगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : प्राइ एलायन्स होगा।

श्री घटस बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह त्रिकोण अगर विश्व की सुरक्षा के हितों में व्यापक बनता है या चीन के युद्ध की प्रतिवार्यता के सिद्धांत का परित्याग कर के सही रास्ते पर घाता है तो मैं ममम्भ मकता हूं। अगर चीन मित्रता चाहता है तो उसे मित्रता का मबून देना होगा और मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह मानते हैं कि निम्न घोर माघो-स्मे-तुग की मुलाकात हुई तो मारी ममम्याये हल हो जाएगी। ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। ममम्याये जटिल है, ममम्याये पेचीदा है। हां उनको खोलने के लिए दरवाजा खटखटाया जा सकता है, खिड़की खुल सकती है, लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि त्रिगुट हमारे निये चिन्ना का कारण बन सकता है और इस का हल यह नहीं है कि हम रूम की गोद में जा कर बैठ जाएं। इस का हल एक ही है कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े रहें और स्वावलम्बी बने और एटम बम का निर्माण करें। हमें 24 मान हूए, 1947 में आजाद हुए और चीन की क्रायि से मान वाद 1949 में हुई और आज उन से मान की देरी के वाद भी कल्पुनित्त चीन इस स्थिति में आ सकता है कि चीन के मव देश उस की मित्रता की याचना करें, तो हमें विचार करना होगा कि हमारी नीति कहां चलत थी जिससे आज हम विश्व के आकर्षण के केन्द्र नहीं बन सके और आज तो छोटा सा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान भी हमको मान देते हुए दिखाई देता है (व्यवधान) उस ने हमें तो जरूर बेबेकूफ बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विश्व के बदलते हुए संदर्भ में हम अपनी विदेश नीति पर पुनर्विचार करें। हम देखें कि परिस्थिति के बदलने के साथ हमारी विदेश नीति का लक्ष्यलापन कायम रहता है या नहीं। हम यह देखें कि हमारी विदेश नीति हमें मित्रों को जुटाने में सहायक होती है या नहीं।

बड़े-बड़े देशों को छोड़ दीजिए; जो पड़ोसी देश है, उनके साथ भी हम मित्रता के सम्बन्ध कायम नहीं रख सके। बर्मा की सरकार ने हमारे पी० टी० आई० के स्पेशल कारिसपाइंट को तो घंटे का नोटिस दे कर निकाल दिया। रगून में एक ही भारतीय सवाददाता था—पी० टी० आई० का। उसे इम्मीग्रेशन आफिस में 2 बजे बुलाया गया और कहा गया कि रात के 2 बजे अपनी बीबी के साथ वापिस चले जाओ। फिर उसे अपनी बीबी से मिलने नहीं दिया गया, उसे घर नहीं जाने दिया गया। क्या किसी देश के सवाददाता के साथ कोई मित्र देश इस तरह व्यवहार कर सकता है? मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस बारे में विदेश मंत्री ने क्या किया। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह मामला उठाया गया या नहीं। बर्मा में हमारे साथ यह व्यवहार हो रहा है।

नेपाल के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध जितने मुट्टे होने चाहिए, उनसे नहीं है। लका की चर्चा अभी मेरे मित्र श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी कर रहे थे। हमने लका को महायता दी, लेकिन लका ने पाकिस्तानी फौजों को बंगला देश जाने में नहीं रोका।

कौन हमारे साथ है? कौन हमारा मित्र है? इस विदेश नीति ने हमको मित्र विहीन बना दिया है। यह विदेश नीति राष्ट्रीय हितों का संरक्षण करने में विफल रही है। इस विदेश नीति पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए। हम किसी गुट में मिले, इनसे छोटे हम नहीं हैं। मगर हम यह मान कर तो चले कि जब सघर्ष होगा, तो हमें मित्रों की आवश्यकता होगी। वे मित्र सिद्धांत के आधार पर नहीं बनेंगे। वे मित्र स्वार्थों के सम्बन्धों के आधार पर बनेंगे। किसके साथ हमारे स्वार्थ जुड़ते हैं, किसके साथ टकराते हैं, इस आधार पर, कल्पना के लोक से उगार कर, हम अपनी विदेश नीति का निर्धारण करें, इस बात की आवश्यकता है। सभी विदेश नीति अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकती है, प्रत्यथा नहीं। बन्धबाद।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : We have been treated to two tremendous and powerful orations by two of our friends from the Opposition, one by Shri I. N. Mukherjee and the other by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Their approach to the problem has been from two different angles. And their effort, however, has been to show that the foreign policy of the Government of India has been a failure, that it lacks dynamism and purpose and the result is that India stands bypassed by all the other nations and we are not getting any recognition from any friends in the world.

The main attack has been by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, namely that the non-alignment policy that our country has been pursuing has been a failure and the gravamen of his attack is that whereas Pakistan has friends, India does not have any, friends. The question immediately arises what exactly the purpose of the foreign policy is. Is it the purpose of the foreign policy that we must have some friends to back us up as and when events need it? Or is it the purpose of the foreign policy to project the domestic policy of India on the international front and to find friends throughout the world not in terms of the Government of this country or of that country but in terms of the popular will throughout the world?

Let us recall for a moment the circumstances under which the non-alignment policy was evolved. India became independent and it became independent in the context of or as part of an international movement of independence. At that time, imperialism was strong, and neo-colonialism was strong, and an attempt was being made to exploit even the independent countries, and an attempt was made in that direction by the formation of military blocs. The newly emerging countries had no alternative but to go to one bloc or the other and to hang on to one bloc or the other. Counsels were made in India that we might also hang on to America; some other friends said that we might hang on to Soviet Russia. The new countries were joining one bloc or the other, because they had no other alternative. Under those circumstances, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru evolved this new idea that the newly emerging countries might remain non-aligned, that they might gather together and that there

was a third way, the way of independence, absolute independence, without any obligation to any military bloc.

It is thus that the non-alignment policy was born. The three architects of non-alignment policy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Marshall Tito and Nasser evolved it and there have been three non-alignment conferences since then. The question is whether that served any purpose. It cannot be disputed, Sir, that it did serve the purpose and the events have shown that it served a very major purpose. What are the things that we have been asking. We have been asking for the disarmament, ban of nuclear weapons, control on arm proliferation. We have been asking for cultural and economic help to the under-developed countries. We have been asking for the universalisation of United Nations. We have been asking for admission of China international community and we have been stressing that the sanction for world peace is not military blocs, but understanding with the another and respect for the integrity of one another. Many years have gone by and the world has been spared a total war.

I would submit that non-alignment policy that India has evolved has yielded many benefits. If Nixon is going to Peking for a meeting. I would certainly lay the blame with the compulsion of circumstances. It is this tremendous international opinion that the non-alignment forces have built up throughout the country, even in America, that is forcing the detente between America and China. That is not a matter for which anybody should have any regrets at all. My only point is non-alignment policy is not something anybody has to mock at. What is tremendously important is that the world opinion has got to be built up in favour of anti-imperialism, in favour of anti-colonialism, in favour of independence and self-determination and in favour of non-aggression. This purpose is now being served completely, Sir.

We are now faced with certain other situations. The situation is, as far as we are concerned, the question of Bangla Desh. I must say that Prof. Mukherjee was rather uncharitable in his comments about the policy of the Government of India. Self-contradictions were apparent in his arguments. He was saying that the Government of India did not go to world capitals and did not tell them as to what stand of the..

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Government of India is and in the next sentence he was mocking that the ministers of the Government of India were going to different capitals and calling it ridiculous. I am surprised that he was not able to know his self-contradiction between the two propositions. He wants recognition of Bangla Desh straightaway. He does not tell us how the recognition will help their cause. The question is whether the cause will be served or not. How the recognition will serve the cause is a matter to be explained. The position now is and as it has been amply explained in the debates in this House that the recognition is not a material thing.

An aggression has been committed on India through the cover of the refugees influx. The aggression has got to be vacated. We have got the right of intervention and to intervene it is not necessary that we must recognise Bangla Desh. Intervention is not the only method either. There are other methods also and the method in the first place is to build up the public opinion throughout the world. That public opinion is being built up.

In the course of these years, we had two confrontations. Would it be correct to say that when we had a confrontation we were left completely friendless in this world. We have had a confrontation with Pakistan. Could we say that we were left friendless in this world. Now there is no confrontation. If the confrontation comes, we rely not on the Governments, not on the military junta, but we rely on the millions of people throughout the country who have got the non-alignment policy accepted as their philosophy, and who are wedded to the basic policies of freedom, independence, non-aggression and that sort of things. If that has got to be built up, the position is clear, Sir. That has built up in America. That is why, the United States find it difficult to give aid to Pakistan without defying the public opinion. Public opinion is coming up against Nixon. Nixon has got to bow to it. Let us not forget that public opinion is being built up in favour of our stand. The Consortium is refusing aid to Pakistan. Where does that inspiration come from? It is from the moral stature India has built up as a country wedded to certain principles and fundamental theses. This is the way we are going forward. Sabrerattling will not take us anywhere; it does not lead to the

solution of any problem, Adventurist postures will not do the trick.

India while framing its policy cannot forget the fact that she is trying to be a socialist country. We have accepted socialism as our aim, we swear by secularism as our aim. We will find as friends only those who accept that socialism as their aim. It is not a matter of alignment with Soviet Russia. If Soviet Russia is socialist, we will certainly seek out and find their heart throbbing—in unison with us. If some other country is wedded to a similar policy as ours, we will find their heart also throbbing in unison with ours. This is projection of the domestic policy of India on the international plane. Socialism being our domestic policy, you cannot expect the capitalist country's heart throbbing in unison with ours.

Hence it is inevitable that the foreign policy being a projection of the domestic policy and the domestic policy being socialism and secularism, we will certainly find as friends those countries belonging to a particular camp. There is no question of apologising about it. International opinion can certainly be brought round. That is the direction in which we should go.

Now we find that the era of regional military bloc systems is vanishing. In its place, an era of spheres of influence is coming up. That is the new eventuality facing the world. We have to remain out of these spheres of influence. We have to lay the foundation for the existence of independent nations. For that a philosophy has got to be built up. If at all anything has to be said on the foreign policy of the Government of India, it is not that it may be abandoned, but that it may be vivified and made more dynamic. Let us come out as champions of this great idea which has been seeping throughout the world. Let us not forget that we have got a historic mission to fulfil.

We were among the first to be independent in the postwar period. That has cast an obligation, a duty and right on us. The obligation is to voice the sentiments of people who are being oppressed and suppressed. We have got to play that role, come what may. India with 550 million people can certainly stand out without the aid of anybody, if it comes to that. China could do that. When Vietnam could do that, when it could stand on its own feet with all the

American aid against it, India, even if it comes to that, without any aid from anybody must be able to stand on its own, provided we do not abandon the fundamental principles on which our foreign policy has been footed, tested and proved to be completely correct and unimpeachable.

On this basis, I support the foreign policy of the Government of India with one request only, namely, that it be more dynamic, more determined. Let us give a lead to the peoples of the world. Let us not forget that whatever governments may say, the peoples throughout the world are with us, that our voice is being heard throughout the world and there is a reverberation throughout the world of that voice.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** (Karinanagar) : So many hon. members have spoken on this subject as to what is the foreign policy. I think Government may be thinking that foreign policy means the policy formulated by the foreigners. The policy is only for the foreign countries, not for our country. When I consider our own problems, I think that the Government is not at all interested in safeguarding the interests of our country. After all, there is a saying which must be kept in mind in international politics or any other politics, namely that there are no permanent friends and no permanent foes, only permanent interests. Whether we are safeguarding our permanent interests or not is the question that has to be considered.

When I was a student, I used to discuss the foreign policy with my colleagues. In 1954 the non-aligned foreign policy appeared to me to be very good. My colleagues used to oppose it, but I used to support it because the situation at that time was different. There were two blocs, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., and we did not want to get involved unnecessarily because we wanted to concentrate on the economic development of our country. But now the situation has completely changed.

As the time at my disposal is short, I shall concentrate on Bangla Desh and the Arab countries. I am very much pained at the policy of the Arab countries. When China committed aggression against us, no country from the Arab world supported us.

When I was a student, Pandit Nehru came to Hyderabad and he was speaking at a public meeting on the day when France, U. K. and Israel attacked the U. A. R. He was roaring like anything as if aggression had been committed against India, because he was sincere and he wanted to help our friends.

But when aggression was committed against us, the Arab countries never spoke one word. No country came to help us. They are said to be socialist, Muslim countries. Where is their socialism or Muslim Religion gone? In Bangla Desh the majority are Muslims. When genocide is being committed, when people are being butchered and exterminated, nobody from the Arab countries condemns that. They think that will be acting against Pakistan and that is why they are silent. The test is whether we have any friend in the world at all. We have no friend at all. We did not intervene in Bangla Desh at the proper time. In 1947, when Pakistan invaded Kashmir and our army was ready to occupy the whole territory, unnecessarily we went to U.N.O. and a cease-fire was ordered. After that we have not been able to solve that problem till now. Similarly we have created this problem of Bangla Desh unnecessarily. As I said on an earlier occasion, had we intervened, within 24 hours it would have been solved. Unfortunately, the Government has failed. It was afraid.

Our Minister is not acting like a Sardarji. He must be bold enough, courageous enough. Whenever I see a Sardarji, I automatically think that he is a very courageous man, that he will be prepared for anything.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**  
Appearances can be deceptive.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :** I am really surprised that he has abundant patience and that it is not exhausted. I pray to God that it may be exhausted. I want him to remember the traditions of Sardarjis. He has forgotten the traditions of his ancestors. He should be bold enough at least now. The time has come when he should solve the problem. Unless, we are bold enough, we are not going to solve this problem or any problem at all.

[Shri Satvanarayan Rao]

This problem of Bangla Desh is also our problem. Ten million people have come to India. It is too great a burden on us. We are not in a position to feed our own people. Where is the question of feeding these people? We are spending crores of rupees on them. Do you know what the common people are saying about it? They are asking why unnecessarily we are paying for this. The taxpayers are worried about this. We are not in a position to develop our country. The whole plan will be up set. We shall have to spend a lot of money on these people. Although we have got sympathy for them. We will have to face that problem also.

17.00 hrs.

So many friends asked Sardar Swaran Singh to resign on that day. I do not say that he should resign. But I definitely say: if you are not serious of this problem at least to take leave for one week and make me Foreign Minister; I shall solve this problem within one week; I shall solve this problem permanently; I have got that courage; I shall show you the way how to solve this problem.

Why should you condemn other countries and say that they are giving economic aid and military aid to Pakistan? We are ourselves not acting. I think you must now at least rise to the occasion and solve this problem and unnecessarily not interfere with other countries. It is all past history now. Let us confine ourselves to our own problems and not meddle in the affairs of other countries. Previously we used to condemn every country and interfere in the affairs of other countries. That is why nobody supported us.

I was surprised when my friend Mr. Vajpayee made a plea for recognition. That is not sufficient now. What is the use of recognition alone? Let us recognise and let us send our army and drive them out. Even international law will not come in our way in our doing so. I request you to do this.

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chatrapur):** The foreign policy of every country is based on the national security angle. We become independent in 1947 and at that time the whole world was divided into two blocs, East and West. So Panditji thought that we should not align ourselves with any

bloc and that we should follow an independent foreign policy, policy of non-alignment, non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, friendship with all nations and malice towards none.

That policy of 1947 is equally valid today. The two blocs are disappearing. The United States and the Soviet Union have come together and there is agreement in SALT. They are also coming together respect of space exploration. President Nixon is going to Peking and Moscow. The three Super Powers are coming together and it is good for the world. It will lessen international tensions.

Simply because the Super Powers have come together does it mean that we should align ourselves with any one of them? Mr. Vajpayee said that we should reassess our foreign policy. But he did not suggest anything further. Does he want us to join hands with China or the United States or Soviet Russia? Do we gain by that. Therefore our policy should be continued. I also agree that no policy, domestic or foreign, should be static. There should be no rigidity about it; it should be flexible. It would not help us to throw overboard our policy of non-alignment and align ourselves with any of these nations.

What is friendship in international affairs? Friends are only friends in name and not in deed. When we are in need no country comes to our aid. In 1962 at the time of Chinese aggression we know how many friends came to our rescue. In 1965 at the time of Pakistani conflict did any country come to our aid? What we gained in the conflict, we had to give up because some friends intervened and asked us to give up what we got.

Now we are confronted with Bangla Desh issue. As I said before friendship in international affairs means friendship only in name, because any friendly country would first look its own self interest. Which country will come to our help in solving the Bangla Desh issue? We have done it because the people of Bangla Desh are our own kith and kin. It is our neighbouring country. We agreed; we endorsed their aspirations for self-determination and independence. That is why we were willing, willingly and ungrudgingly, to take the refugees into our country. Their number is increasing; as the Rehabilitation Minister

said, he has forewarned us—the number may go up to 10 million. It is likely to reach about that figure. But there may be a further wave of influx; people may come in larger numbers. But our policy is one of non-alignment. That is the basic policy which no country should give up, much less India.

But then the question arises. The United States also is a friendly country, but it has been following a policy of arming Pakistan right from 1954. When our good friend, Sardar Swaran Singh was there, they gave him all sorts of assurances, that they are not shipping arms and ammunition. But then we are confronted with the publication in the *New York Times* that two ships have sailed out, and the number became three, and later it was learnt that five more ships are on the way. Therefore, the United States wants Pakistan to be strong, and perhaps they wanted Pakistan to be strong, and perhaps they wanted Pakistan to use the arms against China to contain communism. And China became a friend of Pakistan. Therefore, the arms have to be used against somebody; so they have used them for the aggression in East Bengal.

Now, President Nixon is coming nearer to China and also to the Soviet Union. My fear is that China may infiltrate into Bangla Desh. Unless we take quick action, Bangla Desh may be faced with these infiltrators.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: What do you mean by quick action?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I will come to that. I am spelling out what it is. Mujibur Rahman was arrested. But Maulana Bhashani who is an extremist is not arrested. Mujibur Rahman, before his arrest said, "Unless independence is granted to Bangla Desh, the extremists may take advantage of this." That is going to happen. Any further delay in Bangla Desh getting independence means infiltration of China and those extremists.

What should we do in the circumstances? I do not agree with those hon. Members who say that recognition *de jure* is the only solution. We have recognised the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh. That is why we have taken large

numbers of the refugees into our country. When we agree with their aspirations, we have given them the moral support and we are fighting the cause of Bangla Desh in the world capitals. The diplomatic offensive that we have launched has paid us some dividends. We cannot expect greater dividends to come to us, because no country, however convinced it may be about the justice and the fairness of the cause, would like to come forward and ally itself with a small country which is fighting for its existence. It does not, therefore, mean that our diplomatic offensive has failed, that our foreign policy has failed. Our foreign policy is very good. Sardar Swaran Singh is a rough and tough person; not that he is not courageous. The former Foreign Minister of the Government of India is short and sweet. We now have got a tough person in Sardar Swaran Singh. The former Minister was following the same foreign policy; and the same policy is being followed by Sardar Swaran Singh. He is now coming up; he must rise, awake and act quickly.

What is the action? My friend Shri Manoharan wanted me to spell out what it is. I do not say invade Bangla Desh. What I would say is this. I would put just two questions to the Foreign Minister and expect an answer to those questions. This ship *Padma* is sailing to Karachi. Are you going to intercept that ship and prevent the arms and armaments from reaching Pakistan? The House will remember that in 1962 or so, when the Soviet Prime Minister, Khrushchev, sent a ship containing missiles to Cuba, President Kennedy said that United States would intercept the ship. The whole world for 48 hours watched with bated breath to see what would happen. Luckily, and fortunately for the world, the ship was withdrawn. Now, are we going to request our friendly countries to help us in intercepting the ship? I would like to have a categorical reply in simple language, not in any diplomatic language, from the Foreign Minister.

17.10 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Secondly, some areas in Bangla Desh have been liberated. But still, it is a battlefield and the fight is going on. Are we go-



[Shri Jaganath Rao]

ing to move a resolution in the Security Council to send a UN Observer Force to see that the liberated areas are occupied by the refugees and those people who are still afraid to stay in Bangla Desh do not come to India but continue to stay there? At least this we would do. Let us not depend on Sweden or other countries to move a resolution. It is not like moving a resolution for seating China in the UN. We never wanted to move it, but we used to support it. I had the privilege to go in that delegation, the leader of which was Mr. Krishna Menon, highly respected and equally feared at the UN. Therefore, the time has come for us when we have to stand on our own legs. No other country will come to our aid. When we are convinced about the righteousness of the cause of Bangla Desh, we have to move that resolution and see that further influx is stopped and also the people who have come here may go back with confidence and live there. I do not suggest we should occupy those areas, but something has to be done in the direction I have indicated, so that it prevents further influx.

I feel if we delay things further, it will become dangerous for us. West Pakistan clearly knows it cannot hold East Bengal any longer, because of the distance and also because of the united will of the people there to become independent. No country can hold another country or part of it if the people are fighting with a singleness of purpose to become independent. Pakistan may be concentrating on Azad Kashmir. We have to anticipate what is going to happen. May be China or some other superpower may come into Bangla Desh. My information is...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not information but guess.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I have no official sources in information. But when I go to Calcutta, I hear, people say so many things. I understand that the people killed in Bangla Desh are mostly Muslims. The idea is, the Hindus will be terrorised and would automatically go away to India. Out of the 7 million refugees who have come, more than 6½ million are Hindus. The youth and intellectual Muslims in Bangla Desh have been ruthlessly massacred so that the Hindus may run away out of fear and they want to equalise the population there.

Bangla Desh will become independent and it may not be a part of Pakistan.

In these circumstances, we have to act quickly. Four months have already passed. We should take quick action on our own, not depending on super-powers. When we act, perhaps more countries may join us.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Sir, in the nineteenth century, a British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, had said, there were no permanent friends nor permanent enemies but only permanent interests. According to our foreign policy experts, it seems that here are no permanent friends, no permanent interests but only permanent clichés, permanent slogans and permanent prejudices which should guide our foreign policy. One of those clichés is non-alignment. I am an admirer of non-alignment and during my tenure as Member of Parliament during the last decade, I have supported it on many an occasion. But a progressive and dynamic policy admits of no consistency for all times to come.

Therefore, when I speak on this occasion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I feel that the time has come when our foreign policy must have a new look and there must be an agonising reappraisal of the credits and debits of our non-aligned foreign policy.

India being a traditional power and having no extra-territorial interests, according to merits foreign policy objectives were very limited. Those foreign policy objectives were, (a) incorporation of the whole of Kashmir, (b) more constructive and responsive relations with Nepal, (c) maintaining the sovereignty of the Indian frontiers, and (d) promotion of strength and solidarity of the non-Western world. In all humility I ask the Foreign Minister to tell me which of these of our foreign policy objectives have been achieved, and in what measures, by our non-aligned foreign policy. And I am sure he will draw blank. Therefore, I feel time has come when there must be a new look on our foreign policy, and I will spell out presently what I mean by the new look.

There is another thing to which I wish to make a reference. Our foreign policy, being riddled by bureaucratic immobility and unimaginativeness, it lacks that manoeuvrability, that flexibility which we find in

the foreign policy of Pakisran. The ping pong diplomacy is an old story.

Ping pong diplomacy has given way to diplomacy of the James Bond type. In this fast-moving spectrum where ping pong diplomacy has given way to James Bond type of diplomacy, where Kissenger moves with an alibi, where his arrival, departure and movements are kept a very secret schedule, I would like to know from the Foreign Minister : is our foreign policy that flexible. is our foreign policy that manoeuvrable ?

It is no good chanting like a mantra non-alignment or *panch sheel*. As we all know, we Hindus chant mantras without understanding the meaning thereof. Similarly, in that manner, chanting of non-alignment and the *panch sheel* is meaningless. If we were really non-aligned, when we condemned interference in the case of Suez, why were we silent on Hungary? Why were we equivocal when it came to Czechoslovakia ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : No guts.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why did we not support Lumumba in the Congo crisis but followed obediently the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjöld ? Therefore, without mincing words and without going into these aspects I would only submit that the time has come when our ambivalent foreign policy is changed, and spelt out more correctly. With China emerging in a very big way after decades of isolation, with USA returning to her natural area of influence and trying to change her profile in Asia, Japan and USSR evincing increasing interest in South-East Asia after the retirement of Britain, and the new *entente cordiale* between United States and China, the time has come when we have to think very seriously of our foreign policy, a foreign policy not wedded to the role of international go-between, which has been our role so far, but to subserve our own national interest, our own foreign policy objectives.

Non-alignment had been conceived at a time when the world had been divided between two power blocs. Today both the blocs have developed fissures ; the Western bloc is not that Western, nor the Communist block that megalith. With this profile of

world blocs what we should have is not non-alignment but polyalignment.

There should be a flexibility. There should be a choice, an option should always be open and we should not go about chanting non-alignment as a mantra, valid for all times and all ages.

There is another aspect to which I wish to invite the attention to this House—the new look to which I had referred to earlier. One of the important aspects of that new look will be de-freezing the relations with China. Sir, it is no good keeping a sore-running over some areas like Aksai Chin which we are never going to reclaim back. I do concede it was Chinese perfidy. But what gave edge to Chinese perfidy was India's military unpreparedness and never we can restore Aksai Chin in the foreseeable future. So, over that limited issue I do not think it will be advisable to keep our relationship with China frozen.

Sir, in retrospect it could be recalled that after we had lost many opportunities, Nehru, towards the end, had insisted on acceptance by China of the Colombo Powers proposals which according to him was the *sine qua non* for de-freezing relations with China. But the proposals of the Colombo Powers are as dead as mutton and have no relevance to the present context. The, Sir, on the 1st December, 1964 late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, had said that India was prepared for talks with China consistent with our self-respect though he did not enlarge upon his concept of self-respect. On the 16th September, 1966 the present Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, while making a statement on border incursions by the Chinese had said : India was prepared to talk with China should proper conditions arise. Even the present Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, is on record to have stated : "We are always prepared to settle all matters with our neighbours, including China, peacefully through bilateral negotiations on the basis of self-respect for our territorial integrity and sovereignty." Sir, from this it will appear successive Prime Ministers—three generations of Prime Ministers—have consistently emphasised that relationship with China should be de-frozen. I ask, in all humility, of the Foreign Minister what steps his Ministry has taken to retrieve the situation. We have got a junior Charge-de-Affairs in Peking. Why

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

can't we send a senior officer of the rank of Ambassador there.

Sir, if you look at the Annual Report immobility and *status quo* are hunting the activities of the External Affairs Ministry. It has perhaps left no scope for the Foreign Minister to operate with flexibility. If you look at page 2 of the Report in this fastly changing world of increasing tempo what have we done: "In Asia and Africa too the outstanding characteristic of the year, it may be, is the fresh emphasis on cooperation for mutual benefit." What was that mutual cooperation? What was the quality and valve of that cooperation when in the Afro-Asian Conference not a single voice had been raised in favour of India on the issue of Bangla Desh? Regarding South East Asia the Report says there is increasing measure of understanding with the powers of the South East Asian countries. What is that measure of understanding? Who has supported you on the Bangla Desh issue. Now Malaysia's ex-Prime Minister, as Secretary of the Islamic Powers, is making pilgrimage to Islamabad. Ceylon is silent. Indonesia is ambivalent. What measure of understanding have you achieved?

About China, we are in the habit of wringing our hands in despair and talking of platitudes which take us neither here nor there.

In conclusion I would only say what my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has so eloquently emphasized. A nation of beggars can have no independent foreign policy. The only image that we have cast across the international scene is that of rosary beads and a begging bowl. But this will not carry us any further. You have to develop nuclear power; you have to develop your military striking power and you have to be self-sufficient economically and militarily before you can have a voice which can count anything in foreign affairs.

With these words, though it is meaningless to support or oppose these Demands—it is merely formalistic—I beg of the House and of the Foreign Minister to consider dispassionately and satisfy the House whether the policy of non-alignment has served any foreign policy objective and any of our national interests and whether it is going to lead us anywhere.

[SHRI KADAR (Bombay-Central South):

Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this time but I wonder whether I will be able to do justice in half a minute or two minutes which are left.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I would like to say only one thing that we should not ignore the areas which are still in Africa and other places where there should be continuous contact by us. As we know, recently they have achieved their independence, although it may not be called complete independence. Recently when I was in Africa I had seen that the people there are desiring and are looking forward to cooperation and guidance from our country. So far as the diplomatic level is concerned there are diplomatic contacts but I would suggest that there should be political contacts also. That could be done by sending missions to different countries at different levels.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *Re* : LAY-OFF OF WORKERS OF GANESH FLOUR MILLS, DELHI

श्री शक्ति ब्रूवरण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, प्राज मैं गणेश फ्लाअर मिल, जो दिल्ली में बहुत पुराना कर्मन है और 1891 में दिल्ली में चल रहा है, उसके बारे में चर्चा उठा रहा हूँ।

इस कम्पनी ने सबसे पहले मजदूरों को बोनस दिया और जो इसके शेयर होल्डर्स हैं उनको काफी फायदा यह देती रही। इसी बीच में इस कम्पनी के मालिकों ने एक पंखा बनाये का और एक साजबैट (सली से तेस निकालने का) प्लांट लगाया। उसमें कुछ घाटा होने लगा। उन्होंने एम० घ्राई सी० से 16 लाख रु० का लोन लिया। महाराष्ट्र स्टेट फ़ाइनेंस कार-पोरेशन से लोन लिया। बहुत ही जगह से लोन

लिया, फिर भी वह घाटा पूरा नहीं कर सके। उसके बाद मोरारका धूप के सौदागर उनके पास पहुँचे। उन्होंने कहा धाप को पैसे की कमी है, हम किस लिए हैं। धाप ले लीजिये 40,50 लाख ६० और हमको मूद देते रहिये। वह गरजसन्द तो थे ही, उन्हें क्या पता था कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की तरह हमारे घर में एक दूसरा डकैत डाकू आ रहा है। उन्होंने पैसे ले लिये। जैसे ही यह मुगारका बंधु पहुँचे उसके बाद सेन्ट्रल बैंक ने कुछ शेरर ने रबे थे डम कम्पनी के वह उममें खरीद लिये और डाइरेक्टर धपने तोड़ लिये। धीरे-धीरे उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस कम्पनी पर पूरा कब्जा कर लिया। जो छोटे-छोटे गरीब लोगों के बहुत से शेरसं थे, विद्वायें थी उनके शेरसं थे, सब पर कब्जा कर लिया। इतना ही नहीं किया, उन्होंने माल खरीदने और बेचने का भी जो काम था उसके बारे में कहा कि इतना कमिशन मोरारका कम्पनियां लेगी। मोरारका कई भाई है। एक श्री गोकल चन्द मोरारका है। दूसरे श्री जी० के० मुरारका है और श्री जी० डी० मुरारका है और ऐसी बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं जैसे डब्लू० एच० ब्रांडे कम्पनी लि० है शक्ति ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी है, अपोलो टेक्सटाइल्स मिल्स हैं, ग्राम्सस्ट्रांग स्मिथ है और ऐसी बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं। इन मुरारकाओं ने कम-से कम करोड़ों रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का देना है। वे खुद सरकार के कज में हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी उन्होंने इन कम्पनियों को कर्जा दे कर उनका गला पकड़ लिया है और वे मजदूरों के प्रोविडेंट फंड तक ला गये। माननीय मन्त्री जी, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करना इनका पेशा हो गया है। शोलापुर टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स का ये प्रोविडेंट फंड हजम कर गये और इनको सजा हुई छः महीने की-बाप-बेटे को सजा हुई-लेकिन जैसा कि पुरानी कहावत है चमड़ी चली जाए लेकिन दमड़ी न जाए, मुरारका बंधु जेल काट धाप लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया। यहाँ भी जो पंखे बनते हैं और यहाँ जो एक नं० का वनस्पति का

प्लान्ट था, जो देश में सबसे पहले बना, उसका प्रोविडेंट फंड वे गोल कर गये और बहुत सी कम्पनियों को उन्होंने ठग लिया। पैसा उधार देते हैं और पुराने जमाने में जैसा कि ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने किया, एक बार जो फंस गया तो पूरी कम्पनी को ले लेते हैं और काम बन्द करा देते हैं। इनकी खरीदी हुई बहुत सी सिक मिनों को भारत सरकार ने खरीदा है और वे चल रही है और इस तरह से इनको गवर्नमेंट को बहुत सा पैसा देना है। गवर्नमेंट से लोन मांगी कम्पनियों ने ले रखा है और उसके बाद भी ये दूसरी कम्पनियों को पैसा उधार देते हैं और फिर उनको ले लेती हैं और कारखानों को बन्द करा देती हैं। इनका यही काम है और वे सारा जीवन यही करते रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ मजदूरों के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ होता हो, उसे हम लोग बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। दिल्ली में एक डेढ़ हजार मजदूर हैं जो कारखानों के बन्द होने से बंकार हो गये। कारखाने बड़े प्राफिट में चल सकते हैं और उन में नुकसान होने की कोई बजह नहीं है। टूट यूनिन के सदस्य ज्यादा बक्त देने को भी तैयार है और वे चाहते हैं कि कारखाने बन्द न हों लेकिन परेशान करके उनको बाहर निकाल देते हैं और कुछ इधर-उधर की बात कर देते हैं जब तनख्वाह देने की बात की जाती है। मजदूर चाहते हैं कि कारखाने चलें और उसके लिए वे कहते हैं कि सरकार इनको ले ले। जब सरकार के लेने की बात आती है तो वह कहती है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं लेने देता है। पिछली बार मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन्होंने इनके लेने के लिए रिक्मेन्ड नहीं किया। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की पालगी अपनी है। कोई इधर ऊधर का भूठा-सच्चा मामला हो जैसे किसी ट्रस्ट का या मंदिर का मामला हो, तो वह कुछ कर भी सकता है। लेकिन मजदूरों के हितों का जहाँ तक सवाल है, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उस को नहीं करेगा। यहाँ जो अयोध्या काटन मिल है

[श्री गणेश भूषण]

उसको सरकार ने ले लिया है। उसे दिल्ली प्रशासन को चार लाख रुपये बिजली के देने हैं। वे कहते हैं कि पहले बिजली का पैसा दे दो। इस तरह से दिल्ली के बहुत से संस्थानों को नुकसान हो रहा है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से हमें इसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा घाशा नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो मजदूरों का हित है और दिल्ली में जो दिन्नी वालों का हित है, उसको भारत सरकार को देखना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो पैसा हम दिन्नी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देते हैं, उस की मारी जिम्मेदारी, दिन्नी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मारी जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों पर ही घानी है, जैसा कि पहले भी मैंने कहा था कि शादी का घोड़ा होता है, लगाम उसकी किमी के हाथ में होती है और दुन्हा आप बने हुए है। उनका क्या, वे दुन्हे को वहीं दूसरी जगह गुमराह करके भी ले जा सकते हैं। इसलिए आप जो मजदूरों के हितों के लिए कमिटेड है, उनके काज के लिए आप कमिटेड है उस दिशा में आपका कार्य करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुरारकाज पर जो बहुत से चीटिंग के केसेज चल रहे हैं, सी० बी० आई० इनकी इन्क्वायरी करे और जो आपका विभाग है, मजदूरों का जो विभाग है, क्योंकि हमारे देश का भविष्य मजदूरों पर निर्भर है, वह इन लोगों की दिक्कतों को दूर करने की और ध्यान दे और वह उन लोगों के खिलाफ जो हम ढंग से कारखाने खरीद कर और लोन दे कर किम तरह में कारखाने खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, सस्त कार्यवाही करे। आपके श्रम विभाग के अधिकार बहुत कम हैं और जिम्मेदारी बहुत। देश में अगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है और देश को आगे ले जाना है, तो मजदूरों के अधिकार सुरक्षित रहने चाहिए और आपके इस विभाग के अधिकार बढ़ने चाहिए। अभी बहुत सी जगह ट्रेड यूनियनों को रिकग्नीशन नहीं मिला है, बहुत सी जगह आपके हाथ नहीं पहुँच पाए हैं और जो लेबर कोर्ट्स हैं वे भी ऐसी हैं जिनके

कानून ऐसे हैं जो कि पुराने बहत के हैं और ऐसे कानून नहीं हैं जो कि एक समाजवादी देश में होने चाहिए। मैं आप से यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले, दूसरे इन मुरारका वार्ड्स की इनकी जितनी कम्पनियों का मैंने जिक्र किया, सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच कराएँ, और ये कारखाने बहुत जल्दो खलाएँ जाएँ। यही मेरी आप में प्रार्थना है।

श्री धरमनाथ खन्ना (दिल्ली सदर) : मभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनी ने इनका ले आफ किया या 22 मार्च से लेकर 5 मई तक। उसके बाद आज तक लेबर विभाग ने इन मजदूरों के लिए क्या किया है जिनको कि अभी तक तनखाह नहीं मिली है, इनके कच्चे मूल्यों की फीम नहीं दे मके हैं? कौ० से कदम आपके विभाग ने उठाए हैं जिमसे कि इन मजदूरों की तकनीके दूर हों और इनको तनखाह मिले ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मभापति महोदय, यह कारखानों के ले आफ करने की बीमारी कोई नहीं है, यह बहुत पुरानी है और जहाँ भी मालिक ममभते है वहाँ बिना किमी स्कावट के या तो ले आफ कर देते हैं, तालाबन्दी कर देते हैं या मिल बंद कर देते हैं तो हम बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सबसे पहली बात यह जानना चता हूँ कि मालिकों की नियत इन कारखानों को खलाने की है या नहीं और अगर नहीं है तो इसके पीछे कौन से कारण हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार किसी कारखाने में और इस फ्लोर मिल में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बेकारी की मार से बचाने के लिए मालिकों द्वारा तालाबन्दी करने या बन्द करने की नीति को गंर कानूनी घोषित करने का विचार रखती है? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

तीसरी बात—घमरी कहा गया कि सरकार इस कारखाने को हाथ में ले ले और जब भी कोई कारखाना बन्द होता है तो यही कहा जाता है, कहीं का भी कारखाना हो। तो हम बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार हीना हवाना क्यों कर रही है? इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शाखरी प्रदन, सभापति महोदय, मेरा यह है कि प्रदन के उत्तर में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि 30 अप्रैल तक का वेतन दिया गया है। मजदूर गरीब होते हैं उनको रोज का खाना चाहिए, मई का वेतन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। मई का वेतन दिया जाए, इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की है और अगर प्राप ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है तो हम वेतन की रकम दिलाने के लिए प्राप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : सभापति जी जहाँ तक मुरारका का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा कहना यह है कि उन्होंने जानबूझ कर इस कारखाने को घाटे में परिणत कर दिया है। मुरारका ने दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी बैंक में कर्ज लेकर या किसी दूसरे ढंग से ली यह सर्वविदित है, लेकिन उन्होंने मेल एण्ड परचेज में दोनों में कमीशन तो लेना शुरू कर ही दिया, उसके अलावा इन्स्ट भी लेना शुरू किया और इसके कारण मुनाफा कम होने लगा। इस कारण वहाँ पर मनेजमेंट ने तालाबन्दी कर दी और वहाँ के मजदूरों को बेकार कर दिया। क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है ?

दूसरी बात सभापति महोदय, मैं य जानना चाहता हूँ दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जिसके बारे में अभी श्री शशि भूषण जी ने बताया कि उन्होंने इस बारे में रिकमेंड नहीं किया था और इसलिए सरकार उसको अपने कब्जे में नहीं ले सकती, लेकिन रिसेन्टली क्या दिल्ली

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने मजदूरों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए, जो मजदूर वहाँ पर बेकार हो गये हैं और बेकारी के चक्कर में हैं और जिनके बच्चे आज दाने-दाने को मोहताज हो रहे हैं, सरकार को रिकमेंड किया है कि वह इस कारखाने को अपने हाथ में ले ले और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मजदूरों के हितों के लिए उस कारखाने को अपने संरक्षण में लेने के लिए कोई कदम जल्दी उठा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करोल बाग) : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक उस कम्पनी का ताल्लुक है, इस को मुरारका भाइयों ने जानबूझ कर खराब करने की कोशिश की है। प्राप देखें कि...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अप्रैल, 1970 में अप्रैल, 1971 तक कितने मजदूरों ने कितने दिन काम किया। उस मिल पर जो पांच लाख रुपया प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया है, उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सोचा है ? जैसा कि प्राप जानते हैं, इसमें से प्राधा पंसा मजदूरों का होता है और प्राधा कम्पनी देती है। इसके अलावा मिल न जो 20 लाख रुपय का घाटा दिखाया है, उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सोचा है। जब ये मजदूर एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं, तो, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है, दिल्ली स्टेट ने इसको लेने के लिए संट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है। मेरी जानकारी में तो अभी तक दिल्ली स्टेट ने नहीं लिखा है। मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि क्या दिल्ली स्टेट ने लिखा है।

श्री धर्म और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री शशि भूषण जी ने जो तथ्य गणेश फ्लोर



[श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा]

मिल के बारे में सदन के सामने रचे हैं, उनमें से बहुत तो मरय हैं। उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट भी काफी चिन्तित है। चूंकि इस विषय का सीधा सम्बन्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन से है—हो सकता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन इस सम्बन्ध में कोषाप-रेषन दे रहा हो या न दे रहा हो; इसके बारे में हम नहीं कह सकते—। इसलिए बहुत सी बातों के लिए हमें दिल्ली प्रशासन पर निर्भर रहना पड़ना है। जो भी सूचनाएँ हमें मिलती हैं, वे दिल्ली प्रशासन से ही मिलती हैं और उसी के आधार पर हमें कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है।

**श्री धरम नाथ चावला :** मवाल यह है कि क्या इस मामले का तान्त्रिक दिल्ली प्रशासन के उम विभाग में है जो रिजर्व्ड सर्वेजेंट है, या इसका तान्त्रिक मेट्रोपॉलिटन कॉमिशन से है।

**श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा :** यह त्रिनकुल मत्य है कि इस कम्पनी को हालत खराब कर दी गई है—या है। इसकी हालत आज से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत दिनों से खराब है। जब से गवर्न-मेंट को, डिपार्टमेंट आफ कम्पनी प्रोफेसर्स को, इस बारे में सूचना मिली है, तब से बराबर हम पर निगाह रखी जा रही है। उसके मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। जब कभी भी इस के बारे में इन्स्पेक्शन कराया गया, तो यह मालूम हुआ कि इस का काम बड़े खराब ढंग में चल रहा है और इस की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इस कम्पनी का जो मैनेजर-कम-संक्रैटरी था, उसने अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिए काफी लाभ उठाया है, जिसके कारण इस मिल की हालत खराब हुई है।

यह मिल अच्छे प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रही थी और इसीलिए 22 मार्च, 1971 को उन्होंने 250 वर्कर्स को छोड़े दिनों के लिए काम से प्रलग कर दिया। इस पर वर्कर्स ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लिखा। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कुछ कार्यवाही शुरू की। उसके

बाद वर्कर्स और मिल मैनेजमेंट के बीच में कुछ संधि हो गई, जिसके आधार पर मैनेजमेंट ने वर्कर्स को 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक का पूरा वेतन दे दिया, यद्यपि जैसा कि उन्होंने बाद में बताया, कुछ ऐसी प्राबिजन थी कि वे पूरा वेतन देने के लिए बाध्य नहीं थे। लेकिन प्रणवा हुआ कि उन्होंने पूरा वेतन दे दिया।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** ने ग्राफ में पूरा वेतन मिलना ही है।

**श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा :** उसके बाद उन्होंने 5 मई को ने आफ खरम कर दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने वर्कर्स को काम फिर भी नहीं दिया। वर्कर्स वहाँ बराबर घाये और बैठे रहे।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उन से पूछा कि क्या वे फँटरी को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहते हैं, या फिर चलाना चाहते हैं; उनकी क्या मंशा है। मैनेजमेंट ने बताया कि उनकी मंशा यह नहीं है कि वे फँटरी को बन्द कर दें, वे फँटरी को चलाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कुछ कारण भी बताये, जिनकी वजह से वे फँटरी को नहीं चला पा रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि रा मैटीरियल, कच्चे माल, की शार्टेज है, वह हमें कम मिल रहा है और प्राइवशन कम हो रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ व्यापारिक कठिनाइयों और परेशानियों के कारण हम प्राइवशन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उन्होंने फिनांशल ट्रबल का भी जिक्र किया।

लेकिन इससे पहले उन से कहा गया कि क्या वे फँटरी को बलायेने या नहीं, न उन्होंने ने ग्राफ डिक्लेयर किया है और न बलोजर, वर्कर्स को पूरी तन्बवाह मिलनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम पैमें की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और हम उन को तन्बवाह देना चाहते हैं। जब दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कुछ और कार्य-वाही करने के बारे में सोचा, तो उन्होंने फिर वर्कर्स के साथ मुप्राहिदा किया और उन को 30 मई तक की तन्बवाह दे दी। लेकिन उन्होंने

30 मई तक की तन्स्वाह सिर्फ 200 वर्कजं हो दी, जब कि 50 वर्कजं बाकी रह गये। जून की तन्स्वाह उन पर बाकी थी और जुलाई की तन्स्वाह बाकी चल रही है। जब उन का ध्यान फिर प्रकटित किया गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम पैमें की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, और जैसे ही व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, हम फैक्टरी भी चलायेगे और वर्कजं की तन्स्वाह भी देंगे। वे यह नहीं कहते कि हम फैक्टरी को बन्द कर देंगे। वे कुछ एसेट्म बेचना चाहते थे।

श्री शशि भूषण : बेच रहे हैं।

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : नहीं, वे एसेट्म बेचना चाहते थे। जब यह बात डिपार्टमेंट आफ कम्पनी प्रफेसर्स के नालेज में आई, तो उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट दाखिल की जिस में प्रार्थना की गई कि (1) प्रिजेंट बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को हटा दिया जाये, (2) एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स प्रथवा बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स नये एपायंट किये जायें, जो मूचार्ज रूप से फैक्टरी की व्यवस्था चलायें और (3) कम्पनी को एसेट्म बेचने की मनाही कर दी जाये।

इस पर हाई कोर्ट ने रिट दाखिल कर ली है और आदेश दिया है कि कम्पनी अपने कोई भी एसेट्स नहीं बेच सकती। अब मैनजमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि चूंकि हम को एसेट्स बेचने से मना कर दिया गया है, इस लिए हम मजबूर हैं, हम पैसा कहाँ से देंगे।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए यह कोशिश हो रही है कि क्या इस मिल को सरकार द्वारा ले लिया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि अभी सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इच्छा प्रकट की है। इसको लेने में काफी समय लगता है।

श्री शशि भूषण : क्या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह रिकमेंड किया है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : अभी नहीं किया है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है। वह अपनी रिकमेंडेशन भेजेंगे। लेकिन इस में दो मुख्य मंत्रालयों का संघ है। इस का सम्बन्ध है एक तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर में और दूसरा है मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट से। पहले तो जो रिकमेंडेशन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से आयेगी वह एग्जामिन की जायेगी और प्रोमेस की जायेगी मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर में और फिर वह अपनी रिकमेंडेशन देगे मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट को जो कि उसके बाद उस पर एक्शन लेंगे...

श्री शशि भूषण : कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री टेक प्रप करेगी ?

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अगर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो कि जनसंघ वालों के हाथ में है और मरमायेदारों के हाथ में है वह रिकमेंड न करे तो क्या करेंगे आप मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए ? (व्यवधान)...

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऐसा नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सल कोई काम करे क्योंकि यह बात संट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नालेज में आ गई है संट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात में संतुष्ट हो गई है कि इस फैक्ट्री का काम पब्लिक इंटेरेस्ट में नहीं चल रहा है इसलिए जरूरी है कि इस की जांच पड़ताल की जाय। उसके लिए पहले तो एक कमेटी नियुक्त करनी पड़ेगी इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमेटी जो जांच करेगी और सुझाव देगी। तत्पश्चात् ही कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

मेम्बरस ने काफी इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इस मिल को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथों में ले। हम उन की भावनाओं का धादर करते हैं और



[श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा]

उन की भावनाओं को हम फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को भेज देंगे।

श्री श्रीलक्ष्मी चूबरण : सी० बी० घाई० की एन्क्वायरी की सिफारिश कर दीजिए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इंडस्ट्रियल इवेस्टिगेशन कमेटी नियुक्त होने दीजिए। पहले रिपोर्ट आ जाय दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की... (ध्वजचाम)... वह रिपोर्ट को रोक नहीं सकते क्योंकि यह ऐसा मामला है कि जो उन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं है। इसमें लगभग तीन सौ वर्कर्स के जीवन का प्रश्न है। वह काम चाहते हैं, मैनेजमेंट काम नहीं दे रहा है। तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि वह जैसा चाहे वैसा करते रहें।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद धारब : वह पिक ऐंड चूब पालिसी के आधार पर पैसा दे रहे हैं, इस के लिए प्राय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्यों को मैं प्रायवासन देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हर प्रकार से अपने अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के प्रति सचेत है और वह सभी समुचित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जो उठाये जान चाहिए।

श्री श्रीलक्ष्मी चूबरण : इन्क्वायरी सी बी घाई एन्क्वायरी।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : सी० बी० घाई० एन्क्वायरी भेरे हाथ में नहीं है। लेकिन आपकी भावनाओं को मैं सम्बन्धित विभाग तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश करूँगा।

तालाबन्दी गैरकानूनी घोषित करने की जहाँ तक बात है, वह कहते हैं कि तालाबन्दी तो उन्होंने की नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि प्लासेमे। न प्लोजर हैं... (ध्वजचाम)...

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद धारब : उनके साथ में जो वर्कर्स हैं उन को पैसा वह दे रहे हैं और पिक ऐंड चूब पालिसी को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : घण्टे 70 से 71 तक कितने दिन मान में काम हुआ है फँकट्री के घन्दर ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह तो घाफ हैड बनाना बहुत मुश्किल है। प्राय अगर नोटिस देंगे तो बचा सकेंगे (ध्वजचाम)... टोटल नम्बर घाफ वर्कर्स इन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट 300 है और घन्दर 275 एम्प्लायड इन अमेरिकन ऐंड युरोपियन कंसेमिटी इन फँकट्री एण्ड हैड आउट है। यह इन्फार्मेशन भेरे पाम है। बाकी इन्फार्मेशन जो चाहते हों तो उसके लिए नोटिस देने पर वह मिल सकेगी। जितने भी प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों ने रखे थे मैं ने उन का जवाब दे दिया है। कोई विशेष बात नहीं रह गई है। प्रश्न में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है और सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझती है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : वर्कर्स की पे का क्या होगा ? एन्क्वायरी में देर लगेगी। तब तक की पे का क्या होगा ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : पे तो मई तक की मिल गई है। वैसे पे के लिए लेबर ट्रिब्यूनल को भी यह मामला मौपे जाने की सम्भावना है कि यह जस्टिफाइड है या नहीं और क्या कार्यवाही इस पर की जाय।

17.5g hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 20, 1971/Asadha 29, 1893 (Saka).