

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Tenth Session)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 1, 1970/Chaitra 11, 1892  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Market in Singapore for Indian Goods

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- \* 721. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received several reports from its Mission in Singapore about the potentialities of the Singapore market for consumption of the Indian goods;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no proper action has been taken so far by Government on these reports; and

(c) if so, what is preventing Government from exploiting such a potential market for the Indian goods nearer home?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Foreign Trade have been receiving periodical commercial reports and communications on development of trade with Singapore from our High Commission. Action is promptly taken on points arising from such reports. It may be mentioned that India's exports to Singapore have been on the increase. From

Rs. 878 lakhs in 1967-68, our exports increased to Rs. 1344 lakhs during 1968-69. During the first eight months of 1969, India's exports to that country amounted to Rs. 1079 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: We all know that China is producing a lot of silk and also dumping it in Singapore and using it as a political weapon to gain popularity there. I would like to know the manner in which our Government are counteracting this propaganda which China carries on against us through their silk business.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Our trade policy is not to counteract any other propaganda. The Chinese have their own methods of trade. As regards silk, our export of silk is increasing fast and I can assure the House that the main difficulty is one of production here. If we can produce double our present production of silk today, we can export all of it. Therefore, what we are engaged in is to produce more silk here and export it. Our export is increasing.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: There are Indian businessmen in Singapore. I would like to know whether Government have been having some sort of liaison to find out whether their condition there is on a par with that of other businessmen, and if so, what the present position is.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to the main question. The main question relates to the trade between our country and their country.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: There are Indian businessmen there. I am asking whether they are treated on a par with other businessmen there.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Can we discuss trade without traders?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not mind if the hon. Minister is prepared to answer it.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I have not received any complaints of discrimination against our trade or our traders.

**SHRI MOHAMED IMAM:** Singapore is a famous international market where all kinds of goods can be sold, provided, the quality, quantity and price are favourable. May I know the various commodities that can be exported to Singapore? India can produce different commodities like silk goods, handloom goods, textiles, iron goods etc; in fact, even our railway wagons are now being exported to Western countries. May I know the various commodities that are being exported now to Singapore and whether Government have ascertained the export potential? May I also know whether there is a report from our Mission there that the Government of India are not bestowing as much attention as they ought to on the exportable goods and if so, whether that is a fact?

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** As regards the main items of export from India to Singapore, they are petroleum products, cotton fabrics, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, spices, iron and steel, textile yarn and thread, cereals and cereal preparations, pearls, precious and semiprecious stones and cinematograph films. As regards imports, the main commodities imported by India are jute, raw and cuttings, rubber, synthetic and reclaimed, copper-waste and scrap, spices and hides and skins.

As regards the second point made by the hon. Member, I would like to say that as regards the export of salt, some enquiries were made through the High Commission. I would like to inform the House that the latest position regarding export of salt to Singapore, as reported by the STC is that contracts for 13,000 tonnes have been finalised, of which 8,000 tonnes have already been shipped and 5,000 tonnes are in the process of being shipped.

**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** May I know the categories of consumer goods which are

likely to be sold in the Singapore market and whether any study or survey has been made by any committee about the competition from other countries with due regard to the quality and the price of the goods? May I also know whether in view of the competition from other countries, Government have any proposal to subsidise the exports to the Singapore market, and if so, how the subsidy is being routed?

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** No, there is no proposal before Government for subsidy.

**SHRI RANGA:** Are there no export promotion schemes?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** That is different from subsidy.

For export promotion, we are creating financial facilities, technical facilities, credit facilities or other facilities.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Whatever form it takes is subsidy.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** Compensatory allowance is also considered in order to fill in any gap where the exportable goods find any difficulty. But that is different from subsidy.

**SHRI RANGA:** Is anything being done in the direction that has been indicated by the hon. Minister?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister had made it very clear already.

**SHRI RANGA:** The hon. Minister simply says that there is no subsidy. But we would like to know whether anything is being done in the direction which the hon. Minister himself has indicated.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I have said that everything is being done in the direction which I have indicated, but there is no subsidy.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Credit facility is a subsidy.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** It is no subsidy.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Even his salary is a subsidy.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** When we went there recently to Singapore, the High Commission has expressed that they could not go and find out any market for silk. So, they want a secretary in charge of trade to be attached to the High Commission. Will Government think of appointing a trade commissioner or a trade representative there? May I also know whether Government are willing to export raw sugar to Singapore, because they have got a plant there and they need raw sugar to manufacture refined sugar? Will Government give some subsidy or incentive by way of cash incentive or other incentives to export raw sugar to Singapore, especially in view of the fact that there is a lot of jaggery in our country and there is no market for it here?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** As for the first part of the question, my colleague the Foreign Minister is here. . . .

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What is this conversation going on between Shri P. C. Sethi and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu? What is the confabulation going on?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** In order to help your programme, we are discussing.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** I can appreciate his hurry to go over to that side, but his plans will not succeed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no doubt about the *bona fides* of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu by his sitting there.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** My colleague the Foreign Minister has urged upon the heads of all the Indian missions, the High Commissioners and Ambassadors that trade promotion, commercial relations, economic relations, and trade promotion activities are also one of the prime duties of all the heads of all our missions. If he needs more staff to strengthen the commercial side and writes to us, action will be taken. In any case, our attention has been drawn to this and my colleague is also present. The matter will be taken note of.

As for raw sugar, we will look into the suggestion. Sugar is already hedged in by so many quotas.

**श्री ब्रजल सिंह:** क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सिंगापुर में जो हमारा नेबरिंग कंट्री है, ज्यादातर हमारे देश के भाई बसे हुए हैं? क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि हम वहाँ अपनी इंडियन इंडस्ट्रीज को ऐडवर्टाइज करें ताकि वहाँ हमारा सेल ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सके?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** जो भी हमारे यहाँ के लोग वहाँ बसे हुए हैं वह सभी प्रकार के काम में लगे हुए हैं। जहाँ तक वहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने का सवाल है ज्वाइंट बैचर के जरिये, प्रौर वहाँ की सरकार की मार्फत तथा सहयोग से सब कुछ हो सकता है, अगर कोई प्रपोजल वहाँ से भाये।

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:** The new import and export policies have been explained by the Minister yesterday and a greater share of import business has been given to the public undertakings. I would like to know whether the review committee over a year ago had recommended the setting up of offices in important places in S. E. Asian countries including Singapore, and subsequently the Chairman of the STC had a tour of these countries and on the basis of his assessment, he also dittoed that recommendation. Some proposals have actually been made by the Foreign Trade Ministry but I understand the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance are sitting tight over them. Now both the Ministers are by the side of the hon. Minister. Would he take it up at a personal level to get it expedited at an early date?

I understand in most of these South East Asian countries now development activities are going on and they require construction goods and electric goods which our country is in a position to supply. The hon. Minister must be aware that the theory of varying cost applies and the more we produce the lesser the cost. Why can we not take steps to produce more and export to these countries?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** There is nobody sitting tight over that question of opening foreign trade offices. The STC Chairman has

announced a scheme of rationalising foreign trade offices location. More offices will be opened. Singapore is one of the places where an office is to be located. This matter is very much under active consideration and very soon a decision will be taken.

As for export to this area, I agree there is enormous scope in regard to various types of goods, particularly the new type of engineering and industrial products. I am glad to announce to the House that our trade with this area has registered a very appreciable growth and it includes many items referred to by the hon. member.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** We are told just now that our trade with Singapore has appreciably grown.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I spoke of the area as a whole.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** It might be that our export trade with SE Asia has registered an increase. Is it part of the increase in our trade with different countries or is this a phenomenon particular to this area? If it is not since this area particularly is flooded with Chinese goods, what steps have Government taken to improve our trade with this area because of the Chinese menace there?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I am not able to appreciate the relevance of the last part.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The same question was asked by Shri Koushik.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** In Singapore also our trade has gone up. For example, our exports have gone up from Rs. 9 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 13 crores last year. For the current financial year the figures for four months are yet to come, but for the rest of the eight months about Rs. 11 crores of exports have taken place.

As for the other question, there has been an over-all rise of as much as 46 per cent of India's exports during 1968-69 in this region.

प्रधान मन्त्री से पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति की प्रस्तावित भेंट

- +
- \* 723. श्री बेवब्रत बहगवा :  
श्री क० वि० मधुकर :  
श्री मयावन :  
श्री दण्डपाणि :  
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जनरल याह्या खां ने प्रधान मन्त्री से मिलने की हार्दिक इच्छा व्यक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि यह भेंट ताशकंद घोषणा में की गयी व्यवस्था को क्रियान्वित करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री ( श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Our question was based on press reports purporting to be a report from Gen. Yahya Khan himself that he wanted to see the Prime Minister of India and discuss matters. May I know in that connection whether the question of the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration was later on pursued by the Government in regard to the possibility of a non-aggression pact and settlement of other issues bilaterally, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government of Pakistan ?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We have gone into these matters several times in the House, and I have said that we have tried again and again to impress upon Pakistan that they should try to move further step by step to resolve Indo-Pakistan differences. We have ourselves done whatever we could to implement the Tashkent Declaration, but there has been no movement from Pakistan.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** The Nehru-Liaqat Pact provided for protection of shrines. May I know whether, in view of the recent happenings, this matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government. We do not suggest that the protection of our shrines in Pakistan is the duty of the Government of India any more than the protection of Muslim shrines in India is the duty of the Government of Pakistan, but at the same time may I know whether this matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and whether any reaction has been received?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** It does not really arise out of this question, but may I say that we have already conveyed the information fairly and fully to the House when there was a calling attention on this subject. Questions have been raised here from time to time and we have brought to the notice of Pakistan the need to protect the shrines that are in Pakistan. When the question comes up we send also notes to them, but may I say that their response has not been very satisfactory?

**SHRI N. R. LASKAR:** May I know whether our Government realises that the Pakistan Government is continuously violating the Tashkent Declaration? So, in this regard what is our Government going to do? I do not think they can implement the Tashkent Declaration unilaterally unless the Pakistan Government co-operates. They are not co-operating at all. In view of the efforts of our Government to contact the Pakistani Government and have talks across the Table and in view of their insistent demand that first should come the Kashmir issue, what further steps are the Government taking to reconcile the different approaches?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** The main point is this. We have maintained that India-Pakistan differences can best be resolved

peacefully and bilaterally and there is bound to be growing acceptance of this idea. The Tashkent declaration is an acceptance of this idea that force will not solve the problems, outside interference will not solve them and they have to be solved between Pakistan and India peacefully. We have to pursue with our efforts.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** In view of the fact that every conciliatory statement that is reported about the Pakistan Government is either that day or the next day contradicted or followed by more aggressive postures and also in view of the fact that past experiences of meetings between Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers have not been happy for this country, may I know whether the Government of India will decide that there would be no talk at the level of Prime Ministers till groundwork had been prepared at lower levels and that no piecemeal decisions would be taken? Because Pakistan always gets decisions made on matters which are favourable to it and stalls decisions which are unfavourable to it the Prime Minister will be well advised not to rush in where wise men fear to tread. Let the lower level secretariat try to settle things with Pakistan and only if they are in a mood for serious discussion there should be any talks undertaken.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We are always willing to consider everything the hon. Member says in the House. The point really is that we feel that India-Pakistan differences have to be tackled step by step while Pakistan feels that we must try to take important issues first. We feel that there will have to be some kind of step by step approach. The point the hon. Member has made is that we should not go on making concessions from our side without Pakistan also agreeing to do so. We shall take that into account.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:** The hon. Minister while replying to part (a) of the main question said: *Ji, Nahi*. . . I want to know whether it means that he has not expressed any 'genuine desire' or they do not think the desire to be 'genuine'.

Secondly, I should like to know, since Pakistan is not responding at all to the

Tashkent declaration, is the Government of India in a position to say that we are no longer under any obligation we have no obligations under the Tashkent Declaration and that we are free to act in any manner we think proper.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We are always free to act in any manner we consider proper. The Tashkent Declaration, as I mentioned earlier, is only a measure to enforce an idea that the solution is to be peaceful and bilateral. There is no commitment in any other aspect except that we should move towards normalisation. It is not an agreement in that form. If the hon. Member will see, it is only an indication of the desire that differences between Pakistan and India will be settled peacefully and bilaterally. Therefore, we want to liberalise trade and contacts, let people come and go. All these are processes in view.

So far as the earlier question is concerned I said that we had no indication of any desire on the part of the President of Pakistan to meet the Prime Minister.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** The hon. Minister has just now said that he hoped that there would be greater realisation on the part of both India and Pakistan. On the part of India it has always been there; we must resolve our disputes by mutual dialogue. But the real bone of contention had been the Kashmir issue and we shall never be able to come closer unless there is greater approachment on the Kashmir issue. Does the hon. Minister think that Pakistan is doing some pragmatic thinking or re-thinking on the Kashmir issue which has impelled him to feel that India and Pakistan will be able to resolve their disputes by mutual dialogue?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I do not think that I have struck any particularly optimistic note. I was only giving an assessment of a factual situation. The differences over Kashmir, to my mind, are not basic differences between India and Pakistan; that is one of the aspects. . . (*Interruptions*). Some hon. Members may feel that since Pakistan says it is the basic difference, it is the basic difference. I think the important question is the attitude. After all Pakistan is only a reflection of a certain attitude; Kashmir issue

is a reflection of a certain attitude that Muslim majority area would not wish to stay with India. There is no other basis. Therefore, it is a question of first preparing the minds that we would like to settle these differences, and once the mind is prepared all these matters will be easy of solution.

**श्री रवि राय :** पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच जो मतभेद है, उनका स्थायी हल खोजने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ के उस बयान की तरफ गया है जिसमें उन्होंने दोनों देशों का एक ढीला ढाला सा महासंध बनाने का सुझाव दिया था, जिसको कनफेड्रेशन कहते हैं, उसकी सिफारिश की थी और अग्रर गया था तो उसके बारे में उनकी क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** ध्यान तो हमारा सब तरफ जाता है। लेकिन सवाल तो पाकिस्तान का ध्यान ले जाने का है।

#### Trade talks with Yugoslav Trade Minister

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\*724. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:**  
**SHRI JAI SINGH:**  
**SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Yugoslav Trade Minister came to India recently to have talks with the Government of India on measures to step up trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held with him; and

(c) the extent to which India's trade with Yugoslavia is likely to be increased as a result of these talks?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) to (c). A business delegation led by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister visited India recently for an on-the-spot study of the possibilities of increasing two way trade exchanges between India and

Yugoslavia. Further increase in the volume of trade exchanges and diversification figured in the talks. The visit of and market exploration by this delegation is expected to facilitate increased trade turn-over.

**श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :** क्या यह सच है कि यूगोस्लाविया उन देशों में से एक है जिनके साथ हमारी रुपये के आधार पर व्यापार संधि हुई है और क्या यह भी सही है कि उस रुपये-वधि के अन्तर्गत ये शिकायतें मिली हैं कि हमारी जो ट्रेडीशनल एक्सपोर्ट की आइटम्स हैं वे यूगोस्लाविया जा कर दूसरे फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज के देशों में पहुंच जाती हैं ? क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी तरह से जो मशीन वहां पर नहीं बनती है, वे पश्चिमी जर्मनी तथा अन्य देशों से मंगाकर उसी व्यापार संधि के अन्तर्गत भारत आती रही है ? इस प्रकार की शिकायतें अगर मिली हैं तो यह जो व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल आया था क्या इनसे उसके ध्यान में लाया गया है और लाया गया है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

**बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब. रा. भगत) :** बहुत पहले आई थी। जब भी कभी किसी देश से ट्रेड के बारे में इकरार-नामा किया जाता है तो उसमें ऐसी ट्रेड पर, स्विच ट्रेड पर, वहां माल जाए और उसके बाद दूसरी जगह चला जाए, बिल्कुल रोक रहती है एप्रोमेंट में। इसलिए जब कभी कोई इस तरह की बात होती है तो वह इकरार-नामे के खिलाफ होती है। ऐसी शिकायतें पहले आई थीं। हाल में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। इस बात की तरफ उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है। उन्होंने वादा किया है कि ऐसी चीज की रोकथाम करेंगे, ऐसा नहीं हानें देंगे।

**श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :** वहां से जो मशीनें आती हैं, क्या उनके बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह शिकायत तो नहीं मिली है कि दूसरी जगह की मशीनें यूगोस्लाविया के नाम से यहां आती हैं।

**श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :** हम मन्त्री महोदय को बतायेंगे।

अब जो बातचीत हो रही है, क्या उसमें यूगोस्लाविया के प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने यह आग्रह किया है कि अब वे रुपये के आधार पर संधि नहीं करना चाहते और अब उनके साथ विदेशी मुद्रा, फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज, के आधार पर लेन-देन किया जाये ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है और यूगोस्लाविया के साथ व्यापार की अगली शर्तों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** जी हां। अभी जो व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल आया था, न केवल उसके साथ बातचीत में इस बात का जिक्र हुआ था, बल्कि लगभग पिछले साल, डेढ़ साल से यूगोस्लाविया यह कहता आ रहा है कि अब रुपये के आधार पर जो व्यापार होता है, उस को बदल कर खुला व्यापार हो, फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज के आधार पर व्यापार हो। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत की नीति साफ़ है। हम नहीं समझते हैं कि अभी इसकी जरूरत है, या यूगोस्लाविया और भारत का व्यापार जो इतना बढ़ा है, वह इससे बढ़ेगा। यूगोस्लाविया सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि हम पेमेंट के तरीके में जो भी परिवर्तन करेंगे, वह रुपये का हो या फ्री फारेन एक्सचेंज का, उस को पहले इस आधार पर तोलेंगे कि हमारा व्यापार बढ़े, आगे व्यापार की गति बढ़ती रहे, डाइवर्सिफिकेशन हो, आगे व्यापार में कोई रुकावट या कमी न हो। हम पेमेंट के तरीके को इस कसौटी पर जांचेंगे। पिछली जनवरी या दिसम्बर के अन्त में हम ने भारत की तरफ से जो इकरार-नामा किया, उसमें यह



व्यवस्था है कि मार्च, 1972 तक पेमेंट के तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, और उसके बाद जो कुछ भी पेमेंट के तरीके में परिवर्तन होगा, वह दोनों देश इन बातों पर आपस में पूरी तरह विचार कर के करेंगे।

**SHRI JAI SINGH:** I understand that the proposed offer by Yugoslavia, which is a ship-building country, is that 75 per cent of the aid will be utilised for buying ships and only 25 per cent will be left over for buying other machinery and goods. In the past we have purchased a number of oil tankers from Yugoslavia and since our consumption of oil in the country is increasing we shall continue to buy oil tankers. I would like to know whether, in view of the unfavourable terms offered, Government have made arrangements for buying oil tankers from some other countries, particularly West European countries?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** We buy ships only when we find that it is more competitive to buy from them than from other places. Also, it is not true to say that ships account for 75 to 80 per cent of the imports from Yugoslavia; we have other imports also of a sizable nature.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Our trade with Yugoslavia is adverse. We buy more from them than we sell to them. At present, I think, there is an adverse balance of about Rs. 30 crores owing to Yugoslavia. A dispute has been raised by Yugoslavia about the proper payment of this balance, whether it should be in rupees or in sterling. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, when they were negotiating in these trade negotiations, they had cleared this point that we would only pay in rupees because that was the basis of our trade with Yugoslavia which otherwise has many disadvantages.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** The position is just the reverse.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** What do you mean, "It is just the reverse"? Are you sure of this? Have you not referred this matter to a tribunal even about the amount to be paid? Sir, he is not informed. Please refresh his mind. It is adverse balance.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I am sorry, the position, as I said, is just the reverse of what the hon. Member has said it is. We have a very good balance of trade. Even in 1970 we have provided for Rs. 44 crores of exports and only Rs. 11 crores of imports. So, the hon. Member's assumption is absolutely wrong.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please accept the reply as it is given by the Minister.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** It is not worth listening to a reply which is incorrect.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** May I know what are the main items of exports and imports and whether there was any talk of diversifying our exports to Yugoslavia? If I may refer to Question No. 726, may I know whether there was any talk about the mode of payment and mode of trade after 1972?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I do not have the whole list of items; it is a long list and I will lay it on the Table. About the mode of payment, the agreement is that in 1972 there will not be any change in the mode of payment. Any change subsequent to that will be made only if there is agreement between the two countries for a change-over to a new mode of payment. As I explained earlier, the test of that change should be that there should not be any dislocation of trade; the volume of trade should increase and it should provide for intensification and enlargement of economic cooperation. If all these tests are satisfied only then such a change will be made.

About diversification, this year there will be a big increase in our exports; from Rs. 27 crores, in 1970 there will be Rs. 44 crores of exports. It has all the new elements, new products, manufactured products and so on. A lot of diversification has taken place.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** May I know whether there was any discussion between the Foreign Ministers about the import of about 5,000 tractors from Yugoslavia and also a matching export of other goods from here for the foreign exchange required for the tractors? What was the result of that discussion?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** In this year's plan, there is a provision for import of tractors from Yugoslavia.

**Brahmo Samaj Pilgrims refused permission to enter East Pakistan**

\*725. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 Brahma Samaj Pilgrims of West Bengal were refused permission to worship at Bagora in East Pakistan by Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, reasons for doing so when Government have been allowing thousands of Muslims to visit India for the last 22 years;

(c) number of times such permission has been refused by Pakistan; and

(d) nature of protests made on such occasions; if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government of Pakistan regretted their inability to allow entry to the pilgrims without giving any reasons.

(c) Four.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government. It has been pointed out to them that they have an obligation to provide facilities to pilgrims from India to visit holy places in Pakistan in accordance with the agreements reached between the two countries.

**SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** May I know whether in the last week of December, 1969, a couple of hundred Muslim hoodlums invaded this Brahma Samaj shrine at Bagora, killed one woman, murdered three Hindu males and injured one old woman, circumcised two Hindu boys, raped three young Hindu girls and kidnapped them? May I know whether this incident was reported by our High Commissioner in Pakistan?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** We are aware of certain difficulties which the minority community is facing there. (*Interruptions*). But we have not got specific

information about this incident. We will certainly try to find out.

**SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** I want to know whether this Bagora shrine has been turned into a godown for storing cattle bones which are used for fertiliser purpose.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** We are not aware of it.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** What are you aware of then?

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** We have the High Commissioner's office there. Have they not informed you anything about it?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :** पाकिस्तान में जो इस प्रकार घटनायें हो रही हैं और वे लगातार उस करार का उलंघन करते जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके लिये कौनसा विशेष कदम उठाने जा रही है, ताकि जो लोग वहाँ जाते हैं, उनके साथ जो छेड़-छाड़, मारपीट या बलात्कार किया जाता है, वह रुक सके? आपने कहा है कि इस घटना की आपके पास जानकारी नहीं है, जब कि तमाम समाचार पत्रों में यह खबर आई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके आप हमको कब तक बतायेंगे?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** मैं पहले ही भ्रम कर चुका हूँ कि इस घटना की जानकारी अभी हमारे पास नहीं है, हम इसके बारे में मालूमत करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि क्या हुआ था।

लेकिन यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे यात्रियों के आने-जाने में कई तरह की दिक्कतें पैदा करता है। इसके बारे में हम उनसे बातचीत करते हैं, कोशिश करते हैं...

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :** लेकिन परिणाम क्या निकलता है?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** हमारे उनके साथ

कुछ समझौते हैं, जिसको उम्मीद है वे पूरा करेंगे।

**श्री हुकूमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या आप उनको यहाँ आने से रोकेंगे ? क्या आप भी करार का उलंघन करेंगे ?

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** जैसा अभी ब्रह्म-समाज के यात्रियों के साथ हुआ, वैसा ही अभी कुछ दिन पहले सिख यात्रियों के सम्बन्ध में हुआ था। उसके पहले बौद्ध यात्रियों के संबंध में भी ऐसी ही कठिनाई आई थी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—आपका श्रीर पाकिस्तान का जो करार है कि वहाँ जो अल्पसंख्यक रह गये हैं, धार्मिक दृष्टि से उनको संरक्षण दिया जायगा। लेकिन समय-समय पर जिस प्रकार की घटनाओं की जानकारी आपके कारनामों में पड़नी आ रही है, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या आप उनसे विस्तार में कोई बातचीत करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ? जिससे उन लोगों का धार्मिक संरक्षण मिल सके या वहाँ उन लोगों का धर्मान्तरण न किया जाय, वहाँ से भाग कर वे लोग न आयें। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** इस बारे में पहले भी यहाँ कहा जा चुका है कि उनके रास्ते में बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं, बहुत से यात्रियों को वहाँ जाने से इन्कार कर देते हैं, लेकिन यह कहना भी सही नहीं है कि सभी यात्रियों को नहीं जाने देते हैं, कुछ को इजाजत देते हैं, कुछ को नहीं देते हैं। यह मामला ऐसा मुश्किल है, दिक्कत-तलब है—इसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं, कुछ बातचीत करने की कोशिश की है, विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं, उनसे कहा गया है कि उन्हें एग्सीमिन्ट के अनुसार चलना चाहिये। फिर भी अभी हम इसमें कामयाब नहीं हो सके हैं . . .

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि वहाँ से जितने तीर्थ

यात्री आते हैं भारत सरकार उनको पूरी सुविधा देती है, लेकिन यहाँ से जो तीर्थ यात्री वहाँ जाते हैं, उनको पाकिस्तान सरकार पूरी सुविधा नहीं देती है। इससे पहले श्रीर भी कई धर्मावलम्बियों ने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ व्यक्त की हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ इस विषय पर कभी भ्रवसर आने पर उच्चस्तरीय बातचीत करेंगे, जिससे भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न न हों। मेरा यह सीधा प्रश्न है।

**वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :** इस पर जरूर बातचीत करेंगे। पाकिस्तान इस कोशिश में है कि पाकिस्तान श्रीर हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में साम्प्रदायिक-ऐक्य न बढ़ने पाये, जबकि हम चाहते हैं कि यहाँ से आसानी से लोग वहाँ जा सकें, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं। हमने कई दफा कहा है कि जब भी कोई सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम हो, वहाँ के लोगों को यहाँ आने दें और हमारे लोगों को वहाँ जाने दें। आम तौर से इस तरह के आने-जाने और आदान-प्रदान में पाकिस्तान कठिनाई पैदा कर रहा है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, सदन को मालूम ही है कि पाकिस्तान की इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है। इस समय हम यही कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे साथ जो करार किये हैं, वह उनका पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी कई मामलों में बातें चल रही हैं और कई मामलों में चलनेवाली हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम भी प्रति-बन्ध लगायें मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान का बर्ताव है, वही बर्ताव हम भी करें तो उससे बात सुलझ जायगी। . . .

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :** जैसे को तैसा जवाब दीजिये।

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** हमारा देश जैसे को तैसा जवाब देने से नहीं बना है, सही काम करने से बना है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी समझ में कैसे इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है ? इन्होंने कहा है कि हम वैसे नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो इनका क्या विचार है, किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** धर्म के साथ बात करने की कोशिश कर के ही इसका समाधान हो सकता है ।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** My question is: whether it is a fact that not only in the district of Bagora but in all the Districts and sub-divisional towns of East Pakistan there are Brahma Samaj temples. In almost all the districts and sub-divisional towns of East Bengal Brahma Samaj temples are there and all these temples have been deprived of and taken possession of by the people and in some cases by the Government, and also is it a fact that not only in Khulna district but also in the Hill Chittagong district desecration of temples is going on and as a result a serious terror has been created in the minds of the minority community there? If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to allay that fear and see that the Brahma Samaj temples are freed to their legitimate owners?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We have told the House that we are collecting full material on this matter and we will submit it to the House.

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :** जबकि पाकिस्तान आपकी बात सुनने और सोचने को तैयार नहीं है तो क्या आप और देशों के जरिये उन पर दबाव डालने के लिये कोई सम्मिट कान्फ्रेंस बुलाने के लिये तैयार हैं तथा उस कान्फ्रेंस में वे देश ही बुलाये जाय जो सेक्यूलर हों, जो धर्म-निर्वेक्ष राज्य चलाते हैं ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** ऐसा कोई विचार हमारे सामने नहीं है। शायद माननीय सदस्य उस समय यहां नहीं थे, जब मैंने बहुत

स्पष्ट रूप से सरकार की नीति के बारे में कहा था। हम समझते हैं कि पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच के जो मामले हैं ये केवल दोनों देशों के बीच में शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझाये जा सकते हैं। यह राजनीतिक प्रश्न नहीं है, धार्मिक प्रश्न हैं, इसलिये आपको इस दृष्टि से सोचना होगा।

**श्री शारदा नन्द :** क्या यह सही है कि वहां पर जो हमारा कमिश्नर का कार्यालय है, उस कार्यालय के द्वारा जो यात्री यहां से जाते हैं, उन को पूरी तरह से संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता है ? क्या उस कार्यालय को आप इस प्रकार से लिखेंगे कि जो भी यात्री यहां से जाते हैं, उन को वह कार्यालय पूरा संरक्षण दे ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है कि उनको हमारे कार्यालय से संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है।

#### Export Trade during 1969-70

\*727. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earlier forecasts for Indian exports during the first seven months of the current year were very gloomy;

(b) whether the later forecasts for Indian exports during the 12 months ending March, 1970 have shown an increase of 4.5 per cent over the previous fiscal year thereby belying the gloomy forecasts made earlier;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making correct forecasts, and the action taken against the persons responsible for this lapse; and

(d) the total Indian exports during the year ending March, 1970 and the total foreign exchange earned on this account?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) No, Sir. While the trends in exports are kept under a constant watch by Government and the export outlook for the rest of the year is also continuously assessed in their light, no export forecasts are published by Government.

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

(d) The latest available figures of exports which are upto January, 1970 show that total exports during April 1969—January, 1970, amounted to Rs. 1185.1 crores as against Rs. 1140.2 crores during the corresponding period of 1968-69. The value of export shipments represents the value of foreign exchange earned through exports, though not necessarily realised by that time.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** The hon. Minister has just now said that no forecasts are made by his Ministry. But here I would refer him to the news item which appeared in the *Times of India* of March 1, 1970. I want to know whether the news item is right or wrong. According to the news item the Ministry has given a forecast and it is the basis on which I have put my question. (*Interruptions*) My question is whether the Minister has got the knowledge of this news item which has appeared in the *Times of India*.

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):** Some news item has appeared about exports and I can only say that that is not the forecast given by the Ministry of Foreign Trade or anybody on its behalf.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** I would like to know whether he has got knowledge of this news item which has appeared in the Press.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** What news item?

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** According to this news item Government of India has given the figure and they have said that the exports are increasing whereas the exports were increasing in the last few months. The news item says this. According to late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the forecasts made by the Ministries are invariably wrong. May I therefore ask from the hon. Minister why this news item has appeared in the paper which has been issued by the Ministry? I still insist that this has been issued by the Ministry.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** I am sorry, Sir, I do not know what news item he is referring to. But it is true, as I said, that we give out the figures of actual exports that take place which is compiled by the Ministry

or Director of Commercial Intelligence. Even in this reply we have said that upto January we have the figure and we gave the actual figure that Rs. 1185.1 crores of exports have taken place as against the figure during the same period of the preceding year of Rs. 1140.2 crores thereby registering a rise of 3.9% or 4%. Somebody or other may give the figure of forecast that exports have gone up by some percentage or other. But we go by authorised official exports and imports figures.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** My second question is this. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it still the second question?

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** First question still remains to be replied to. This is my second question. What are the export agencies employed by the Government to make constant vigilance to accelerate our exports and to review the position from time to time? I want to know the names of the agencies and the set up.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** We have expertise available in the Government and in the trade. We have the various export promotion councils and we have the Board of Trade which from time to time looks into this and actually during this year by November when the rate of growth of exports had fallen to just under 1 per cent there was a meeting of the Board of Trade and we decided to have a crash programme to give all the facilities and incentives so as to step up our exports and the exports subsequently went up. So, we have the expertise available and wherever we think that it needs to be reimbursed we do reimburse it from time to time.

**SHRI BISHWANATH ROY:** Is there any source with this Government to supply information regarding monthly exports to private enterprises in the country which may know all these things? Is there any agency that gives such information to those people?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** Unfortunately, Sir, our information is not very upto date. We are 6 weeks behind, but this is not because of the Ministry as such. We are not

able to instal a computer in Calcutta because of the opposition from the employees there and we have decided that we will go in for setting up a computer centre in Delhi. Then we can have the information almost within a week, and not wait for 6 weeks.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you use the Tata computer in Bombay?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We shall oppose it in Delhi also.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

#### Minority Community in Pakistan

\*728. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether innumerable movable and immovable properties of the minorities and Indian citizens have been seized, forcibly occupied or sold out according to Enemy Properties Act since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965;

(b) whether large number of traders, businessmen, industrialists, tea gardeners etc. belonging to the minority community have been arrested after 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, and such arrests are being continued and many of them are still in jail;

(c) whether Pakistan military continue to torture, and arrest members of the minority community calling them Indian Agents, and whether Maulana Madoodi leader of Jamiat-E-Islam is raising anti-Hindu campaign in East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the step taken by the Government to ensure the security of interest of the Indian citizens and discharge their moral obligation to East Pakistan minorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The Government have seen reports of a number of such cases concerning minorities in Pakistan and are aware that properties of Indians have been seized as enemy property and some of them are being sold.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the hardships and disabilities suffered by the minorities in East Pakistan. According to

reports, some influential members belonging to the minority community have been arrested for alleged offences under the Merial Law Regulations. It is also reported that some political parties in Pakistan including Jamat-e-Islami have been making insinuations questioning the minority community's loyalty to Pakistan, as a part of their electioneering campaign.

(d) We have been pressing the Government of Pakistan to stop immediately the sale or forcible occupation of properties involved and also to start discussion regarding restoration of the seized properties in terms of Tashkent Declaration. We have also repeatedly reminded the Government of Pakistan of their obligations towards the minorities under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that very recently, that is, during the last two months, over 12,000 East Pakistan minorities have migrated only to Basirhat subdivision and more have migrated to other areas of West Bengal, Tripura and also Assam? I had been personally to these migrants who have crossed over into India, and for a whole day I had been with them and I tried to enquire the reasons for their sudden migration to India. They told me that they had been compelled to migrate, particularly, the 12,000 people who have come from Khulna district, because of the following reasons namely kidnapping of women, molestation of women, dacoities on the houses of minorities accompanied by molestation of women, desecration of many temples and so on. I can give the harrowing tales that I have heard, Besides there was also forcible seizure of their paddy and many other atrocities have been intensified against the minorities there. They have also further informed me that these atrocities have been intensified by certain communal and reactionary organisations. May I know whether it is a fact that Maulana Madoodi's Jamat-e-Islami and the muslim League led by Shabur Khan of Khulna have intensified the atrocities, with a view to squeezing them out as a pre-election tactics so that the minorities living there, numbering about a crore, may not be enabled to cast their votes in favour of the progressive Muslim organisation there?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):** There has been an increase of migration from East Pakistan, as the hon. Member has said, but I can not give the exact figure off hand. As for the rest of the question namely why they are forcing them out, whether it is with a view to create a condition where progressive forces will not be able to win the votes of one section or the other, these are all matters of assessment. It is very difficult for me to say something about it here.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** What about the other reasons such as kidnapping of women, molestation of women and desecration of temples etc? If the hon. Minister wants, I can mention the specific cases. But there is no time now to go into the details.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I mentioned at the very beginning that there had been an increase in the number of people coming here because of the unsettled conditions there and the insecurity that they feel. Perhaps, these include some of the things which the hon. Member has mentioned.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I had personally met them.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I had already thought that the hon. Member may not leave time for others. That is exactly what he is doing. Again, he comes forward with the same question but adds new material to it. Again, he puts the same question and again he adds some more new material to that.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Unfortunately, I come from that unfortunate land. I have so much of material with me.

I had personally met them and got the information and I had personally communicated my information to the hon. Minister, and I had requested him that he should immediately ask the High Commissioner of Pakistan here to take measures for the security of the life and property and honour of the minorities there? In this House, the hon. Minister concerned had given an assurance that the issue of the minorities would be taken up at the UNO level and international propaganda will be made for that

purpose. May I know what steps have been taken in that regard?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not think that he needs an answer, because the Question Hour is already going to be over and he was only interested in putting his question and not in getting the answer.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I do not know why you are saying like this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I had already repeated a number of times that the Question Hour was going to be over and he may not leave time for others.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I have already replied to the earlier part of the question and said that we are looking into it. So far as the second point that the hon. Member has mentioned is concerned, namely the hon. Minister in charge had said that we would take it up in the UNO, I would submit that no such assurance has been given. In fact, we feel that these matters can best be discussed bilaterally but not. . .

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I did not mention the UNO. I only mentioned about international propaganda, and Shri Surendra Pal Singh himself had given such an assurance.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** No, no.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** How does he do this? Hundreds and thousands of people are killed there, and Government have no obligation morally even; they cannot even raise international public opinion against it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** They are sitting tight here, doing nothing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, Shri Samar Guha should keep silent.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY:** May I submit that. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry. I wanted to give time to Shri B. K. Daschowdhary,

but Shri Samar Guha has taken two minutes over and above the Question Hour itself.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** These treacherous people have betrayed the people of East Bengal. They did not do anything for them. The people there are being killed and butchered. The Government here have lost all their moral compunction. They had betrayed the people at the time of the Partition by giving so many assurances, but they have done nothing for them . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member should now keep silent. Short Notice Question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Enquiry Committee on Haldia-Barauni Oil Pipe line

S. N. Q. 11. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nettur Srinivas Rao Enquiry Committee on Haldia-Barauni oil pipeline has not so far submitted its report;

(b) whether it is a fact that a parallel committee was set up by the Indian Oil Corporation, Director General of Mines Safety (Central Labour Ministry), National Coal Development Corporation and Mining Adviser, West Bengal Government, without the sanction of the Government of India Petroleum Ministry in order to prejudice and prejudice the Rao Enquiry;

(c) whether the report of this parallel committee was placed before the Petroleum Committee/Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation immediately;

(d) whether this report is already in the hands of Rao Enquiry Committee;

(e) whether it was the Labour Minister/Secretary, Mines Minister/Secretary or Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation or some other authorities who cleared the decision of setting up this parallel Committee; and

(f) whether Government would clarify the entire position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, sir. However the need for a ground study on the choice of actual mining and pipeline practices for the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline was communicated by the Ministry to Indian Oil Corporation after obtaining the advice of BOC (Pipelines). An Investigation Committee consisting of Indian Experts was appointed by Indian Oil Corporation. The constitution of the Committee had the approval of the Board of Directors of Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) The report of the Investigation Committee was received by Indian Oil Corporation in September 1968. The recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation in September 1969.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The information has been given in reply to part (b) above.

(f) The facts are as stated above. The Investigation Committee was concerned entirely with practical and technical recommendations considered necessary to achieve the objectives of the pipeline, in the most economic and safe manner, and not with the question of assessing the responsibilities for the decisions made for its alignment and construction.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो नियम 41 और 50 से उत्पन्न होता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये। नियमों में कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जानकारी न देने के लिये या सदन को गुमराह करने के लिये या किसी मामले को छिपाने के लिये प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। आप मेरा प्रश्न देखिये (ख) में मैंने साफ पूछा है कि क्या यह जो वैरेलल कमेटी बनायी गयी यह सरकारी अनुमति के बिना और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की अनुमति के बिना बनायी गयी ? इसका जबाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया। क्यों नहीं दिया ?



प्रश्न के (ई) भाग में मैंने पूछा है:

"whether it was the Labour Minister/Secretary, Mines Minister/Secretary or Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation or some other authorities who cleared the decision of setting up this parallel Committee;"

इसका भी इन्होंने साफ जवाब नहीं दिया है।  
और मेरा अन्तिम प्रश्न है:

"whether Government would clarify the entire position?"

तो पहले यह भाये। उसके बाद नियम 50 के अनुसार मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ, क्योंकि पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं अधिक जानकारी इलेस्युडेट करने के लिये। तो पहले प्रश्न का जवाब भाये उसके बाद स्पष्टीकरण के लिये मैं प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

इस पर आप निर्णय दीजिये कि क्या प्रश्नों का जवाब इस तरह देना मुनासिब है।

श्री रवि राय: यह जानबूझ कर छिपा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका एक दफा स्पष्ट निर्णय होना चाहिये। जो प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं उनका जवाब मिलना चाहिये, अन्यथा पूरक प्रश्न द्वारा जानकारी लेने में ही हमारा समय खत्म हो जायगा और आप भी कहेंगे कि व्यर्थ में सदन का समय बरबाद होता है। अगर यह स्थिति साफ कर देते तो अधिक ठीक होता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे मामले पर लीपा पोती की जा रही है। आप पहले साफ जवाब दिलाइये तब सवाल पूछेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: What he meant was that two questions have not been clearly answered. One is about consent of Government, the other about the permission of the Oil Corporation.

श्री मधु लिमये: एक तो टर्मस ग्राफ रेफरेंस के बारे में मिसलीडिंग न्यूज दी है। अगर श्रीनिवास कमेटी के और इनवेस्टीगेशन कमेटी के टर्मस ग्राफ रेफरेंस सामने रखे जाते तो मैं अभी साफ साबित करता कि टर्मस ग्राफ रेफरेंस ओवरलेपिंग हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): The first (b), was:

"whether it is a fact that a parallel committee was set up the IOC, DG of Mines Safety. . . without the sanction of the Government of India Petroleum Ministry in order to prejudice and prejudice the Rao Enquiry."

The reply was: "No, Sir". The point is that this technical committee was appointed by the IOC with the permission of the then Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta. So it was appointed with the permission of the Government of India.

The second question, (e), answer to which was objected to, was:

"whether it was the Labour Minister/Secretary, Mines Minister/Secretary or Board of Directors of the IOC or some other authorities who cleared the decision of setting up this parallel committee."

I said it was the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals who cleared the decision, took the decision to appoint this committee.

He asked about the terms of reference of the Rao Committee. This committee's appointment followed a remark by the then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister when the IOC came for a grant for the diversion of the pipeline. He then mentioned that 'it must be inquired into; it is a bad case.' So a Committee was appointed with Shri Rao, the then Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Its term of reference were:

"To enquire into and report on the circumstances underlying to provisional section of the pipeline alignment between Ondal and Salampur, the objections raised

thereto, the considerations given to the objections by I.R.L. and the Government of India, the decision of the Government in April, 1964 to confirm the alignment, the further course of events leading upto the laying of the pipeline in late 1964 and early 1965 and the eventual decision to realign the route.

Without affecting the generality of the foregoing scope, the enquiry shall deal with the following matters in particular:

- (i) Can the pipeline Engineers, Snam Progetti be assumed to have exercised due diligence and given adequate regard to Indian laws and regulations in proposing the alignment of the pipeline between Ondal and Salampur?
- (ii) On the receipt of the West Bengal Government's objections, were the different aspects of the matter considered with proper care and in full consultations with the several authorities concerned? If not, what deficiencies have arisen or defaults been committed, and who, if any one, should be held responsible therefor?"

—These points arose out of the query by the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai—

- “(iii) What view must be held about the expert advice given by Bechtel and Snam Progetti on the objections to the proposed alignment? Should or can either or both of them be held in any way responsible legally or otherwise for the loss now being caused to I.O.C. and should any further action be taken about any such liability?
- (iv) On the clearance of the alignment by the Government of India in April 1964, did IRL/IOC address itself properly to a determination of the safeguards to be provided on the proposed alignment and the costs likely to be incurred? Has there been any delay or omission in this matter, and, if so, who is responsible for it ?

- (v) With the receipt of many representations from mine owners and in the light of the further discussions with the coal mining authorities in the second half of 1964, should or could IRL/IOC have decided to abandon the alignment and adopt an alternative one,"

“having regard also to the known delay in the completion of the Barauni Refinery and the need to operate the pipeline? In not taking such a course, did the Company act in an improper or hasty or reckless manner?

- “(vi) Was the Board of Directors of IRL/OIC kept informed of the developments in this matter and was the Board approval obtained to the steps taken from time to time? To what extent, if any, have there been improper omissions in seeking necessary approvals and sanctions? Who should be held responsible for any such omissions?

- “(vii) Should any of the officials concerned with this matter in the Ministry of the Government of India and the IRL/IOC be held to have been *prima facie* careless or negligent in the discharge of their responsibilities? Should any action be taken against any of them? If so, what?

- “(viii) Any other related matters.”

These are the terms of reference of the Rao Committee.

Now, he asks what were the terms of reference of the Technical committee so that he can find out if there is over-lapping. That is very simple. The terms of reference of the Technical Committee were:

- “(i) The portions of the pipeline if any, likely to be affected taking into consideration possible subsidence, fire hazard, actual coal working etc., and the extent thereof,
- “(ii) The nature and extent of restrictions which may have to be imposed under various Acts and regulations on mining coal in the actual working areas, and

“(iii) To prescribe ways and means to reduce loss of coal by modification of mining methods and that of pipelines maintenance practice.”

These two terms of reference are quite different, one is to fix the responsibility, as to who was responsible for the alignment, the officers or the Directors; the other was to go into technical matters. Since Finance had accepted and sanctioned the amount of Rs. 195 lakhs or something like that for realignment, a technical committee was appointed to find out, to avoid the hazards of fire and coal mining, and how it should be done. There is no overlapping between the two Committees. No two parallel Committees were appointed. If you allow me, I may also mention that though the Technical Committee considered and recommended the technical ways and means as to how to lay down the pipeline, they also mentioned:

“Considering all aspects of the problem, the Committee has come to the conclusion that laying of the pipeline in the present alignment through the coalfield area has not been a happy choice. In its wake it has brought up a number of problems which have to be faced by Indian Oil Corporation throughout the life of the pipeline at a heavy recurring cost. It will have to maintain a constant vigilance over the pipeline with a special squad sufficiently equipped with men and materials for the purpose.”

Though it was not in the terms of reference, the Technical Committee has also said that it was a bad design and lay-out for which the IOC will have to spend always for the running of this pipeline. So, it has not prejudiced the enquiry of the Rao Committee in any way.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह मामला रहस्यपूर्ण कैसे है इसका पता मंत्री जी के ही जवाब से लग जायगा कि बहुत जल्दी में रपट देने के लिए कहा गया था, तकरीबन एक, दो महीने में देने को कहा गया था। बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के सामने एक साल के बाद रक्खा। रपट पेश करने के बाद एक साल बीता तब यह बोर्ड के सामने आया। इसी से पता लगता है कि यह मामला कितना रहस्यपूर्ण

है। इस समानान्तर कमेटी के लिए सिफारिश अशोक मेहता ने की थी और उसका जवाब वह देंगे। मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें मामला यह है और मैं इनसे बहुत साफ उत्तर चाहता हूँ। केवल तथ्यों को लेकर कि जब इसका स्थान निश्चित किया गया, पाइप लाइन का, किस रास्ते से वह गुजरेगी तो क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने जैसे भूगोल का नक्शा होता है उसी तरह भूगर्भ शास्त्र का नक्शा भी विचार में लिया था, टोपोग्रेफिकल और जिग्रोलोजिकल मैप को भी सामने रक्खा था या नहीं और क्या कंट्रैक्ट देने के लिए ग्लोबल टैंडर्स मंगाये गये थे या सेलेक्टिव टैंडर्स मंगाये गये थे या मनमाने ढंग से यह इटैलियन कम्पनी को कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया? यह तथ्य मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि श्रीनिवास कमेटी की रपट आयेगी जिग्रोलोजिकल मैप के बारे में। मैं इसलिये पूछ रहा हूँ कि कोल फील्ड से जानबूझकर और जल्द बाजी में इस लाइन को ले गये हैं। इसके बाद वहाँ जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ माइंस एंड सेप्टी थे, जबरी नाम के अधिकारी, उसने जो कोल कम्पनियाँ है उनके साथ षडयंत्र करके जानबूझ कर यह बात फैलाई कि मैं कोल माइनिंग के अपरेशंस को कुछ रोक लगा सकता हूँ। उनको पहले पत्र लिखा गया पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा कि क्या आप कोई रोक लगायेंगे? उन्होंने जवाब दिया, हाँ, हाँ, मैं रोक लगा सकता हूँ। इसका नतीजा हुआ कि 40-50 करोड़ रुपये के बिल्कुल नकली और फर्जी मुद्रावजे का क्लेम सामने आ गया। उसके बाद यह सारा मामला चला है। मैंने देखा है, लाइब्रेरी से मैंने सारी जानकारी हासिल की है। हुमायूँ कबीर से लेकर, अलमेशन और अशोक मेहता तक उस समय मंत्री थे, सदन में मौजूद हैं और वह खुलासा करेंगे लेकिन जो अफसर लोग हैं, इन अफसरों में बड़े-बड़े आई. सी. एस. अफसर, दामले साहब से लेकर गोपाल मेनन, कश्यप और पी. अर. नायक तक यह सब अधिकारी थे। इसलिए मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी जिम्मेदारी भी निश्चित की जायगी और यदि की जायगी तो आप उसके बारे में तत्काल क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं क्योंकि श्री निवासराव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में बहुत समय बिताया तीन साल हो गये उस के बारे में? इस सदन में पहले कामथ साहब ने आरोप किया जबकि यह जज थे मैसूर हाई कोर्ट के तो 40 कैसों को उन्होंने सुना था लेकिन सेवानिवृत्त होने के पहले जजमेंट नहीं दिया। यह कामथ साहब ने यहां 4 साल पहले कहा था और अभी इस कमेटी के मामले में भी आप लोगों को समझाते रहते हैं बतलाते हैं और तीन-तीन साल तक काम पूरा नहीं करते हैं। इसके बारे में भी मैं अपने पहले प्रश्न में सफाई चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब जब्बी साहब के 22-23 साल के लड़के को ऐंड्रयू यूल और टर्नर मौरिसन आदि जो कम्पनियाँ हैं उस लड़के को नौकरी पर रक्खा जनरल मैनेजर के तौर पर बेईमानी करके और यह बिल्कुल कौल्युजन से और बड़बंद से हुआ। यह सवाल पूछा गया डाइरेक्टर जनरल फ्रांक माइंस को कि क्या आप कोई रोक लायेंगे तो वह कहते हैं कि हम जरूर लायेंगे। उसके बाद यह कम्पेंसेशन की बात आई है। मेरे पहले प्रश्न का मंत्री जी खुलासावार जवाब दें।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The first question is about the appointment of Mr. Rao who was then the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. He was, I am told, the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court. As he was the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, naturally, he was to find out the responsibility of the officers or the contractors, and it was natural for the Ministry to place the papers before him to enquire into the matter. He worked for about one year. Then, when he retired, he said that the report was ready and it would be submitted within a week. As a matter of fact, several times we contacted him. The day before yesterday, we contacted him again, and he said that the report was ready and that within a few weeks he would submit it. This is the position so far as the Rao Committee's report is concerned.

SHRI NAMBIAR: What is the value of the report?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: He was the Chief Vigilance Commissioner when he was appointed. After having completed the work, he said that he was writing the report; he required a few days to write the report. We cannot appoint another man to do the job. We cannot force him either. As I said, the day before yesterday, we contacted him and we are again contacting him. I have sent a man today to see that the report is made available very soon.

To fix the responsibility of the officers and the contractors, this Committee was appointed. I seek your protection in this. I have explained why these two Committees were formed; the Rao Committee and the Technical Committee, to see how to lay the pipeline alignment. About the contract given for the whole pipeline business, that is a different matter. It does not come within the purview of these two committees.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह आपके परब्यु में आता है।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I will explain it. The hon. Member has mentioned the names of several of my predecessors and the officers. I do not agree with him to lay the blame on them, because they were more experienced; and they were statesmen. I am a newcomer, a technocrat. I cannot sit in judgment on their decision; their judgment was correct so far as I can understand; they are not to be blamed about the pipeline business. You know the Committee on Public Undertakings—a Committee of Parliament—is very much seized with this problem, and their report will be available very soon. We expect to get the Rao Committee report very soon. After these reports are received, I will be in a position to explain in detail about what happened in 1963 and 1964. My knowledge is also limited. Under the circumstances, I seek your protection about the first question he raised, about the responsibility for laying down the pipeline and about the contractors—whether the Ministers or the officers were responsible.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं केक्ट्स के बारे में पूछता हूँ। कमेटी के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा

हूँ। मैंने पूछा था कि Whether the Geological Survey was taken into account. जियोलॉजिकल सर्वे कोल फील्ड वर्गरह का रटडी किया था या नहीं ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I can understand, when you lay down a pipeline over a long area, naturally, it is our duty..

श्री मधु लिमये : आप की मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही थी ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : . . . to see the geological map before the alignment is made. How can I say it was not done?

श्री मधु लिमये : नैचुरल गैस कमीशन तक से नहीं पूछा था।

MR. SPEAKER: I happen to be sitting now as the Speaker. But when I was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, something was there. I cannot state it here. I would request him to give a reply.

श्री रवि राय : आप भी मानते हैं कि रहस्यमय है ?

MR. SPEAKER: His categorical question is, did the Geological Survey duly care for what happened; later on, so many allegations were there.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I do not find the name of the G.S.I.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब समानान्तर कमेटी के बारे में मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है। उन्होंने कहा कि कमेटियों का कार्य क्षेत्र अलग है। लेकिन इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने इन लोगों ने कभी नहीं रखी। बोर्ड के सामने उसको एक साल के बाद रखा गया। उसका जो सारांश मुखे पता लगा है उसके अनुसार उस कमेटी ने यह कहा है कि डाइवर्शन में 2 करोड़ खर्च होगा और अगर वर्तमान अलाइनमेंट को ही रखा जायेगा, इसमें थोड़ा बहुत ही रद्दो बदल किया जायेगा तो ब्लैकज आफ कोल को लेकर 45 लाख ६० मुभावजा

देना पड़ेगा और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को मुभावजे के तौर पर 45 लाख ६० देने पड़ेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि माइनर डाइवर्शन के लिये 22 लाख ६० का खर्च होगा। यह जो सिफारिश है क्या यह श्रीनिवास राव कमेटी का जो कार्य क्षेत्र है उससे मिलती जुलती नहीं है? डाइवर्शन और अलाइनमेंट का सवाल है यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है? आप श्री अशोक मेहता से खुलासा मांगिये कि क्या उन्होंने इसी कमेटी के लिये क्लियरेंस दिया था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो वह इधर बैठते हैं। उधर से इधर आ गये, अब उनसे कैसे खुलासा मांगूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह इधर आ गये हैं या उधर हैं, इसके लिये हम क्या करें? क्या इस में मेरा दोष है? इसका खुलासा सदन को मिलना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जरा इन बातों को समझ लीजिये।

ए.के. राय की नियुक्ति की जाती है जो इन कम्पनियों से जुड़े हुए हैं, जग्गी साहब का लड़का जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या यह इस बात को काट सकते हैं कि जब शचिन्द्र चौधरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे तब उनके ब्रदर-इन-ला इन्हीं कम्पनियों के साथ जुड़े हुए थे? इन बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए वह इस बात का जवाब दें कि जब पैरलल कमेटी केवल ग्राउन्ड कड़ी के लिये थी, तब उनको क्या जरूरत थी डाइवर्शन के बारे में और अलाइनमेंट के बारे में अपनी राय देने की? क्या इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेंगे? बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स ने एक साल के बाद यह रिपोर्ट वापस भेजी, इसका भी जवाब मिलना चाहिये। आपने कहा कि बिलभरेंस दिया। इसके बारे में भी आप ठीक खुलासा मांगिये कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का प्रतिनिधि और माइन्स विभाग का प्रतिनिधि क्या इन मिनिस्ट्रों की सम्मति से लिया गया? पश्चिम

बंगाल का जो प्रतिनिधि था अकेले उसने कहा कि मैं बिना सरकार की अनुमति के काम नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन लेबर का प्रतिनिधि माइन्स विभाग के प्रतिनिधि के बिना आपकी सम्मति के इस कमेटी में जाता है। यह सब आई. सी. एस. लोगों की रैकेट है। क्या सरकार इन चार-पांच आई. सी. एस. आफिसर्स को तत्काल सस्पेंड करने का काम करेगी? मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि उनको अधिकार है सस्पेंड करने का। अगर श्री त्रिगुण सेन में हिम्मत है और वह तेल के मामले की सफाई करना चाहते हैं, तो वह इन लोगों को सस्पेंड करने का साहस करें ताकि सारी बात सामने आ जाये।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Sir, so far as the report of the Technical Committee is concerned, I am prepared to lay it before the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The entire report.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is true that Mr. A. K. Roy, the retired Auditor-General, was proposed to be appointed to head this Committee. But I am told there was some discussion in Parliament, because he had some connection with Turner Morrison or some firm. Both the Prime Minister and the then Deputy Prime Minister advised the Ministry to change him and place Mr. Rao, Chief Vigilance Commissioner, in charge of this enquiry committee. So, it was done. There is no connection of Mr. A. K. Roy or his son or anything. He was not appointed later.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं ए के राय के सन की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जबी के सन की बात यह रहा हूँ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As I said, the permission of the Minister was taken to appoint this technical committee. The estimated compensation according to this technical committee was not so much—for the West Bengal Government about Rs. 45

lakhs and coal mines Rs. 45 lakhs. The portion of Haldia-Barauni pipeline laid in the coal field area which is between Ondal and Salampur is about 45 KMs, one-third of which lies over lease hold areas and the rest passes over abandoned coal fields and unleased coal bearing areas. The diversion proposed by a Survey and Design Team organised by I.O.C. in 1966 was for 93 KMs to avoid the existing pipeline running over a distance of 75 KMs. This was to avoid altogether the coal bearing region. The cost estimated for this diversion was about Rs. 195 lakhs, which was sanctioned. The Technical Committee in September 1968 have recommended that a portion of the pipeline over a length of approximately 12,400 ft. should be diverted, not the whole of it. The new diversion would add upto 37,000 ft. The estimated cost of this diversion would be only Rs. 22 lakhs. Only Rs. 22 lakhs, out of Rs. 195 lakhs, was spent for this purpose.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: जहाँ तक मुझे याद है तीन साल पहले यह समस्या पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी के सामने आई थी। उस वक्त पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने सरकार को कुछ स्टेस लेने के लिये एडवाइज किया था। साथ ही उस ने जो ठेके पाइपलाइन के लगाने के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये उन के बारे में कहा था कि शायद इस में बहुत गोलमाल हुआ है। साथ ही यह भी कहा था कि जो ठेका दिया गया वह कुछ लोगों के क्लेम को ब्रश असाइड कर के और कुछ फेवर करने के लिये एक खास कम्पनी को दिया गया। उस वक्त जो वहाँ के चीफ इंजीनियर थे उन्होंने डिफर किया और कहा कि यह लाइन यहाँ न लगाई जाय। इस बात की अवहेलना कर के वह पाइपलाइन उस वक्त के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर मि० नायक ने जबर्दस्ती लगाई। पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी उस के सम्बन्ध में न गवर्नमेंट ने कोई स्टेप लिया और न और लोगों ने। यह मामला आगे गया। मैं ने श्री अशोक मेहता को पत्र लिखा था कि पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने सलाह दी थी कि केवल एकान-

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

मिक्स का पता लगाया जाय कि पाइपलाइन और रिफाइनरी डिबीजन को एक किया जाय या नहीं। इस का पता लगाने के बजाय उन लोगों ने तुरन्त एक कर दिया। इस लिये कर दिया कि हम लोग चाहते थे कि वह फिर पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी के सामने आये। लेकिन उस को भेजा नहीं गया, जल्दी से जल्दी उस को एक कर दिया गया, और एक करने के बाद उसकी बहुत सी फाइलें गायब हो गईं, और उस वक्त के जो पाइपलाइन्स के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर थे उन को हटा दिया गया। यह चीज सब लोग जानते हैं। यह समझ कर ऐसा किया गया कि इस से गोल माल छिप जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I can assure the House through you that on receipt of the Rao Committee report. . .

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What about the report of the Public Undertakings Committee already submitted?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The Public Undertakings Committee is seized of this problem in great depth and I will leave no stone unturned to take all necessary steps to implement whatever will be the recommendation by the Public Undertakings Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये: जो चोरों की ट्रेड यूनियन बन गई है उसके लिये क्या करेगे ?  
(Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There is a little confusion. It is not the report which is expected. The hon. member referred to the report which had already been submitted. Before that was considered, why the Oil Corporation, the pipeline division and other divisions were amalgamated? We are not concerned with the expected report. The question is about the previous report, whether the ministry took any action on it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I do not know if it arises out of this, but I will look into it.

श्री रणधर सिंह: कुर्ट घादमियों को बचाने का क्या ठेका हमारा है? भंडाफोड़ होने दें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, he has not given a reply as yet.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is like this. What about the previous findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings that have already been finalised and conveyed to the Ministry? Regarding the second part you have already stated that you would be taking due care of the coming recommendations. But what about the recommendations which have already been given?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: If it has been reported and commented upon, I agree that steps should have been taken.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: इस सवाल को पूछते समय श्री लिमये ने इस मामले में हमारे एक्स मिनिस्टर श्री अशोक मेहता, श्री अलगेसन, मरहूम श्री हुमायूँ कबीर तथा दूसरे आई. सी. एस. अफसरों का नाम लिया है। ये अफसर या तो रिटायर हो चुके हैं या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ में काम कर रहे हैं। बीस मार्च 1970 को उन्होंने एक पत्र में साफ तरीके से लिखा था :

"This matter was raised by me and others in Lok Sabha some time in 1967 and we strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. A. K. Roy to head the enquiry into the proposal of diverting the pipeline. The ground for our opposition was that he was connected with the Turner Morrison Company, which with Andrew Yule and other collieries entered into collusion with the Director-General, Mines Safety and got a scare started that the Mines Division will impose restrictions on the operations of the collieries in the interest of mine safety."

फिर उन्होंने लिखा :

"It should be remembered that the whole racket started when Mr. Sachin Chaudhury was the Finance Minister and his close relation Mr. Bhaskar Mitra was

associated with Andrew Yule or some other collier."

पी० आर० नायक की बात की है। लेकिन इन तमाम बातों के बावजूद भी राव साहब को 1966 में कमेटी का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। तब से वह बैठे हुए हैं। लेटे हुए हैं और सो गए हैं। 1970 आ गया है। चेयरमैनशिप अच्छी खासी राज्य सभा की सीट बन गई है। चार साल बाद भी उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं निकली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च अब तक हुआ है और कब तक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकलेगी ?

अशोक मेहता साहब मौजूद हैं। उनका नाम बार बार लोग ले रहे हैं और जान-बूझ कर ले रहे हैं। मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अगर कुछ स्पष्टीकरण कर दें तो अच्छा होगा, वरना उनकी मर्जी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी पी० यू० सी० के चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं। अभी तक आप खामोश रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी आपने भी कुछ सवाल किये हैं। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं किये हैं।

श्री रवि राय : प्रकाश डाला है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इशारा किया है आपने। श्री डी० एन० तिवारी भी पी० यू० सी० में रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने भी इसके बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है। मामला काफी गम्भीर है और इस में करोड़ों रुपया इनवाल्ड है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सारे मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी मुकर्रर करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Well, Sir I have just been informed that the previous Committee on Public Undertakings recommended that the pipeline should be merged with the Refinery Division.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: No, that is wrong. I was the Chairman at that time. The Com-

mittee never made such a recommendation. The recommendation was to go into the economics of both the divisions.

श्री मधु लिमये : पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनाइये। वह मामला साफ करके रख देती।

MR. SPEAKER: Since the Committee on Public Undertakings is already functioning, I think we will leave to it.

श्री रवि राय : तिवारी जी का कहना है कि एमेलगमेशन के लिए रिफोर्मेडेशन नहीं किया जबकि मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि किया है। यह तथ्य का सवाल है। आप पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दें ताकि पता चल जाए कि तथ्य क्या है। यह चीज़ रहस्यमय होती जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is also a parliamentary committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके पास इतना ज्यादा काम है कि एक डिपार्टमेंट को भी वह बरसों तक देख नहीं पाती है। ये खुद बतायेंगे कि उन लोगों के पास कितना काम है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Members of Parliament are there in that committee.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पी० यू० सी० के बारे में हम लोगों के दिलों में इज्जत है। उसके ऊपर हम कोई हमला करना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके पास इतना ज्यादा काम है कि वह शायद इसको जल्दी न निपटा पाए। इस वास्ते आप एक छोटी सी कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दें और वह तमाम जांच जल्दी से पूरी कर ले।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that Shri Srinivasa Rao is a retired Judge against whom serious allegations were made on the floor of the House in 1964? According to your own version, Shri A. K. Roy was dropped because of strong opposition in Parliament. Why did you appoint Shri Rao as the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee



in spite of the allegations made against him on the floor of this House? Is it not an instance of by-passing Parliament? Then, he has not yet submitted his report. At first he said he will submit the report within a week; then he said "within a few weeks". Even now those "few weeks" are not over.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN:** I find from the records that Mr. Rao, who was the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, was appointed to enquire into the whole matter, and I take it that the Government appointed a man of integrity as the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. I do not know whether his character was criticised in this Parliament or not, but he was appointed to this post because he was the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Sir, I can assure the House through you that I am not here to defend anybody who has done anything wrong.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Thank you very much. I think we should stop here now.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** Shri A. K. Roy's name was dropped because of criticism in Parliament. Allegations have been made against Shri Rao also on the floor of the House by Shri Kamath. Yet, he was appointed. Why do you adopt double standards in the case of two men?

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** May I know whether after this Rao Enquiry Committee was set up some of the officers who are directly and indirectly connected with this matter have resigned and gone and the concerned contractors have already wound up their business?

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN:** I do not think they have resigned.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question has gone a little beyond the scope, mostly because of questions arising out of your own replies. I am very helpless in that.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Setting up of an Alkaloid Plant at Neemuch for Processing Opium

\*722. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to set up an Alkaloid Plant at Neemuch to process opium and the foundation stone for the factory was laid four years ago;

(b) whether no progress has been made so far in implementing the above scheme;

(c) whether in the absence of processing facilities India exports opium exclusively in the raw form, though it is more profitable to export processed opium which has a good export demand; and

(d) if the answers to above parts be in the affirmative the reasons for slow progress of the Neemuch Scheme and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) Yes, Sir. The foundation stone was laid on the 12th November, 1966.

(b) Although the actual construction has yet to be started, the plant designs have already been approved and necessary arrangements finalised for the appointment of consultants and other agencies for the execution of the work on a top priority.

(c) Only raw opium is being exported at present. By "processed opium" the Hon'ble Member presumably means "opium alkaloids" the manufacture of which is a highly technical operation. The question of developing export markets for Indian alkaloids will be considered after the new project comes into operation.

(d) The slow progress was attributable chiefly to the need for conducting further tests to establish the commercial feasibility of the laboratory process and the subsequent decision to enlarge the scope of the project to cover finished alkaloids. With the completion of these investigations, no further delay is anticipated in the commencement of the construction work.

#### Trade Arrangements with Yugoslavia after 1972

\*726. **SHRI SAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia Business Delegation visited India and pre-

pared a ground on which Indo-Yugoslavia Economic relations are to continue when the present arrangement for rupee trade came to end in two years time;

(b) if so, on what basis the new arrangements would be prepared;

(c) whether Government have given any hint on which basis the further trade agreements should base; and

(d) if so, when the final agreement is likely to be reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The purpose of the visit of the Yugoslav business delegation was to make an on-the-spot study of possibilities of increasing two-way trade exchanges and not to prepare any ground for future payment arrangements.

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

गाय तथा बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात

- \* 729. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से लेकर आज तक गाय तथा बछड़े के चमड़े की कुल कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया है और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी राशि अर्जित की गई है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में उक्त चमड़े के सम्भावित निर्यात का रूपों में अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा की अनुमानतः कितनी राशि अर्जित होगी ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) गाय के चमड़े के निर्यातों के पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

जनवरी-मार्च, 1967 में तथा 1967-68 से 1969-70 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1969) के दौरान बछड़े के चमड़े के निर्यात की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में बछड़े के चमड़े के निर्यात से 592.50 लाख रु० की आय होने का अनुमान है।

विवरण

मूल्य लाख रु० में  
मात्रा मी० टन में

बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात		
वर्ष	मात्रा	मूल्य
जनवरी-मार्च		
1967	1033	157
1967-68	3754	529
1968-69	4247	580
1969-70	2899	426
(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, '69)		

रूसी रेडियो प्रसारणों का भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप

\* 730. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूसी रेडियो प्रसारणों का भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में रूस सरकार के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में रूस सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने सोवियत प्राधिकारियों का ध्यान भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों और महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों की उन आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणियों की ओर दिलाया है जिनका प्रसारण 'रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस' के माध्यम से हुआ है। सोवियत सरकार की स्थिति यह रही है कि यह रेडियो केन्द्र एक स्वतंत्र व्यवस्थापन है और उनके अधिभूत रेडियो केन्द्र ऐसी टिप्पणियां नहीं करते जिन पर सरकार आपत्ति उठा सकती है।

#### **Increase in Textile Exports to U. S. A.**

\*731. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government has indicated to increase India's quota of textile exports to that country;

(b) if so, the amount of increase indicated by the United States; and

(c) what additional incentive which Government propose to give to the exporters of textiles to the United States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal. Exports of cotton textiles to the U.S.A. are moving satisfactorily within the quota for the year 1969-70.

#### **Reaction to Pathet Lao's request for Standstill Cease Fire**

\*732. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a proposal of the Pathet Lao for a standstill cease fire;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government of India are prepared to offer their good offices and hospitality for a meeting between Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souvanaphong to promote peace and neutrality in Laos?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the recent proposals by the Lao Patriotic Front.

(b) Government welcome the desire of the Laotian parties to come to a settlement.

(c) Government will certainly consider such a request if it is received from both the parties.

#### **Release of Nylon Yarn by S. T. C. during 1969**

\*733. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for nylon yarn received by the State Trading Corporation from the Consumers' Associations for each month during 1969;

(b) the total quantity of nylon yarn of different varieties released by the State Trading Corporation month-wise to the different Consumers' Associations; and

(c) in case the demand for nylon yarn was not met in full, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There is no system of S.T.C. receiving demand for nylon yarn from Consumers' Association. The imported nylon yarn is allotted by the S.T.C. to the Consumers' Association registered with it in accordance with the prescribed pattern of distribution. Actual releases are made on the Associations' making full payment within the prescribed period. The quantities so released monthwise during 1969 are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3049/70]. The quantities for which payments are not received and remained unlifted are reallocated.

**Export of Handloom Products**

\*734. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:  
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which Government have taken to boost up the export of handloom products;

(b) the financial aid which Government have given in this respect; and

(c) whether some team has been sent abroad to discover markets for the handloom products in various countries and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI  
RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is laid  
on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government have given following grants in this respect to the various institutions during 1969-70:—

(i) All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing  
Cooperative Society Ltd.

Rs. 5 lakhs

(ii) Handicrafts and Handlooms

Export Corporation of India  
Ltd. Rs. 76,000

(c) Yes, Sir. The visit of the team to various countries has helped the increase in the exports of handlooms.

*Statement*

The following steps have been taken by the Government to boost up exports of handloom products:—

(i) The Handloom Export Promotion Council has successfully participated in the following fairs during the last two years:—

(a) Cologne Men's fashion week, Cologne —1968 & 1969

(b) World International Textile Fair, Belgrade —1968

(c) Frankfurt International Spring Fair, Frankfurt —1968

(d) Budapest Fair, Budapest —1968

(e) International Clothing Fair, "Vestirama", Brussels —1969

(f) Djakarta Fair, Djakarta —1969

(ii) In pursuance of an agreement between Mon. Pierre Cardin, a famous French designer, and the Handicrafts and Handlooms exports Corporation, New Delhi, Women's dresses were produced by the former and exhibited at two fashion shows in Paris in 1969.

(iii) The E.C.M. countries have agreed to admit one million Dollars worth of cotton handloom fabrics and one million Dollars worth of Silk Fabrics free of duty from 1st of July, 1968, onwards every year.

(iv) Special publications like (i) prestige catalogue on Indian handlooms in English and French and (ii) a folder entitled 'A Handloom Home', in English, French, German and Italian have been brought out by the Handloom Export Promotion Council for dissemination of information *re*: Indian handloom goods in foreign countries.

**Social and Economic Backwardness of Himalayan Region from Ladakh to NEFA**

\*735. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a feeling of discontent prevails amongst the population living in the entire Himalayan region right from Ladakh upto NEFA on account of their social and economic backwardness and their persistent neglect by Government;

(b) whether Government also feel that the said plight and discontentment of the people living in the areas along the Chinese border may go against the interest of security and integrity of the country;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any special scheme for the social and economic upliftment of the people of the said entire region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):  
(a) to (d). Despite deliberate and conscious

endeavour to secure the integrated development of the country as a whole, a number of areas and tracts have not developed to a satisfactory level, largely because of geographical situation and lack of better infrastructure. Border and Hill areas are among such backward tracts. Government are aware of the aspirations of the people of these areas for accelerated social and economic advancement. However, Government firmly reject the innuendo that they have neglected the development or that the dissatisfaction among the people living in these areas makes them less patriotic.

The pattern of Central assistance, as approved during the Third and Fourth Plan periods shows the range and extent of Government's solicitude for the development of hill areas such as Uttarkhand, Ladakh, the Assam Hill Areas, NEFA and Nagaland. As much as 90% of the Plan assistance for Ladakh, Assam Hill Areas and Nagaland will be financed by grants.

The National Development Council which met recently, has approved the Fourth Plan outlay. The State Governments concerned will now indicate firm figures for their outlays, the sectoral distribution, schemes/programme proposed to be undertaken within the markedly backward areas including the border areas. Hon'ble Members are aware that the demand for accelerated development is not confined to the hill areas.

**Non-Implementation of the Concessions recommended by the Second Pay Commission in respect of the Industrial Employees of Defence Establishments**

\*736. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission recommended some concessions in the matter of leave to the Industrial Employees of the Defence Establishments and the same has not so far been implemented in spite of the repeated representations from the All India Defence Employees Federation; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave to Industrial workers in Defence Establishments have been implemented with one exception. The recommendation relating to earned leave, which involved slight deliberalisation in a few cases could not be implemented. However, it was decided by Government that this question should be placed before the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. A detailed note was circulated by the Official side with a view—

- (i) to simplify the procedure in working out the leave entitlement; and
- (ii) to get the concurrence of the National Council to the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

This matter was discussed by the JCM at the meeting held on the 11th and 12th July 1968. As the Staff side wanted more time to consider the full implications of the proposal, further consideration of this item was postponed. The Staff side of the Council have not so far expressed any views in the matter. A final decision can be taken only after the views of the Staff side are known.

**Supply of 'Organizer' in Defence Services Libraries and Reading Rooms**

\*737. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the journal 'Organizer' is among those supplied to the libraries, reading rooms, and officers' messes of the Defence Services;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to allow communal and anti-secular ideas to be propagated among the personnel of the Armed Forces; and

(c) whether Government will consider the withdrawal of the 'Organizer' from approved reading matter for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No newspapers or periodicals other than Government publications are officially sup-

plied to the troops. Newspapers and periodicals are, however, purchased by the units concerned according to their requirements.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

#### Export of Mineral Ores

\*738. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been entered into with foreign countries for the export of mineral ores through the eastern ports during the coming years; and

(b) if so, the quantity of mineral ores that will be exported through each of those ports and to which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have concluded firm contracts for export of about 10.73 million tonnes of iron ore, 1.74 lakh tonnes of manganese ore and 3.97 lakh tonnes of coal/coke, through the Eastern Ports during 1970-71. A statement indicating the port of shipment, the destination and the delivery period is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Details of port of shipment on the Eastern Coast, the countries of import and the delivery period for export during 1970-71 of iron ore, manganese ore, and coal/coke etc. under firm contracts concluded by MMTC are given below:

**Iron Ore:** Firm contracts for the export of 10.73 million tonnes of iron ore through Eastern Ports during 1970-71 have been concluded with Japan and some of the East European countries for shipment as under:

Quantity in million tonnes

Ports	Japan	East Europe	Total
Calcutta/Haldia	0.40	—	0.40
Kakinada	0.30	—	0.30
Paradeep	1.73	0.90	2.63
Vizag.	5.65	—	5.65
Madras	1.65	—	1.65
Cuddalore	0.10	—	0.10
	9.83	0.90	10.73

**Manganese Ore:**—Against firm existing agreements, the MMTC is expected to ship from March till December, 1970 about 1.74 lakh tonnes of manganese ore from the Eastern Ports is detailed below:—

(Qty. in M/Tons)

Destination	Calcutta Port	Vizag. Port	Total Qty. to be shipped.
West Europe	—	58,000	58,000
East Europe	—	40,374	40,374
U. S. A.	8,000	12,000	20,000
Japan	1,000	54,609	55,609
	9,000	1,64,983	1,73,983

**Coal:** Two firm agreements have been entered into by MMTC for supply of coal/coke during 1970—one with Burma and the other with West Germany. The Corporation would be exporting about 2,47,000 tons of coal/coke to Burma and about 1,50,000 tons of Durgapur Hard Coke to West Germany during 1970, from Calcutta Port.

#### Government protest over Pak Dailies comments on transfer of Berubari

\*739. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have protested to Pakistan over certain comments made by Government owned prominent dailies of Pakistan over the issue of Transfer of Berubari;

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) The reply of the Government of Pakistan has not yet been received.

(c) No other steps in this regard are under consideration at present

**Soviet Ambassador's visit to Bhubaneswar**

\*740. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports that recently Ambassador of Soviet Union in India visited Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he had fixed up an appointment with the Chief Minister of Orissa and could not turn up to meet the Chief Minister in time; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for which the said ambassador could not keep up his appointment with the Chief Minister of Orissa and the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Ambassador has informed the Government of India that he regrets that it was not possible for him to call on the Chief Minister of Orissa at the original time suggested from the side of the Chief Minister because the Ambassador had to leave for Cuttack to attend a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society which was the object of his visit to the State. After the meeting, the Ambassador sought another appointment to call on the Chief Minister but the Chief Minister could not find time to receive him. The Ambassador has further indicated that no discourtesy was intended on his part and he is sorry he could not get an opportunity to call on the Chief Minister.

**Shah of Iran to Mediate in Indo-Pak Dispute**

\*741. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited the Shah of Iran to mediate in the Indo-Pakistan dispute; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to that effect from Pakistan?

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

(b) Government are not aware of such a proposal. It is governments view that Indo-Pakistan differences can best be resolved peacefully through bilateral discussions without interference from outside.

**100 Day Exports Crash Programme launched on 1-1-70**

\*742. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he assured engineering undertakings in the public sector of financial assistance and institutional support for exports during a 100-day crash programme launched on the 1st January, 1970;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the estimates of additional foreign exchange earnings because of this assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each Undertaking has been requested to set up an export division and to formulate a long term strategy for exports.

(c) The Public Sector Undertakings have been requested to maximise their exports. No firm estimate can be made at present.

**Chinese goods smuggled into India through Dacca**

\*743. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news Reports appearing in the local dailies (*Patriot* dated 9-3-1970) that Dacca has become a corridor for smuggling of goods mostly of Chinese-make into North India;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan;

(c) if so, steps proposed to impose stricter check at the Indo-Pak check Post; and

(d) the reactions of Pakistan in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The customs authorities have alerted their staff to intensify their vigilance and take requisite preventive measures.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a Naval Base by U.S.S.R. in Andamans and Nicobar Islands**

\*744. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.S.R. is going to set up a Naval Base in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether Government have given permission for it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Purchase of cold storage Units by Afghanistan**

\*745. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan has expressed a desire to purchase cold storage units from India;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not received any enquiry from the Royal Afghan Government for purchase of cold storage plants from India. According to available information an Afghan party made enquiries some time back about the possible import of two cold storages units from India. During his recent visit to Bombay, the Afghan Minister of Mines and Industries is reported to have evinced interest in receiving offers for cold storages for meat. As far as Government are aware, no deal has materialised so far.

**Shift in Russian Stand on Kashmir**

\*746. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government saw any change in the Russian stand on the question of Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Russia assured Government that they would use their Veto in case the Kashmir question was raised by Pakistan in the Security Council; and

(c) if answers to above, be in the negative, reaction of Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). Soviet Government has assured the Government of India on several occasions that there is no change in their stand on the question of Kashmir. Attention in this context is drawn to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1681 on 14-5-1969.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली में पन-बिजली घर की स्थापना**

\* 747. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में अंगबेरपुर में एक पन बिजली घर स्थापित करने की योजना पर विचार किया था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उपरोक्त बिजली घर योजना रद्द कर दी है और उसके बदले रायबरेली (दालमोन) में बिजली घर स्थापित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री डा० क० ल० राव: (क) और (ख). अंगबेरपुर पर



गंगा से सिंचाई के लिए पंप स्कीम के संशोधित प्रस्ताव, जिनमें पूर्व-प्रस्तावित परम्परागत भ्रतः प्रवाह की बजाय तैरते पंप-केन्द्र का उपयोग होना है, राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षित है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Crisis in Jute Industry**

\*748. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute industry has lately been facing a crisis as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 16th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the precise circumstances in which this crisis has arisen; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the industry to extricate itself from this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The production in the jute industry is constantly under review; in fact, a review of the production and export trends was made as recently as the 20th March, 1970, at a meeting of the Jute Textiles Consultative Council. This review has shown that there is no basis for the report that the industry is facing a crisis. The production pattern of different types of goods is determined both by stocks as well as the variations in demands in the foreign markets.

In regard to carpet backing cloth, Government have taken necessary measures relating to reduction in their price and these will be supplemented by better marketing arrangements and publicity measures, after-sales service etc., which are currently engaging the attention of the industry.

#### **Memorandum Regarding Demands of Urdu-Speaking People in India**

\*749. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has received a memorandum from Shri Krishan Chander, President, Urdu Committee, 82, Ibrahim Rehmatullah Road, Bombay-3, stating the demands of the Urdu speaking people in the country;

(b) if so, what are the principal demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet those demands?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand made is that, acting in exercise of powers vesting in him under Article 347 of the Constitution, the President should direct that Urdu shall also be an officially recognised language in Delhi, U.P., Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Government of India as well as the State Governments concerned have taken some steps for promoting and protecting Urdu language. However, the suggestions made in the memorandum received from the Urdu Committee, Bombay will be given due consideration.

#### **Pattern of Rupee Trade with USSR and other Eastern Block countries**

\*750. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present pattern of India's rupees trade with U.S.S.R. and other Eastern Block countries might soon lead to serious balance of payments problems; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Purchase of Rum from Khoday's by Canteen Stores Department (India).**

4669. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former General Manager of the Canteen Stores Department (India) who was a Brigadier, had joined the organisation of Khoday's which supplies large quantities of rum to CSD, soon after reffing from his post of G.M. of the C.S.D;

(b) whether Government's permission to join Khoday's Company was sought by him and when;

(c) the average yearly quantity of rum purchased by CSD when he was its G.M. and what is the average quantity now purchased, per annum, from this concern ever since this individual joined it as its Sales Manager; and

(d) how the Government explain this tremendous rum purchases by CSD which has since gone up very high, from this individual organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It is correct that a former General Manager of the CSD(1) of the rank of Brigadier retired from the Army on 15th April, 1965 and joined Messrs R.C.A. Khoday Industries Private Ltd. on 14th April, 1967.

(b) On 10th November, 1965 the officer sought permission to join Messrs R.C.A. Khoday Industries Private Ltd. This was refused. No permission for taking up commercial employment is required when an officer takes up an appointment in the country two years or more after retirement.

(c) The Officer in question was the General Manager from 1-12-60 to 15-4-1965. The quantity of rum purchased from the firm during each of the years 1961-62 till 1969-70 is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. in dozen bottles.</i>
1961-62	Nil
1962-63	21,660
1963-64	47,900
1964-65	1,11,950

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. in dozen bottles.</i>
1965-66	1,38,600
1966-67	2,00,600
1967-68	2,24,200
1968-69	3,18,650
1969-70 (upto January 1970)	2,39,250

(d) The purchase policy of the CSD(1) is influenced largely by the preferences of the troops who pay for the rum which they purchase.

**HF-24 Jet Aircraft**

4670. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the HF-24 jet aircraft which killed Group Captain Das, chief test pilot of Hindustan Aeronautics, on 10th January, 1970, was the second prototype of a developmental aircraft, an advanced version of HF-24 IR;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the orpheus-703 engines of the developmental aircraft had not been fully tested or certified; and

(c) the names of technical persons and officials of H.A.L. who advised against using these engines and reasons why their sound advice was thrown to the winds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The aircraft involved in the accident was the first prototype of HF-24 Mark IR.

(b) the engines in question were cleared by a Committee duly constituted for this purpose by the Government.

(c) There was no advice against the use of these engines on the HF-24 by the officers of H. A. L.

**Increased Provision for Rural Programmes**

4671. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the employment potential of the enhanced outlay of the Fourth Plan recently announced;

(b) considering the unemployment and underemployment in villages, by itself and

as a source of urban drift, the reasons for not including projects employing manual labour in villages, like feeder roads and desilting of tanks in the increased provision;

(c) the reasons for not including rural programme like housing in the increase in institutional finance; and

(d) the provision for the 82 per cent of the population living in villages in the draft plans as it now stands excluding salaries of white collared staff mostly of urban origin and loans which go only to the higher class of agriculturists?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) to (d). Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1590 tabled by the Hon. Member on 4-3-1970. Programmes of rural development which will be given special emphasis, with the help of augmented Plan provisions and institutional finance, have been indicated in the *Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74: Revised Outlays* laid on the Table of the House on 24th March, 1970. In this connection attention is also drawn to the Memorandum 'Towards Growth with Social Justice' circulated to the Hon. Members along with the Budget Papers.

#### Compensation Paid to Persons Killed in Border Roads Organisation

4672. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons of the Border Roads Organization killed whilst engaged in making roads during the last three years;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the dependents of the deceased persons; if so, the total amount paid;

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers are not given sufficient protection against accidents; and

(d) steps taken to prevent accidents while constructing roads; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 405 per-

sons of Border Roads Organisation were Killed in accidents while engaged in making roads during last 3 years.

(b) The information is being collected from the Chief Engineers and on receipt will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No.

(d) All possible safety precautions against accidents are taken. Standing orders laying down the codes of safety exist and strict adherence thereto is enforced.

#### Vacant Posts of Ambassadors

4673. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR  
SHAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the foreign countries where posts of Ambassadors and Consulate Generals are lying vacant; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The following posts are temporarily vacant:—

<i>Posts</i>	<i>Names of foreign countries where lying vacant</i>
Ambassadors	Madagascar and Belgium
Consuls-General	Nil

Apart from this, it has recently been decided to appoint resident Ambassadors in Bulgaria and Mongolia.

(b) Dr. Gopal Singh has been selected as India's Ambassador to Bulgaria. Appointments to the remaining posts are under consideration.

#### Loan to Haryana for Irrigation Schemes

4674. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the details of

assurance given as grants and loan to various irrigation schemes in Haryana during 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to States for their Plan schemes is released in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any particular sector or scheme.

The Annual Plan of Haryana for 1969-70 is Rs. 32.64 crores, made up of 14 crores of Central assistance and Rs. 18.64 crores of State resources. The outlay for major and medium irrigation Sector in this Annual Plan is Rs. 3.45 crores.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में सिंचाई**

4675. श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में सिंचाई तथा पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं की कमी की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन जिलों के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें अलमोड़ा जिले के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और वहाँ किन योजनाओं को आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य की चौथी योजना में पर्वतीय जिलों में सिंचाई के लिये 312.15 लाख रुपये और पेय जल की सुविधाओं के लिये 264.5 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । 1969-70 में, उन्होंने 29 लाख रुपये के सामान्य नियतन के अलावा, पेय

जल के लिये 1 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष नियतन भी किया है ।

(ग) अलमोड़ा जिले के लिये निम्न-लिखित आबंटन किये गये हैं:-  
चौथी योजना में सिंचाई के लिये 28.21 लाख रुपये,  
चौथी योजना में पेय जल के लिये 76.86 लाख रुपये ।

1969-70 में अलमोड़ा जिले में पेय जल की सुविधाओं के लिये पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए 7.86 लाख रुपये का विशेष प्रावधान भी किया गया है ।

चौथी योजना के दौरान 121 गांवों को लाभान्वित करने वाली 42 मील लम्बी सिंचाई नालियों और 66 पेय जल की स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है ।

**नैथाना में रामगंगा उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना**

4676. श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नैथाना (देवरहाट-तल्ला गेवर) और गैरिस्वाट (तल्ला चोकोट) में बूस्टर पंप (उठाऊ सिंचाई) योजनाओं से रामगंगा नदी से जल को उपर उठाकर पीने के पानी की तथा सिंचाई की समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन प्रस्तावित योजनाओं की मंजूरी सरकार ने दे दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का कार्य किस तारीख से आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त योजनाएँ पिछले 10-15 वर्षों से भी अधिकांश समय से अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और

क्या सरकार का विचार इन योजनाओं को विशेष प्राथमिकता देकर उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Proposal to restart two Silk Mills in Gujarat**

4677. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durga Cotton Mills of Kadi and Navjivan Mills of Kalol in Gujarat with good machinery are lying sick for the last five years and thousands of labourers are starving;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have established the National Textile Corporation only for the purpose of financing such sick mills and that no decision has yet been taken to run these mills;

(c) whether Government have given any direction to the National Textile Corporation to start such good conditioned mills like Navjivan of Kalol having been recommended by a Committee appointed under Industries Development and Regulation Act; and

(d) if so, the other reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Shri Durga Cotton Mills (Kadi) Ltd, Kadi, closed down in September, 1965. The mill has been considered fit for being scrapped. Moreover, the property of the mill has been ordered to be attached by the Court.

The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol, closed down in August, 1968. Its processing, folding, stamping and packing Sections have recently started working. The affairs of the mills have been investigated by an Investigation Committee appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and its report is being examined.

(b) The National Textile Corporation has been set up to run such cotton textile mills taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as are liquidated as running concerns or reconstructed under the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967. The Corporation also shares the finances required for running the mills taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Houses Hired by Army/Defence Ministry which Remained vacant During Different Periods**

4678. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the houses hired by the Army/Defence Ministry that remained vacant for a period of one month, two months, three months and over three months with effect from 1st January, 1967;

(b) the longest period for which a house has remained vacant; and

(c) in each case, it may be indicated whether the period was followed by allotment and occupation by entitled personnel or by de-hiring?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat**

4679. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the means of irrigation made available in Gujarat during the first three Five Year Plans;

(b) the percentage of means of irrigation made available in Gujarat in relation to those in the entire country during the aforesaid plans;

(c) the schemes for the expansion of the means of irrigation in Banas Kantha, Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) the extent of which the lift irrigation schemes have proved to be successful and the names of the rivers and places where these schemes have been started;

(e) whether there is any proposal to start a lift irrigation scheme on river Narmada between Tilakwada and Malsar situated on the river bank in the district of Baroda; and

(f) if so, when the said scheme could be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). 8.42 lakh acres of irrigation potential was created in Gujarat from major and medium irrigation schemes by end of the Third Plan. This was about 5% of the 17 million acres potential developed in the country during this period.

(c) The list of new schemes to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Electricity Supply to Gujarat During Fourth Five Year Plan

4680. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of electricity supplied to Gujarat during the last three Five Year Plans, Plan-wise;

(b) the names of districts or areas where electricity is likely to be extended during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply more electricity for agricultural purposes and effect reduction in the rates therefor during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The figures of quantities of elec-

tricity supplied in Gujarat are given below:—

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) By the end of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56)   | —Approx. 694 million units.  |
| (ii) By the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) | —Approx. 984 million units.  |
| (iii) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66) | —Approx. 1796 million units. |

(b) and (c). All the districts are covered under the programme of rural electrification. 3284 villages covering a population of 1.4 lakhs have already been electrified. 2,000 more villages are proposed to be electrified during the Fourth Plan. 54,378 pump-sets/tubewells have been energised up to the end of February, 1970. The Gujarat Electricity Board propose to energise an average of 20,000 pump-sets/tubewells each year during the Fourth Plan. In the context of mobilising all available resources for accelerating the programme of rural electrification in Gujarat, during the Fourth Plan, it is not possible to effect reduction in the tariff for agricultural purposes during the Fourth Plan.

#### Development Schemes for Gujarat During Fourth Plan

4681. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce additional Development Schemes in Gujarat State during the Fourth Five Year Plan with a view to removing the backwardness of certain areas like Banaskanth, Sabarkanth, Panchmahal, Kutch etc. and bring them at par in developmental works with other progressive areas in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The development of backward areas within a State is now provided for as part of the State Plan and is thus the responsibility of the State Government. Government of India are however providing suitable assistance to the State in the implementation of its Plan. The State Government have pro-

vided an outlay of Rs. 34.80 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of the economically backward, chronically drought affected, border and desert areas in the State Plan as indicated below:—

	(Rs. crores)
Economically backward areas	23.91
Chronically drought affected areas	5.03
Border areas	3.60
Desert areas including Kutch and Banaskanth districts—	2.26
	<hr/>
	34.80
	<hr/>

(b) Does not arise.

#### Amount sanctioned for Irrigation Schemes to Gujarat

4682. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds asked for by Gujarat for the new irrigation schemes in addition to the incomplete medium and major irrigation schemes;

(b) the allotment of funds asked for scheme-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned in the form of loan and grants for that State and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat have proposed an outlay of Rs. 21.79 crores in the Fourth Plan for new schemes. The list of new schemes to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to States for their Plan Schemes is released in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any particular sector or scheme.

#### Amount sanctioned for Rural Electrification Scheme of Gujarat during 1969-70

4683. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds sanctioned

by Government for the rural electrification scheme during 1969-70 for Gujarat; and

(b) the amount of funds demanded by the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Prior to 1969-70, earmarked Central assistance was provided to State Governments within State Plan ceilings for rural electrification schemes. Since 1969-70, no such earmarked assistance is provided and outlays in this regard are made from the Plan resources of the State Governments inclusive of the overall Central assistance provided to them.

(b) The outlay proposed by the Government of Gujarat for 1969-70 for Rural Electrification was Rs. 100 lakhs and the same amount was adjusted within the State Plan ceiling for 1969-70.

#### Construction of a Dam on Poon Poon River in Bihar

4684. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for construction of a Dam on River Poon Poon would be forwarded soon to the Bihar Government, in view of the growing demand for the said Dam by the local population because the proposed dam if constructed, would irrigate over a lakh of acres of parched lands in the surrounding areas:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Project report and estimates for the Pun Pun Scheme have not yet been received from the Government of Bihar, who have further reported that it is not proposed to undertake the scheme during the Fourth Plan.

#### Extension of Upper Shakri Canal in Bihar during Fourth Five Year Plan

4685. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations for extending the Upper Shakri Canal in Bihar for the purpose of its inclusion in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the demand of extending the above canal pertains to irrigating the parched lands of places like Sathgama-Anchal in Hazaribagh district, Govindpur, Akbarpur, Nawadah, Pakribarawan, Kowakol, Warslinganj in Gaya District, Aryari, Sheikhpura, Sikandra and Monghyr district, Giriyaik Athawan Anchalon in Patna district etc;

(c) what action is being taken by Government to include this canal extension scheme in the Fourth Plan; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The State Government have reported that the Scheme will be feasible only if a dam can be constructed in the upper reaches of the river. They are proposing to start the investigations for this dam shortly. The detailed investigations for the canal system have therefore been kept in abeyance by them. The State Government have also reported that the scheme is not proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

#### **Nutrition Coordination Committee**

4686. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Nutrition Coordination Committee, under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission had been formed lately by Government;

(b) if so, the details of its membership and what tasks were assigned to it; and

(c) how many programmes on nutrition were coordinated by this Committee during 1969 and the details thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):**

(a) No formal Committee as such has been set up by Government. An informal evalua-

tory Group is convened periodically by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Group is headed by Member (Agriculture) and usually representatives of all concerned Departments, namely, Department of Food, Department of Community Development, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health attend its meetings. In addition, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are also associated with deliberations in some meetings.

The informal Group is generally concerned with reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies relating to nutrition.

(c) Since its inception in July, 1969 the informal Group has had three meetings and has reviewed various Plan programmes relating to nutrition. In particular, the following programmes were reviewed:—

- (i) Applied Nutrition Programme;
- (ii) School Feeding Programme;
- (iii) Scope of research for increasing protein and other nutrient content of high-yielding varieties of cereals;
- (iv) Production of nutritious foods;
- (v) Fortification of foods of common consumption.

#### **M/s. Century spinning and manufacturing Company Ltd., Bombay**

4687. **SHRI DEVEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1524 on the 6th May, 1969 regarding M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay and state:

(a) whether the requisite information in respect of parts (b) and (c) thereof has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) and (b). M/s. Century



Spinning/Manufacturing Co. has been exporting cotton textiles directly as well as through merchant-exporters and it is, therefore, not possible to collect authentic information about the quantum of its exports to different countries. However, according to information received from the Company, its exports during the last 3 years (financial) were as follows:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(i) Cotton piece-goods (lakh sq. metres)	44.44	70.00	70.13
(ii) Cotton Yarn (lakh Kgs.)	0.36	0.10	0.75

(c) Does not arise.

#### Import of Cotton from Uganda and U. A. R.

4688. SHRI K. RAMANI:  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:  
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total number of cotton bales imported during 1968-69 and 1969 January, 1970 from Uganda and U.A.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): Imports of cotton from Uganda and U.A.R. during the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70 (April-Nov.) were as under:

	Uganda	U.A.R.
1968-69	40,079	193,373
1969-70 (April-November)	34,636	74,506

Figures for months after November, 1969 are not yet available.

#### Delegation meeting P.M. regarding Unemployment

4689. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 12th May, 1969 a delegation consisting of a Member of Parliament alongwith Chairman, All India Samajwad; Yuvak Sabha and others met the Prime

Minister and submitted a memorandum suggesting certain action to eradicate unemployment;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the suggestion and demand made in the said memorandum?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The memorandum contained various suggestions for promotion of greater employment opportunities such as encouragement of labour-intensive techniques, setting up of small and medium scale industries, imparting training facilities to unskilled rural youth, steps for increasing agricultural production through bringing waste-land under cultivation, provision for suitable wage increases, introduction of land reforms measures etc.

(c) These and other suggestions for augmenting opportunities for employment will be kept in view while finalising and implementing the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### भारत-चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्ध

4691. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री ब्राह्म दास :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया का विचार भारत के साथ अपने व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह देश मुख्यतः इमारती लकड़ी को खरीदने का इच्छुक है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह देश इमारती लकड़ी के बदले में कुछ मशीनें देना चाहता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चंकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ ऐसे व्यापार की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा इसके अन्तर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । भारत से चंकोस्लोवाकिया को निर्यात की जाने वाली अनेक मदों में प्लाइवुड तथा वालन्ट विनियर्स शामिल हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**पूर्वी अफ्रीका के भारतीयों द्वारा उद्योगों की स्थापना**

4692. श्री मोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों के बहुत से भारतीयों को उन देशों को छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है और उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों के पास बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन भारतीयों को अपने साथ कुछ मशीनरी लाने तथा भारत में कुछ उद्योग स्थापित करने की अनुमति देगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) कुछ पूर्वी अफ्रीकी सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न विधायी और अन्य उपायों के कार्यान्वयन से, जिनके अनुसार व्यापार और नियोजन में गैर राष्ट्रिकों के स्थान पर प्रतिबन्ध लग गए हैं, भारतीय मूल के कई लोगों को, जो इन देशों के राष्ट्रिक नहीं हैं, उन्हें ये देश छोड़ने पड़ रहे

हैं । जो लोग हमेशा के लिए इन देशों को छोड़कर जा रहे हैं उन्हें विदेशों में अपनी कुछ आस्तियों को स्थानान्तरित करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) . पूर्वी अफ्रीका से देश प्रत्यावर्तित लोगों को इस बात की अनुमति दी जाती है कि अगर मशीनरी और औद्योगिक उपकरणों का मूल्य 16,000 से अधिक न हो, और वे प्रयोग में लाए गए हों तो ड्यूटी और आई. टी. सी. लाइसेंस की अपेक्षाओं के बिना वे इन्हें ला सकते हैं । 16,000 से अधिक मूल्य की ऐसी मशीनरी और औद्योगिक उपकरण, जिन्हें प्रयोग में लाया गया है, देश प्रत्यावर्तित लोग आईटीसी लाइसेंस के बिना, लेकिन ड्यूटी की अदायगी करके, उन्हें भारत ला सकते हैं । जहां तक नई और प्रयोग में नहीं लाई गई मशीनरी और औद्योगिक उपकरणों का संबंध है, केवल वैसी ही मशीनरी लाने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जिसे अन्यथा रूप से भारत में लाने की अनुमति प्राथमिकता उद्योगों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के आधार पर दी गई है ।

**भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में रिक्त उच्च पद**

4693. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री विरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (1) उप मंत्रियों सहित केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में, (2) मंत्रालयों में (प्रतिरिक्त सचिव तथा इससे ऊंचे पद), (3) विभागों में संयुक्त सचिव स्तर के और इससे ऊंचे पद के विभागाध्यक्ष, (4) अन्य संस्थानों (जिनमें आयोग, समितियां, मुख्य अधिकारी, प्रधान अथवा निदेशक शामिल हैं), जैसी भी स्थिति हो, में तीन महीनों से अधिक अवधि से रिक्त उच्चतम पदों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इसका सरकारी कार्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ग) इन पदों पर लम्बे समय से नियुक्तियाँ न की जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन पदों पर कब तक नियुक्तियों की जाने की शक्यता इनको समाप्त किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उपखंड (ii) से (iv) के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी तथा (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) के उपर्युक्त उप-खंडों से सम्बद्ध जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर (यथा समय) रखी जायेगी। भाग (क) के उप-खंड (i) के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर निम्नलिखित है:-

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 75 (1) के अन्तर्गत मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति प्रधान मंत्री के परामर्श से राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है और वह सदस्य उस पद पर राष्ट्रपति के प्रसाद पर्यन्त बना रहेगा। मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्यों की संख्या प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह के अनुसार समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है। इसलिए किसी 'पद' के रिक्त रहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Export of Gur

4694. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to export Gur to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which it will be exported; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Compilation of Azad Hind Documents

4695. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that records of many speeches, writings and orders of the day and other Azad Hind documents are lying in the Archives of Government;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to compile and publish them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence have in their records a number of speeches and Orders of the Day by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and some other documents pertaining to the Azad Hind Fauj.

(b) and (c). Historical Section have prepared a draft of the history of the Indian National Army based on various documents including the aforesaid records and this is under examination. At present, there is no proposal for compilation of a separate volume containing speeches, Orders of the Day etc. pertaining to Azad Hind Fauj.

#### President Tito's Suggestion Regarding Officials Meet of Non-Aligned Nations

4696. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, has proposed to hold a meeting of high level officials of non-aligned nations before the next meeting of United Nations Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Marshal Tito has also requested Government of India in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal made by him; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The initiative for the holding of the third summit Conference of heads of Government/States of non-aligned countries has come from Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has proposed that the conference should be held before the next session of the U.N. General Assembly.

(b) to (d). The details of the conference will be worked out at the Preparatory Conference of non-aligned States to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970. India supports the proposal for the summit conference.

#### Manufacture of T. V. Sets

4698. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5252 on the 28th August, 1969 and state:

(a) the forms to whom licences were issued to produce T. V. Sets;

(b) the reasons for which other three firms have not manufactured T. V. sets as yet and the names of those firms;

(c) the step, if any, taken to cancel their licences; and

(d) the names of the firms who had applied for issue of licences for manufacture of T. V. sets; and whether there is any proposal to have rural T.V. sets and whether any foreign assistance and or collaboration has been obtained for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Capacity for manufacture of TV Receivers has been sanctioned to the following four firms of which the first two are in the organised sector and the other two are consortia of small scale firms:—

#### *Name of the firm      Capacity sanctioned*

- |                                |        |                         |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| (i) M/s J. K. Electronics      | 10,000 | TV Receivers per annum. |
| (ii) M/s Telerad, Bombay       | 10,000 | —do—                    |
| (iii) M/s Telestar, New Delhi. | 5,000  | —do—                    |
| (iv) M/s Polestar, Bombay      | 5,000  | —do—                    |

(b) and (c). So far only M/s J. K. Electronics have produced 2,000 TV receivers. The other three firms are expected to market their sets from the middle of this year. As TV production is being established in the country for the first time, these firms had some initial difficulties which they have been able to overcome now. As such it is not intended to cancel these licences.

(b) The following firms had applied for issue of licences for manufacture of TV sets:—

1. M/s N. K. Kerr & Co., Calcutta.
2. M/s Waco Radio Electronics Industries, Bombay.
3. M/s Philips India Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s General Electric Co. of India (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s Indian Plastic, Bombay.
6. M/s Cema Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s Jolly Industrial Agencies Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s J. K. Rayon, Kanpur.
9. M/s National Ekco Radio Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s Telerad Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
11. M/s Mulchandani Electrical & Radio Industries Ltd., Bombay.
12. Shri Prabhu V. Mehta (Electronics Entertainment (P) Ltd., Proposed), Bombay.
13. Shri Ravi P. Gupta (M/s Telefunken Pvt. Ltd.,) New Delhi.
14. M/s Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore.
15. M/s Tulsidas V. Patel, Bombay.
16. M/s Meters & Instruments (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
17. M/s Indian Electronics Industry, Bombay.
18. M/s Asian Electronics Ltd., Bombay.
19. M/s Paradise Electronics (Pvt) Ltd., Jullundur City.
20. M/s Haryana Electronics, New Delhi.
21. M/s Karamchand Premchand, Ahmedabad.
22. M/s John Prasad, Madras,

23. M/s Usha Electronics, New Delhi.  
 24. M/s Murphy India Ltd., Bombay.  
 25. M/s Kashmir Electronic Industries, Srinagar.  
 26. M/s Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad.

A number of firms in the Small Scale Sector had also applied for capacity from time to time.

The sets being produced in the country can also be used in the rural areas. These sets are being produced without foreign assistance or collaboration.

#### Agenda for Asian Non-Aligned Nations Meet

4699. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ceylonese Government have proposed Official-level meeting of Asian Non-aligned nations in March this year at Colombo;

(b) if so, subjects on the tentative agenda for the meeting; and

(c) whether any of these subjects have been included on Government of India's request, if so, which ones have been included or are being included?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). An official level meeting of some Asian Non-aligned nations convened at the initiative of the Governments of Indonesia and Ceylon was held at Colombo on 23rd and 24th March. There was no set agenda for the Meeting, which discussed matters of common interest likely to arise at the Preparatory Meeting of the Non-aligned nations scheduled to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April this year.

#### Per Capita Income of States and Regional Disparities

4700. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita incomes of various States in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that within the States there are regional disparities;

(c) whether Government have any concrete time-bound plan to remove the regional disparities and the disparities in incomes between States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The latest estimates of Statewise per capita income as furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation are indicated in the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some regional disparities and inter-State disparities are due to physico-geographical, socio-economic and historical factors and a measure of disparity is therefore likely to persist. However, subject to this limitation, it is the objective of Central and State Plans to progressively correct regional imbalances. Attention in this connection is invited to pages 17-19 of the "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74: Draft."

#### Statement

Per capita income of States at current prices for 1964-65.

	(In Rupees)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..	438
2. Assam .. ..	441
3. Bihar .. ..	299
4. Gujarat .. ..	523
5. Haryana .. ..	504
6. Jammu & Kashmir .. ..	341
7. Kerala .. ..	393
8. Madhya Pradesh .. ..	373
9. Maharashtra .. ..	526
10. Mysore .. ..	420
11. Nagaland .. ..	N.A.
12. Orissa .. ..	347
13. Punjab .. ..	575
14. Rajasthan .. ..	356
15. Tamil Nadu .. ..	434
16. Uttar Pradesh .. ..	374
17. West Bengal .. ..	498

### Gold Clause in Trade agreements with East European countries

4701. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had reached an agreement with certain East European trading partners that contracts concluded by trading organisations of both sides would contain a gold clause;

(b) if so, the need for such a clause in both import and export; and

(c) whether other countries with whom we have trade agreements other than in rupee payments are included in such agreements in respect of the gold clause?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. Understanding has been reached with several East European countries that both Governments will recommend to the trading organisations in their respective countries to include a uniform gold clause both in import and export contracts.

(b) Incorporation of a Standard Gold Clause in all the contracts pertaining both to imports and exports would bring in uniformity in commercial contracting. It would also protect the interests of Indian exporters since invariably East European export organisations have been including a gold clause in their exports contracts.

(c) No, Sir.

### Import of Minerals and Metals

4703. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of minerals and metals comprise about 16 per cent of the total import and the import of some of the minerals like sulphur, rock, phosphate, etc. has doubled and quadrupled during the last 10 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement

indicating the imports of various minerals and metals including metalliferous ores and mineral fuels during the year 1959, 1960-61, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (Upto November '69, upto which date figures are available) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050/70].

(b) Only those minerals and metals are being imported for which indigenous production is insufficient or substitutes are not available to meet fully the growing agricultural and industrial demand.

### Export of substandard Drugs to Foreign countries

4705. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of drugs exported to foreign countries during January, 1968 to January, 1970 and to be of substandard quality or deflection; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The value of exports of drugs (Medicinal and Pharmaceuticals Products) during January 1968 to December, 1969 is Rs. 874 Lakhs. Export statistics of January, 1970 are not yet available. Manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals is governed by pharmacopoeial standards laid down in pursuance of the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetic Act and Rules made there-under and therefore every product had to conform to such standards before it can be released for consumption in India or for exports. Government does not have information about the value of sub-standard goods, if any, exported.

### संशोधित सीमा शुल्क तथा प्रशुल्क दरों का प्रकाशन

4706. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त-शिक्षा विभाग के मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाणिज्य विभाग तथा सांख्यिकीय महानिदेशक संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अनुसार संशोधित सीमा-

शुल्क तथा प्रशुल्क दरों का एक नया संस्करण निकाल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह प्रकाशन सीमा-शुल्क के संबंधित जनता तथा कर्मचारियों के दैनिक उपयोग के लिये आवश्यक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

**वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री**

(श्री राम सेवक) : (क) भारतीय सीमा-शुल्क अनुसूची का प्रागामी अर्थात् साठवां अंक, वित्त विधेयक, 1970 के अधिनियमित होने के पश्चात् शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित किया जायेगा। यह विद्यमान ढंग का ही होगा। भारतीय सीमा-शुल्क अनुसूची का नया अंक जो सीमा-शुल्क टैरिफ विधेयक, 1969 में दिये गये पुनरीक्षित टैरिफ वर्गीकरण पर आधारित होगा, विधेयक के अधिनियमित हो जाने पर वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और अंक संकलन, कलकत्ता के महानिदेशक द्वारा यथासमय प्रकाशित किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद-पुस्तकालय को भेज दी जायेगी।

**Talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister**

4707. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI MAYAVAN:  
SHRI DHANDAPANI:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently he had talks with the Foreign Minister of Indonesia in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any discussions took place during the said talks on the proposal

of Soviet Union in respect of the security of Asian countries and extending cooperation to these countries;

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

(d) whether India had made a proposal to hold a conference of the Foreign Ministers of all the Asian countries to look into this matter;

(e) if so, the reaction of Government of Indonesia in regard thereto; and

(f) whether Government propose to take certain other steps in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The talks covered international issues and matters of common interest, including the situation in South East Asia, the Indian Ocean Asia, the Soviet proposal for collective security in South East Asia, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government's view in this regard has already been stated, namely, that it would be desirable to consider at an appropriate stage an international agreement or convention to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries in the region. This has been noted by the Governments of the region.

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री द्वारा हिन्दी में प्राप्त तथा हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये गये पत्र**

4708. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1969 से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितनों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया;

(ख) हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये पत्रों का अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले सभी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही भेजा जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) से (घ). इस मंत्रालय में, जनवरी से दिसम्बर 1969 तक, हिन्दी में कुल 2297 पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से 868 का उत्तर दिया गया। सभी उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजे गए, केवल एक को छोड़कर जो अज्ञान में अंग्रेजी में चला गया।

**Indo-Iran Protocol for Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation**

4709. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI MAYAVAN:  
SHRI DANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after prolonged negotiations lasting over two years, India and Iran have signed a protocol for economic trade and technical co-operation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement in regard to trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Protocol for promoting Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation between India and Iran was signed in January, 1969, when an Indo-Iran Joint Commission was established for this purpose. The Hon'ble Member are perhaps referring to the second Ministerial meeting of the Joint Commission, which was held in New Delhi in February, 1970. In accordance with the decisions reached at this meeting, experts from the two countries would examine various proposals relating to industrial co-operation—both in public and private sectors—long term commercial exchanges, including sale and purchase of Iranian ammonia, sulphur and phosphoric acid by India, and

Indian manufactures including railway wagons and other rolling stock, machinery and equipment, by Iran and cooperation in the field of irrigation and power, standardisation and industrial research, etc.

**Completion of Satiara Dam, Madhya Pradesh**

4710. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI NATHURAM AHIRWAR:  
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the necessity for the execution of the Mahanadi Reservoir (Satiara) Project during the Fourth Plan for meeting the additional water requirements for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the project report submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Central Government has been finally approved;

(c) if so, when the execution of the project is likely to be started; and

(d) what financial assistance is being given by the Central Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government for this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The proposal to construct Mahanadi Reservoir Project to meet the water requirements of expanded Bhilai Steel Plant is under consideration of the Government.

**Misuse of Concessional Scale of Rate Admissible to Handloom Industry**

4711. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many textile mills in the country misuse the concessional scale of



rates admissible to handloom Industry by sending powerloom cloth by making false declaration;

(b) if so, the names and number of such textile mills who has been carrying on such malpractices during the last 2 years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Gift of Tractors from Abroad

4712. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians settled abroad can send a gift of tractor to their friends and relations;

(b) if so, whether this gift can be remitted by a person who has gone to U.S.A. on a Student's visa; and

(c) whether he can send the gift of a tractor to a person who is not a relation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The policy governing the import of tractors of certain makes as gifts has been laid down in Public Notice No. 234-ITC (PN)/68 dated 24-10-68 as amended from time to time. Under this Scheme only those Indians who have been living abroad continuously for a period of not less than one year and are engaged in gainful employment abroad can donate a tractor to their close relations in India.

#### Delay in the Issue of Travel Documents by Indian Mission in Saigon

4713. SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK:  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has recently received numerous complaints from

the Indian Community in Saigon and other parts of South Vietnam regarding its Mission in Saigon taking undue time for issuing of Visas and other travel documents leading to harassment and inconvenience to the persons concerned; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government have not received any complaint of undue delay in the matter of the issue of passports. Government are, however, aware of the grievances of some persons in South Vietnam about the delay in the grant of passports and, in certain cases, the refusal to grant Indian documents to persons of mixed parentage.

(b) To speed up further disposal of normal consular work, an additional officer has just been posted in our Mission in Saigon.

#### Indians Settled in South Vietnam

4714. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the members of the Indian community presently settled in South Vietnam;

(b) the details of their total assets, movable and immovable;

(c) the details of their average annual income; and

(d) the details of amount being annually remitted by the Indian Community for the use of their family members otherwise to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 1141 Indian Passport holders have registered with the Consulate General of India in Saigon so far. It is estimated that the actual number of Indians is about 2,000.

(b) to (d). Indian passport holders are not required to declare their income, assets and money transfers to the Government.

**उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये धन का उपयोग तथा इस कार्य की प्रगति**

4716. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा देहाती क्षेत्रों में बिजली की व्यवस्था किये जाने और तत्सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदानों का उचित उपयोग करने के लिये कोई निर्देश दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वर्ष 1968-69 में इन राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन राज्यों में इस दिशा में चालू की गई प्रगति को संतोषजनक मानती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक, राज्यों को पृथग रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए दी गई है जिनमें कृषि उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए सिन्हाई पंपों को ऊर्जित करने पर विशेष बल दिया गया था। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान, पंपों के ऊर्जन पर बल देने वाली ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए राज्य योजना संसाधनों में से व्यय किया जाएगा जिनमें संपूर्ण केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल होगी।

(ख) पंपों/नलकूपों के ऊर्जन के संबंध में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में काफी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। इस संबंध में 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक की भ्रवधि में हुई प्रगति नीचे दी जाती है :

उर्जित पंपों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार			
	1	2	3
जैसी स्थिति 31-3-66			
को थी		17,591	10,660
जैसी स्थिति 31-3-67			
को थी		30,321	24,742
जैसी स्थिति 31-3-69			
को थी		52,991	40,751

(ग) और (घ). इन राज्यों और देश के अन्य भागों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना की है जो कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए राज्य योजना परिव्ययों के अतिरिक्त धन देगी। निगम को ये आदेश दे दिए गए हैं कि वे 5 वर्षों की भ्रवधि के लिए भावी ऋण संभाव्यता वाले आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ इलाकों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के संबंध में आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की शर्त छोड़ दें।

**भारत तथा यूगोस्लाविया के बीच रुपया-व्यापार व्यवस्था**

4717. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :

श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूगोस्लाविया के व्यापार मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की है कि यूगोस्लाविया और भारत के बीच व्यापार के लिये भारतीय मुद्रा को आधार रूप में नहीं माना जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके इस वक्तव्य के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उक्त वक्तव्य के कारण भारत और यूगोस्लाविया के व्यापार सम्बन्धों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़ने पाये; और

(घ) यूगोस्लाविया के उक्त निर्णय से भारत को कितनी हानि होगी ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ) . ज्ञात हुआ है कि यूगोस्लाविया के मंत्री ने अपनी हाल ही की भारत यात्रा के दौरान एक प्रेस-सम्मेलन में यह कहा बताते हैं कि यूगोस्लाविया मार्च, 1972 के पश्चात् परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा व्यवस्था अपनाना चाहता है। रुपये में भुगतान की व्यवस्था करने वाला विद्यमान व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार 31 मार्च, 1972 तक वैध है। भावी प्रणाली तैयार करने के लिए इस करार के समाप्त होने पर ही बातचीत की जायेगी। फिर भी भावी प्रबन्ध परस्पर स्वीकार्य आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं, ताकि दोनों ओर माल के लाने ले जाने में रुकावट डाले बिना व्यापारिक लेन-देन का स्तर बढ़ाने का पारस्परिक लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

### Nuclear Power Plants to be Set up in Pakistan with the Help of Belgium and other Countries

4718. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Belgium has decided to spend 70 million dollars to build a nuclear power plant at Roopur in East Pakistan to manufacture atom bombs;

(b) if so, the practical steps taken by Government to meet Pakistan's nuclear challenge to the security of our country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of nuclear plants Pakistan has today, their locations, purpose and capacity and the names of nations helping Pakistan for this purpose with the approximate amount of investment made by each nation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). According to the available information, Belgium has agreed to assist Pakistan in building a nuclear power plant at Roopur in East Pakistan for production of electricity. A nuclear power plant of the capacity of 137 mcgawatt is nearing completion at Karachi, with Canadian assistance. Canada is reported to have provided the foreign exchange component for building the plant, which is reported to cost about \$ 74 million. The two plants are expected to be subject to normal safeguards and controls with the result that a nuclear threat to our security is not likely to arise from this quarter at this stage.

### Export of Bicycles

4719. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian bicycles are becoming very popular in foreign countries if so, the names of the countries in which there is heavy demand for Indian bicycles;

(b) the number of bicycles of each make exported to each country during the last three years, year-wise.

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned on this account during the above period; and

(d) the new markets searched out for the export of bicycles and the steps being taken to meet the export and home consumption?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) Yes, Sir. The major importing countries of Indian bicycles are Iran, U.S.A., Singapore, Zambia, Kenya, Indonesia, Afghanistan and Tanzania.

(b) Brandwise export statistics are not maintained.

(c) The value of foreign exchange earned from export of bicycles during the last three years is as follows:—

1967-68	Rs. 1.06 crores
1968-69	Rs. 1.47 crores
1969-70	Rs. 1.17 crores

(April-December '69)

(d) The potential markets for export of bicycles are African and S.E. Countries.

The Cycle industry has been placed in the list of 'Priority Industries' for purposes of allocation of raw materials. To encourage production of cycles, this item has been delicensed since December, 1966. At present there is enough capacity for production to meet demand for home consumption and also for exports.

To enable export production and to increase competitiveness of Indian exporters facilities are extended to Registered exporters to obtain the imported and indigenous raw materials. Cash compensatory support is also given on exports.

#### **Pak Military Base in Chittagong for Hostile Nagas**

4720. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Delhi papers during the first week of March, 1970 to the effect that Pakistan has set up military training camps in Chittagong Hill Tracts

area for training of hostile Naga, Mizo and Kuki from India and Burma;

(b) whether these gureillas are being trained by Chinese experts;

(c) if so, the truth about such reports and whether Government have necessary informations regarding them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protest against anti-Indian activities by Pakistan?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details available with the Government regarding these camps.

(d) A protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan a copy of which is being laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3051/70.*]

#### **Whereabouts of Panchan Lama**

4721. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got any information about the whereabouts of Panchan Lama of Tibet;

(b) whether it is a fact that he has been killed by China and as a cover of that crime the story of his escape was circulated; and

(c) if not, the information available with the Government about Panchan Lama?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) to (c). Government have seen various press reports on the Panchan Lama but have no definite information on his whereabouts or welfare.

**चीन द्वारा पंचा की गई कठिनाइयों के कारण मानसरोवर और कैलाश की तीर्थ यात्रा का बन्द हो जाना**

4722. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी:** क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानसरोवर और कैलाश नामक धर्म स्थलों की तीर्थ यात्राएं पूर्णतया बन्द कर दी गई हैं; यदि हाँ; तो कब से;

(ख) क्या सरकार चीन सरकार से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वार्ता कर रही है कि उस तीर्थ यात्रा में कोई अवरोध उत्पन्न नहीं होगा; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने चीन द्वारा कैलाश तथा मानसरोवर की तीर्थ यात्रा में कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न की जाने की बात को दृष्टि में रख कर चीनियों को भारत में उनके धर्म स्थलों की तीर्थ यात्रा करने से रोक दिया है ?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) जी हाँ। इस प्रकार की यात्रा करने के संबंध में तिब्बत के साथ 1954 में सम्पन्न करार जब समाप्त हो गया तो इन धार्मिक स्थानों की तीर्थ यात्रा 1962 से ही पूर्णतया समाप्त हो गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं। भारत के प्रति चीन के वर्तमान रवैये के कारण इस प्रकार की यात्रा की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

(ग) 1954 में सम्पन्न करार 1962 में समाप्त हो गया, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए चीनियों का तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए भारत में घाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### मध्यप्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि भूमि का आवंटन

4723. श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री शारदानन्द :  
श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 के पश्चात्

अब तक मध्यप्रदेश में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि भूमि दी गई और उक्त भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि के आवंटन के लिये कुल कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आवेदन पत्र इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जाएगी और, सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**मिजो लोगों के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में मारे गये सैनिक मेजर तथा जवान**

4724. श्री श्रींकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री टी० पी० शाह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री शारदानन्द :  
श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1970 के प्रथम पखवाड़े में पश्चिमी मिजो पहाड़ियों के मारपाड़ा क्षेत्र में भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल तथा मिजो विद्रोहियों के बीच हुई मुठभेड़ में भारतीय सेना का एक मेजर तथा कुछ जवान मारे गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मुठभेड़ का व्यौरा क्या है और मृत कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है और उक्त मुठभेड़ में कितने कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी तथा जवान मारे गये हैं और इस मुठभेड़ में अनुमानतः कितने मिजो विद्रोही मारे गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इत्याद तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). 17-18 फरवरी की रात को पाकिस्तान से लौट रहे विद्रोहियों के एक दल के साथ गोलियों के आदान-प्रदान के दौरान पश्चिमी मिजों पहाड़ियों के मारपाड़ा क्षेत्र में 1 मेजर और 6 अवर श्रेणी सैनिक मारे गए थे। 10 विद्रोही मारे गए थे और शेष भारी राशि में आयुध छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान भाग गए थे।

मृतकों के निकट कुटुम्बियों को विशेष कुटुम्ब पेन्शन, शिक्षा भत्ता तथा विशेष बच्चों का भत्ता जो विद्रोही नागाओं और मिजों के साथ युद्ध में मारे गए सेवा सेवी-वर्ग के देय है, दिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त सेना राहत निधि से राहत अनुदान भी दिए गए हैं।

#### Leipzig Fair 1970

4725. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH  
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitors who participated in the Leipzig Fair held in the early part of March, 1970;

(b) whether any State Government participated in that fair;

(c) if so, the names of these States;

(d) whether it is a fact that volume of trade between India and German Democratic Republic is increasing every year; and

(e) if so, the turn-over during the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 117 firms/organisations participated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh State Governments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The turnover during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Value in post-devaluation Million Rs. Trade Turnover (Exports plus imports)
1966	403.32
1967	417.68
1968	433.95
1969 (Jan.-Oct.)	388.89

#### ट्रेडरों का आयात

4726. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में ट्रेडरों की बढ़ रही मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या रूस के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य देशों से ट्रेडरों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और वहाँ से कब तक ट्रेडर आयात किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस पर व्यय की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा का अनुमान क्या है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) से (ग). ट्रेडरों का आयात, सोवित संघ के अतिरिक्त, बल्गारिया, हंगरी, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, रूमानिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, पोलण्ड तथा यूगोस्लाविया से किया जा रहा है। 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 (फरवरी, 1970 तक) में ट्रेडरों के देश-वार आयात दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नमाला में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3052/70] वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए इन देशों से ट्रेडरों के आयातों पर बातचीत चल रही है।

ट्रैक्टरों के आयात ट्रैक्टरों के लिए उपहार योजना के अन्तर्गत भी करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

**मेरठ जिले की गाजियाबाद तहसील में अर्जित उद्यान**

4727. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ जिले की गाजियाबाद तहसील में किसानों के कुछ उद्यानों का अर्जन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्यानों का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उन्हें कब अर्जित किया गया था;

(ग) उक्त उद्यानों के मालिकों को किस दर पर प्रतिफल दिया गया था;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सभी किसानों को अभी तक प्रतिफल नहीं दिया गया है, यद्यपि यह लम्बे समय से देय है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त किसानों को प्रतिफल कब तक दे दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) बागीचों के अन्तर्गत कुल 55.43 एकड़ भूमि इस प्रकार अर्जित की गई थी:-

1. 1964	53.77 एकड़
2. 1965	0.01 एकड़
3. 1966	1.65 एकड़

21.46 एकड़ एक अन्य क्षेत्र को जो कृषि भूमि के रूप में अर्जित किया गया था, तदनु बागीचों की भूमि वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में नामपट्ट (साइन बोर्ड)**

4728. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में कितने भारतीय दूतावासों में संबंधित देश की भाषा के अतिरिक्त इन दूतावासों के नामपट्ट हिन्दी में लगाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन देशों में जहां तक काफी संख्या में भारतीय रहते हैं; भारतीय दूतावास कार्यालयों में न तो हिन्दी में नामपट्ट लगाए हैं और न ही कोई कार्य वहां हिन्दी में किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की भेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

**मध्य प्रदेश में ऊनी करघे**

4729. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऊनी करघे चल रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं तथा कहां-कहां हैं और प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक करघे को उन का कितना-कितना कोटा दिया जाना है ?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेजक) :** (क) और (ख). जी हां। मेसर्स कानपुर लेस वर्क्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के स्वामित्व में ऐसे तीन करघे हैं।

प्रत्येक करवे को आबंटित किया जाने वाला ऊन का वार्षिक औसत कोटा लगभग 11,524 रु० का बैठता है।

चीफो योजना में मध्यप्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

4732. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्यप्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित किये गये क्षेत्रों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) वहाँ प्राथमिकता के आधार पर औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उक्त क्षेत्रों के अग्रेसर विकास का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री; वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री या योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) :  
(क) और (ख) . अब पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास का काम राज्य योजना का भाग है और इस प्रकार राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। तीसरी योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने किसी खास क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया।

(ग) सभी राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया गया है कि अपने अपने राज्यों में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करें और उन क्षेत्रों में तेजी से विकास के लिए अपनी योजनाओं में स्कीमों शामिल करें। राज्य सरकार द्वारा परिकल्पित स्कीमों का व्यौरा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्यप्रदेश में भूमिहीन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आबंटन

4733. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने भूमिहीन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि दी गई; और

(ख) होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों से भूमि आबंटन के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जाएगी और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Indiscipline in Indian Embassies

4735. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that glaring instance of indiscipline in Indian Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in each case;

(d) whether in some cases staff was absent from duty or left the country of posting with the connivance of senior officers; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to promote an atmosphere of discipline and dedication to national interest in the Missions abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Recently a case of serious indiscipline occurred in the Embassy of India, Brazil.

(b) and (c). Shri Balak Ram Deen, a Personal Assistant in the Embassy of India, Brazil, deserted his post and left Brazil for Miami by a Peruvian Airlines flight on the



7th February, 1970. He was later reported to have gone to Toronto from Miami. Efforts are being made through the Indian Mission in Canada to have him repatriated to India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) All Government servants serving in Indian Missions are advised and guided to observe proper discipline and to serve the country in a spirit of dedication. They are subject to the discipline enjoined by standing Government regulations, under the Central Civil Services (Conduct,) Rules, and orders issued from time to time in Pursuance thereof. Also, the Indian Foreign Service (Conduct and Discipline) Rules make Foreign Service personnel liable to disciplinary action if found guilty of unworthy conduct. Instances of indiscipline, if and, when they occur, are always dealt with in the manner which the circumstances require, and under the applicable rules and regulations.

#### **Raising Tibet Issue in U.N.O.**

4736. SHRI M.L. SONDHJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement issued by the Dalai Lama on the occasion of the 11th Anniversary of the Tibetan uprising in which he has addressed an appeal to India and other countries;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) whether India will consider sponsoring a resolution at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Tibet and also give facilities to the Dalai Lama to inform the United Nations about the Tibetan independence Movement?

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

(b) The Dalai Lama called for support for the cause of Tibet's independence. He thanked the Government and people of India for their assistance to Tibetan refugees living in India.

(c) Government is not considering such an initiative at the present time.

#### **Soviet-U.S. Propaganda Against Indian Attitude of Non-Proliferation Treaty**

4737. SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union have been carrying on propaganda against the Indian attitude to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this false propaganda reached a peak on the occasion of the ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its so-called "coming into force" in March 1970; and

(c) if so, whether Government have protested against this to the U.S. and Soviet Union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Although both USA and USSR have expressed the view that all countries should subscribe to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, they have not carried on any propaganda against India's attitude to the Treaty.

#### **Low production of 15 and 20 Deniers Yarn**

4738. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spinners of nylon yarn have reduced their production of 15 and 20 deniers yarn so that prices of these varieties may go up and give them extra profits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Trading Corporation has got a licence to import nylon yarn;

(c) whether in view of the spinners' reluctance to produce more of 15 and 20 dn. yarn, Government propose to arrange large imports of these deniers yarns through the State Trading Corporation to curb the price rise; and

(d) whether Government will take strong action against the monopoly spinners to regulate their production schedule and ensure equitable distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The production of nylon yarn of all deniers in 1969 has not shown any substantial variation. The proportion of 15 denier and 20 denier varies from about 25 to 35% of the total production and towards end of the year, there was a slight fall in this category which was attributed to some technical difficulties in one of the units. The Textile Commissioner is constantly reviewing the pattern of production to ensure that the consumer requirements are satisfactorily met.

The State Trading Corporation have been permitted to import nylon yarn to the extent necessary to maintain prices at reasonable level after taking into account relevant factors like consumption of nylon yarn in the past, the production estimates for the next year of indigenous nylon yarn, the availability of other types of art silk yarn etc.

As pointed out earlier, the Textile Commissioner is constantly reviewing the trends of production and consumption. Recently, a series of meetings had been arranged with the nylon spinners to improve the availability in certain categories and to ensure also that the ultimate consumer is enabled to obtain the yarn at reasonable prices.

#### All India Released Emergency Commissioned Officers' Association

4739. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Released Emergency Commissioned Officers' Association wrote several times to the Director General, Resettlement, requesting him to furnish them the names and the nature of the new jobs and addresses of 2301 officers claimed to have been rehabilitated by the Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the letters were only acknowledged but never answered;

(c) if so, whether the claim of the Director General, Rehabilitation about resettlement is bogus;

(d) if not, whether the list with particulars of names, addresses, the nature of the jobs and the remuneration therefor, will be placed on the Table; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by furnishing the information to this Association.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The number of ECOs, who have so far been rehabilitated and the number who refused offers of appointment are given below:—

<i>No. of officers</i>	<i>Services</i>
181	Central (including IAS) Services.
131	State Services.
1232	Assam Rifles, National Cadet Corps, Territorial Army, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police and other para-military forces under the Centre.
148	Public Sector.
207	Private Sector.
249	Reverted to Civil Posts.
69	Assisted to be Self employed.
126	Unwilling to accept offer of employment.
2343	

The compilation of other details would involve considerable effort which would not be commensurate with the results achieved.

#### Bleak Chances of Promotion in Defence Statistical Organisation and Ordnance Depots

4740. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees, in the different attached and

subordinate offices of the Ministry of Defence, particularly in the Defence Statistical Organisation and the Ordnance Depots have been drawing maximum pay in their respective pay-scales, without any promotions or prospects of promotion, for a number of years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove such stagnation amongst these employees?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Government is aware that a number of employees in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Defence are drawing maximum pay in their pay scales for some years. The position is reviewed as and when called for, and suitable measures taken.

**Report of Study Group on Development of Coir Industry in Kerala**

4741. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group of the Planning Commission on the development of Coir Industry in Kerala has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Per Capita Availability of Power in South Bihar, North Bihar and whole of India per Annum**

4742. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1068 on the 24th November, 1969 and state:

(a) the per capita availability of Power in South Bihar, whole of India and North Bihar per annum;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had made final decision to take over the Darbhanga Electricity Company

Ltd. but the matter is delayed due to injunction orders of the court; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to secure early decision of the court by properly conducting the case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) The per capita availability of power during 1969-70 has been estimated as below:—

North Bihar	—13.2 kwh
South Bihar	—95.0 kwh
All India	—91.1 kwh

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All possible steps are being taken in the matter by the Government of Bihar.

**Prevention of Erosion by River Ganga and Bagmati in Bihar**

4743. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation by 'Mansi Bachao Sangharsa Samiti' was submitted to the Prime Minister on the 19th February, 1970 urging the prevention of erosion by river Ganga and Bagmati of Mansi Junction of the N.E.R. (Bihar) and of the National Highway nearby; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). No representation appears to have been received by the Prime Minister on 19-2-1970 from the 'Mansi Bachao Sangharsa Samiti' regarding prevention of erosion of Mansi Railway Station in Bihar and the National Highway. However, the problem of erosion near Mansi Railway Station has been under the consideration of the State and Central Governments. In a meeting of representatives of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Railways and Transport and the State Government of Bihar it has been decided that necessary repairs to the existing protection works should be carried out immediately to hold the river to its present course and prevent further

erosion of the area. The Government of Bihar have agreed to undertake the work on a top priority basis.

#### Taking over of closed Textile Mills

4744. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 26th November, 1969 reg. closed Textile Mills and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been been with regard to the running of the 55 textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is considered expedient to take them over and rehabilitate them; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Out of the 55 cotton textile mills which were lying closed as at the end of October, 1969, 20 mills have since restarted working. The management of three mills has already been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and these are expected to be started shortly. 5 mills have been considered uneconomic and not fit to be taken over. The cases of 11 mills are pending in High Courts. The Investigation Committees' reports in respect of five mills are under examination and the affairs of one mill are still being investigated by the Investigation Committee. The cases of the remaining 10 mills are being examined, in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The management of only such mills as, with injection of reasonable amount of public funds, can be made economically viable within a reasonable time, is taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

#### सूअर की चर्बी का निर्यात

4745. श्री श्रीधरपाल साबू :  
श्री हुकमचन्द कछाय :  
श्री शारदानन्द :  
श्री भारतसिंह चौहान :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक कितनी मात्रा में सूअर की चर्बी का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई तथा वर्ष 1970-71 में इसका कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होते की संभावना है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रामसेवक) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में सूअर की चर्बी की किसी मात्रा का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) चूंकि सूअर की चर्बी का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है अतः इस मद से कोई विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित नहीं हुई है ।

1970-71 के दौरान इस उत्पादन के निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना नहीं है । और इस तरह उससे किसी विदेशी मुद्रा के उपाजन की संभावना नहीं है ।

#### वर्ष 1970-71 में नये ध्रायुध कारखानों की स्थापना

4746. श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :  
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :  
श्री भारतसिंह चौहान :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने ध्रायुध कारखाने हैं;

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा दलों को युद्ध उपकरणों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में देश में कितने नये ध्रायुध कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) नये ध्रायुध कारखानों की स्थापना के बारे में काम कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा

तथा उस पर अनुमानतः कितना घन खर्च होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) हेवी विहीकल फैक्ट्री, भावड़ी और एक्सेलरेटिड फीज ड्राईड मीट फैक्ट्री, टुण्डला को छोड़ कर 28 (अट्ठाईस) ।

(ख) एक भी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Profit Earned by S.T.C.

4747. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the trading profit of the S.T.C. for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): The profits of the State Trading Corporation before payment of income-tax are as under:

1967-68	Rs. 7.66 crores
1968-69	Rs. 12.09 crores

The profits for the year 1969-70 will be known only after the closing of the accounts for the relevant year.

#### Desecration of Temples and Gurdwaras in Pakistan

4748. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made during the course of a Calling Attention Notice answered on 9th March, 1970 that the issue of desecration of temple and gurdwaras in Pakistan should be brought before U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government feel that all differences

between India and Pakistan should be resolved peacefully and bilaterally. In keeping with this, Government have taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan.

#### Withdrawal of Permanent Negotiating Machinery after 1960 Strike

4749. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Permanent Negotiating Machinery available with the Defence Employees was withdrawn after the 1960 strike of the Central Government employees whether recognition was restored in September, 1961 but the Permanent Negotiating Machinery was not restored as was done in the Railway Department.

(b) if so, why this discriminatory attitude was adopted with the All India Defence Employees Federation; and

(c) when the Negotiating Machinery is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government were of the view that the revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in its previous form did not fit into the JCM Scheme. As indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 388 answered on the 27th November 1968, Government were prepared to hold informal discussions on the agenda of the meetings of the Departmental Council (JCM) only at the level of the Ministry with representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation a few days ahead of the dates fixed for the Departmental Council meetings, provided the Federation agreed to join the Joint Consultative Machinery at all levels. The Federation has not so far agreed to join the Scheme.

#### Retirement of Civilian Employees Before Being Declared Permanent Before 19th September, 1968 Strike

4750. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many civilian employees who were due for permanency

before the 19th September, 1968 strike were not declared permanent due to the negligence on the part of the local authorities and they were discharged from service under Sub-Rule 5 of Temporary Service Rules, 1965;

(b) if so; what action is being taken to declare these employees permanent from the due date and compensate for the huge losses suffered by them on this account; and

(c) whether any final decision has since been taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Indo-Sikkim Relations

4751. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:  
SHRI JAI SINGH:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Sikkim and Bhutan subsisting at present along with other relevant details;

(b) when such status was determined; and

(c) whether this status had been observed without any deviation in the past by all the concerned parties and if not, the nature of deviation made in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Sikkim is a Protectorate of India. India is responsible for its Defence, external relations and communications.

Bhutan is in Special Treaty relation with India. The Government of India have undertaken to exercise no interference in the internal Administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan has agreed to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

(b) In case of Sikkim, the Treaty was signed on 5th December, 1950. In case of Bhutan the Treaty was signed on 8th August, 1949.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Revision of Indo-Sikkim Treaty

4752. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any communication from the Sikkimese authorities for the revision of the treaty with India;

(b) if so, the nature of the changes suggested by them and their impact on the Eastern defence structure of India; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India in the matter?

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

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

#### युगोस्लाविया के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के साथ बातचीत

4753. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1970 के पहले सप्ताह में युगोस्लाविया के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री भारत आये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने उन से कोई बातचीत की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हां; 5 से 15 मार्च, 1970 तक।

(ख) और (ग). इस सद्भावना भ्रमण के दौरान युगोस्लाविया के रक्षा मंत्री से हुई बातचीत से उच्च स्तर पर, दोनों देशों की परस्पर रूचि के विभिन्न मामलों पर विचारों के आदान-प्रदान का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ।

**बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता  
में तकुप्रों की वृद्धि**

4754. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 135, कैनिंग स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता स्थित बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड का विचार उक्त मिल में तकुप्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मिल के निदेशक श्री गोयनका भारत सरकार तथा बिहार सरकार के साथ 1961 से पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री गोयनका ने दिसम्बर, 1961 से अक्टूबर, 1969 तक की अवधि में सरकार को अनेक पत्र लिखे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त पत्रों की संख्या तथा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) से (ङ). मैसर्स बिहार काटन मिल्स लि० 135, कैनिंग स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता को, सूत के निर्माण हेतु 4,000 तकुए लगाकर एकक का विस्तार करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन 10 दिसम्बर, 1956 को एक लाइसेंस दिया गया था। विस्तार-कार्य 10 दिसम्बर, 1958 तक पूरा किया जाना अपेक्षित था, परन्तु वैधता अवधि 10 दिसम्बर, 1962 तक बढ़ाने के बावजूद भी वे परियोजना को पूरा नहीं कर सके और तब तक उन्होंने केवल 1920 तकुए ही लगाये थे। वैधता अवधि को और भी बढ़ाने के उनके अनुरोध को भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि योजना के निकट

भविष्य में क्रियान्वित हो जाने की संभावना दिखाई नहीं देती थी। काफी समय तक पत्र-व्यवहार करते रहने के बाद 3 अक्टूबर, 1969 को मिल लाइसेंस क्षमता को 4,000 तकुप्रों से कम करके 1920 तकुप्रों तक करने पर सहमत हो गयी और तदनुसार, 10 दिसम्बर, 1956 के लाइसेंस में आवश्यक संशोधन कर दिया गया।

**Approval of Higher Outlay for Fourth Plan**

4755. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the higher outlay for the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Planning Commission's paper "Fourth Five Year Plan—Revised Outlay 1969—74" considered by the National Development Council at its meeting held on 21-22 March, 1970 was placed on the Table of the House on 24th March, 1970 and it contains the information sought by the Hon. Member.

**Enquiry into Break-down of Oil Pump of Indraprastha Power Station, Delhi**

4756. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the break-down of oil pump of Indraprastha Power Station Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). One unit in the Indraprastha Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was shut down on 27th January, 1970, due to failure of hydraulic oil pressure. Inspection by the engineers

of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and of the Central Water and Power Commission revealed that the main oil pump had got broken while the machine was in operation and that the impeller of the oil pump as also the pump casing were found damaged. Necessary repairs were then completed on a priority basis and the machine was re-commissioned on 15th February, 1970.

#### Rules Regarding Seniority in the Central Water and Power Commission

4757. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the rules regarding seniority of Government employees laid down by the Home Ministry, a permanent Government employee is to be treated as senior to temporary employees in the same cadre;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the same in the Central Water and Power Commission, since permanent Assistant Directors are being shown junior to temporary Assistant Directors, *vide* seniority list under CWPC No. 17/1/69. Adm. (B) dated the 3rd April, 1969;

(c) the time by which it would be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The general principles laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for determining seniority of various categories of persons employed in Central Services *inter-alia* provide that, subject to certain conditions, permanent officers in a particular grade shall be ranked senior to persons who are officiating in that grade.

(b) A separate set of rules had been framed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to determine *inter-se* seniority of Class I and Class II officers of the Central Water and Power Commission prior to the issue of general principles of seniority by the Home Ministry as referred to in part (a) of the

Question. These rules were framed in consultation with the Home Ministry and the seniority of Assistant Directors is at present being regulated in accordance with these rules.

(c) and (d). As a result on certain representations received recently, the position is being reviewed.

#### Appointment of Assistant Directors in C.W. & P.C.

4758. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates, year-wise who were offered appointment of Assistant Directors (permanent and temporary separately) in Central Water and Power Commission on the results of Combined Engineering Services Examination held by U.P.S.C. since the year 1967 till date;

(b) the number of those, out of them, who joined Central Water and Power Commission (on permanent and temporary posts separately) during the said period;

(c) whether in the event of a candidate offered permanent post of Assistant Director having not accepted the appointment the same was subsequently filled up by allotting it to the temporary Assistant Director appointed on the results of the same examination;

(d) if so, the basis on which it was done, separately; and for each such case; and

(e) the reasons separately for each of such cases in which it was not done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

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



*Statement*

Recruitment to the grade of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer in the Central Water and Power Commission (Water and Power Wings) through the Combined Engineering Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1967 and 1968.

Year in which the examination held	Number of candidates who were offered appointments		Number of candidates who actually joined duty.	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Central Water and Power Commission (water wing)</i>				
1967	Nil	3	Nil	2
1968	Nil	3	Nil	2
<i>Central Water and Power Commission (power wing)</i>				
1967	Nil	10	Nil	6
1968	Nil	18	Nil	10

The results of the Combined Engineering Services Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission during August-September, 1969, have not yet been announced.

**Draft Annual Plan for 1970-71 for Orissa State**

4759. SHRI D. AMAT:  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft annual plan for 1970-71 for Orissa has been submitted by that State Government;

(b) if so, the financial lay-out thereof in the public, private and cooperative sectors; the targets of industrial and agricultural production envisaged therein and the rate of industrial and agricultural growth to be realised thereby; and

(c) the Central Government's and Planning Commission's decisions thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The draft Plan proposals envisage an outlay of Rs. 45.09 crores under the State sector and estimated level of production of foodgrains at 55.76 lakh tonnes at the end of 1970-71. The remaining information is not indicated in the draft-Plan proposals.

(c) A final view will be taken shortly on the State's Annual Plan proposals 1970-71

**इसरायल द्वारा भारत को उर्वरकों की बिक्री**

4761. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इसरायल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से कम दर पर भारत को पोटाश से तैयार किया गया उर्वरक बेचने तथा अधिक दर पर भारतीय इस्पात खरीदने के लिये भी तैयार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसरायल के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) और (ख). राज्य व्यापार निगम को इसरायल की फर्मों से राक फास्कट और पोटाश की पूर्ति हेतु कुछ भाँकर प्राप्त हुए थे। निगम, गुण, मूल्य और सुपुर्दगी अथवा जैसे संगत उपादानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी अधिकाधिक वाणिज्यिक सूझबूझ के अनुसार खरीदारियाँ करता है।

जहाँ तक इजरायल द्वारा भारतीय इस्पात खरीदने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को इसकी विशिष्ट जानकारी नहीं है। इजरायल को इस्पात के निर्यात हेतु गैर-सरकारी पाटियों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई किसी भी पेशकश पर वे प्रचलित वाणिज्यिक प्रथा के अनुसार कार्यवाही करेगी।

#### Finalization of Kishau Dam

4762. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the final decision taken in regard to Kishau dam;

(b) whether it is proposed to reconstruct the Tejawala and Okhla barrages in view of more water being available in Yamuna; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the matter was discussed on 8th March, 1970 between Chief Minister, Haryana and Irrigation Minister, Uttar Pradesh and that it was agreed that the project report for the Kishau dam would be prepared expeditiously and efforts would be made to start the construction within the Fourth Plan period.

(b) and (c). Proposals for the construction of new barrages across the Yamuna near Jajewala and Okhla are under consideration of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in order to improve the operation of the existing canal systems.

#### Setting up of Atomic Plants During 5th Five Year Plan

4763. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes a period of six years to commission an atomic power station from the date when a decision to set up the same is taken;

(b) whether a decision in respect of the atomic power stations likely to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been taken and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how it would be possible to commission any atomic power station during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Construction of an atomic power station should normally take about five years.

(b) It has been decided to add a second unit of 200 MWe capacity to the Madras Atomic Power Station being set up at Kalpakkam. A provision is being made in the Fourth Plan towards advance action for a nuclear power station to yield benefits in the Fifth Plan. Feasibility studies are also being undertaken to decide upon the setting up of a new plant.

(c) Does not arise.

#### इजराइली सिंचाई तथा कृषि विशेषज्ञों का दौरा

4764. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इजरायल से सिंचाई तथा कृषि विशेषज्ञों के निजी हैसियत से अथवा राज्यों के आमंत्रण पर भारत आने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि विशेषज्ञ अपनी निजी हैसियत से आ रहे हैं तो भारत सरकार को उन्हें आमन्त्रित करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Acceleration of the Pace of Rural Electrification

4765. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electricity Corporation has been directed to accelerate the pace of rural electrification;

(b) whether some additional amount has been put at the disposal of the Corporation and if so, how much; and

(c) whether the Committee of eight Members of Parliament has submitted its final report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has been constituted in the Central Sector with the express purpose of accelerating the progress of rural electrification schemes in the country by providing funds over and above the outlays in the State Plans.

(b) During the Fourth Plan, Rs. 150 crores would be provided to the Corporation. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 10 crores has already been provided.

(c) No, Sir.

**Civil Gazetted Government Employees from Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Holding Territorial Army Commission**

4766. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civil Gazetted Government employees from Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh holding T.A. Commission;

(b) whether their services were utilised in Emergency;

(c) if so, whether their chances of promotions in their parent offices have been safeguarded; and

(d) whether any of such officers were passed over for promotion; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Mysore 1  
Andhra Pradesh 1

(b) The Officer from Andhra Pradesh was called for service in Territorial Army during the last Emergency.

(c) and (d). He was not given due seniority for promotion despite representations made by the officer. The matter is being taken up with the State Government.

**भारत-चीन सीमा पर भारत द्वारा चौकियाँ स्थापित करना**

4767. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) घुसपैठियों पर नजर रखने के लिये भारत द्वारा भारत-चीन सीमा पर कितनी चौकियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं तथा एक दूसरी चौकी में कितना फासला है;

(ख) क्या भारत-चीन सीमा पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को अपने संबंधियों से मिलने के लिये सीमा पार करने के लिये 'बीसा' लेना पड़ता है अथवा दोनों सरकारों ने इस संबंध में कुछ विनियम बना रखे हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में दोनों देशों के सीमा सुरक्षा दलों में कितनी मुठभेड़ हुई तथा उससे जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) भारत-चीन सीमा पर तैनात भारत के सुरक्षा दलों तथा चीन के सुरक्षा दलों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) यह सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

(ख) 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण से सीमा पर पैदा हुई स्थिति को सामने रखते, सीमा पर यातायात का प्रश्न ही नहीं रहा, या अपने संबंधियों को मिलने के लिए किसी को सीमा पार जाने देने की अनुमति दिए जाने का ही।

(ग) 1969 के दौरान भारत और चीन की सुरक्षा सेनाओं के बीच कोई संघर्ष नहीं हुआ कि जिसमें जीवन और संपत्ति की क्षति अर्न्तर्ग्रस्त हो।

(घ) जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है चीन तिब्बत में 130000 से 150000 सैनिक

रखे हुए हैं। उत्तरी सीमा में नियुक्त किए गए अपने सैनिकों की संख्या प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

#### Functioning of Rural Electrification Corporation

4768. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of members of the Board of the Rural Electrification Corporation set up; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Corporation is not entitled to finance any development scheme without approval of the USA Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation at present has the following members:—

(i) Member (Agriculture) Planning Commission who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

(ii) Representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Planning Commission and Central Water and Power Commission (5).

(iii) The Managing Director and the Technical Director of the Rural Electrification Corporation (2).

(b) No, Sir. The schemes are sanctioned by the Corporation.

#### Loans to State Electricity Boards

4769. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the list of State Electricity Boards which have applied for loans to the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) amount of loans asked for by each State Electricity Board;

(c) terms and conditions for granting loans by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards; and

(d) the list of State Electricity Boards which have accepted those terms and conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Rural Electrification Corporation, at its meeting on 30th January, 1970, has finalised, after consulting State Governments and State Electricity Boards, the criteria for financing rural electrification schemes and the terms and conditions of advancing loans. The terms and conditions are briefly as follows:—

“(I) For Schemes relating to backward areas

(a) Scales of minimum return applicable:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ % on completion of project;
- 2% within five years thereafter; and
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ % within 10 years thereafter.

(b) Terms of repayment:

(i) Interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ % for the period covered by moratorium plus the first 5 years thereafter;  $5\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum for the next 5 years; and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ % for the remaining period.

Note: In all cases a rebate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ % will be allowed for prompt repayment.

(ii) period of moratorium—5 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.

(iii) Total period of loan—30 years including period of moratorium.

(c) Mode of repayment:

(i) Payment of interest only during the period of moratorium.

(ii) Repayment of principal and interest on the basis of equated annual instalments during the remaining period of loan after the period of moratorium.

(d) Form of security:

Full and un-conditional guarantee by the State Government in favour of the Corporation in respect of payment of interest and repayment of principal.

(II) *For schemes relating to other areas:*

- (a) *Scale of minimum return applicable:*  
2% on completion of project and  
3½% within 5 years thereafter.

(b) *Terms of repayment:*

- (i) Interest at 6¼% p.a. with a rebate of ¼% for prompt repayment.  
(ii) period of moratorium—5 years or completion of project whichever is earlier.  
(iii) Total period of loan—20 years including period of moratorium.

(c) *Mode of repayment:*

- (i) Payment of interest only during the period of moratorium.  
(ii) Repayment of principal and interest on the basis of equated annual instalments during the period remaining after the period of moratorium.

(d) *Form of security:*

Full and un-conditional guarantee by the State Government in favour of the Corporation in respect of interest and repayment of principal."

Of the 15 State Electricity Boards in the country, all with the exception of Kerala State Electricity Board, have so far submitted schemes for financing by the Corporation in accordance with the criteria and terms and conditions approved by the Corporation. The quanta of loans asked for by each of the 14 State Electricity Boards from the Corporation are given in the statement enclosed. The Kerala State Electricity Board have informed the Corporation that they would shortly be sending schemes in accordance with the approved criteria and terms and conditions for financing by the Rural Electrification Corporation. The question, therefore, of any of the State Electricity Boards not accepting the terms and conditions approved by the Corporation does not arise.

*Statement*

Details of requests for loan assistance for Rural electrification schemes received by the

rural electrification corporation from state electricity boards.

S. No.	State Electricity Board	Loan assistance requested for (Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,47,36,900
2.	Assam	1,51,12,000
3.	Gujarat	4,01,47,000
4.	Haryana	1,95,58,000
5.	Mysore	4,03,00,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10,49,42,000
7.	Orissa	1,22,64,700
8.	Punjab	1,13,53,300
9.	Rajasthan	36,68,860
10.	Tamil Nadu	1,45,00,000
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1,83,35,600
12.	West Bengal	1,89,02,000
13.	Bihar	3,16,60,000
14.	Maharashtra	11,65,18,500
Total:		54,19,98,860

**Agreement with Czechoslovakia and Poland**

4770. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has recently signed trade agreements with Czechoslovakia and Poland;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a specific provision has been made in the said agreement against the export of Indian goods; and

(c) the details of the agreement with Poland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia was concluded in Prague on 31st October, 1969 for a period of 5 years effective from 1st January, 1970. Trade Agreement with Poland was concluded in Warsaw on 31st October, 1968 effective from 1st January, 1969 for 5 years, and was modified in December, 1969 in Delhi.

There is a provision in both the Agreements that goods exported from India are

meant for use in those countries and shall not be re-exported to any other country.

Copies of the Trade Agreements are available in the Parliament Library.

#### **Raising Rhodesian Issue in U.N.O.**

4771. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rhodesia was declared a Republic by Mr. Smith's Government;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government on such an issue and the details thereof; and

(c) what are the instructions sent to the Government's representative in U.N.O. to raise this issue there?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India's views are contained in the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the President's Address on March 4 and in the statement made by the Deputy Minister for External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on March 12, 1970.

#### **Disparities in Rural Electrification**

4772. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of rural electrification in some of the States is much below the all-India average;

(b) if so, the States where the targets of rural electrification have not been achieved;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the programme of rural electrification during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The progress of village electrification is below the all India average in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The main difficulty has been the constraint of financial resources to accelerate the development and extension of transmission and distribution networks to rural areas. In order to accelerate the progress of rural electrification during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to provide additional funds over and above the outlays in the State Plans for rural electrification schemes in the country. The Corporation has been directed to waive the condition of economic viability for a period not exceeding five years in respect of rural electrification schemes in economically backward areas with future agricultural potential.

#### **Independence of Isles of Dogs**

4773. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Isles of Dogs has declared Independence from Britain;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether India will recognise its independence if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

#### **Formulation of Grammar of Planning**

4774. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of the experiences of the last three Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, Government are planning to formulate

any grammar of planning for the Fourth and the consequent plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Experience of the previous Five Year Plans and annual plans shows that it would be unrealistic to prescribe rigid planning procedures. The approach and procedure of planning need constant adjustment to take account of changing reality and the different phasis of development. The planning methodology is kept under study in the Planning Commission and appropriate modifications deemed necessary are made from time to time.

**गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए ह्तेवास द्वारा पाकिस्तान का समर्थन**

4775. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रीय ह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल ने दारस्सलाम में होने वाले गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए पाकिस्तान को आमन्त्रित करने पर जोर दिया है; और

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

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) कोलम्बो में इस वर्ष 23 और 24 मार्च को कुछ गुटमुक्त एशियाई देशों की अनौपचारिक बैठक में जिसमें नेपाल भी शामिल था, सभी देश इस बात पर सहमत हुए थे कि 1961 में बेलग्रेड में जिन मानदण्डों पर स्वीकृति हुई थी, वे ही बने रहने चाहिए। पाकिस्तान का भाग लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया गया था।

(ख) भारत सरकार यह समझती है कि गुटमुक्त बैठक में सिर्फ उन्हीं को भाग लेने दिया जाना चाहिए जो इसमें शामिल होने के उन मानदण्डों पर खरे उतरते हों जिनकी पुष्टि 1961 और 1964 के शिखर सम्मेलनों में की जा चुकी है। इन मानदण्डों में दूसरी बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई देश "ऐसी बहुपक्षीय सैन्य सन्धि का सदस्य है जो कि महान राष्ट्र संघर्ष के संदर्भ में सम्पन्न हुई है" तो उसे गुटमुक्त नहीं समझा जा सकता। स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह, 'नाटो' बारसा संधि, 'सीटो' और 'सेंटो', जिसमें पाकिस्तान भी शामिल है, गुटमुक्त देशों की बैठक की सदस्यता की परिधि में नहीं आता।

#### Export of Mangoes

4776. SHRI BENISHANKER SHARMA:  
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of mangoes exported during the last three years with names of the countries to which they have been exported;

(b) the countries where the demand is large and the quantity demanded during the coming seasons; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise the demands for mangoes and other Indian fruits and vegetables by advertising the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

	Quantity Tonnes
1966-67	810
1967-68	1075
1968-69	1204

Mangoes were mainly exported to Kuwait, Bahrein Is., Qatar, U.K., Malaysia, Singapore and France, where there is large demand for mangoes. No precise information is available regarding the extent of demand in these countries.

(c) Systematic efforts are being made to popularise Indian mangoes and fruits and vegetables abroad with the aid of specially prepared brochures which were distributed to departmental stores and organised consumers in foreign countries.

**गाजियाबाद में एक "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यूनिट"  
स्थापित करना**

4777. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार गाजियाबाद में एक "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यूनिट" स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है और उक्त यूनिट कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में कुछ और प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) माईक्रो-वेव और रडार साज-सामान के निर्माण के लिए भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि० की एक दूसरी यूनिट की स्थापना करने का एक प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्ताव का निरीक्षण लगभग सम्पूर्ण हो चुका है, और अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र लिया जाना प्रत्याशित है। यूनिट गाजियाबाद में स्थापित की जानी प्रस्तावित है।

(ख) नगर को छोड़ कर फँक्टरी की सरमाया लागत 11.50 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर की अनुमानित है। यूनिट चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान स्थापित की जानी प्रत्याशित है।

(ग) 1970-71 के दौरान एक अन्य रक्षा उत्पादन यूनिट भी स्थापित की जानी प्रस्तावित है।

**Indo-Nepal Relations**

4778. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, the Prime Minister of Nepal has declared that he would leave the Government if the Indian Military Liaison Group and the Indians manning the check-posts on the Nepal-Tibet Border are not withdrawn;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has expressed annoyance in his public speeches on the delay in the completion of the India-aided Chatra Canal Project in East Nepal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Press Reports to this effect have been brought to the attention of Government.

(c) The Government of India and the Government of Nepal had already agreed to a phased withdrawal of Indian personnel whose services had been loaned to Nepal. The Government of India had also intimated to the Government of Nepal its agreement to the Nepalese request for a change of status of the Indian Military Liaison Group in Nepal.

On receiving the report of Shri Bista's statement regarding the delay in the execution of the Chatra Canal Project, the Ambassador of India in Nepal has clarified to the Nepalese authorities that the delay in the completion was due mainly to the fact that the Government of Nepal had taken a long time to hand over the land required for the construction of the Project, and to clear the forests.

**Free Visits Sponsored by Indo-Soviet Cultural Society**

4779. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn



towards the activities of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society which provide free visits between the two countries; and

(b) if so, whether such activities are permissible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indo-Soviet Cultural Society has a Cultural Exchange Programme with the Soviet Indian Cultural Relations Society, Moscow. This programme provides for exchange of visitors between the two countries. Under the programme, Indian visitors to U.S.S.R. have to pay their single air-fare from Delhi to Tashkent and a contribution of Rs. 500/- to the ISCUS National Council. Their expenses in the Soviet Union are met by the Soviet Indian Cultural Relations Society, Moscow. Visitors from Soviet Union to India under this programme are provided local hospitality by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

There are no restrictions in this regard apart from the usual foreign travel and visa regulations.

### सहकारी कपड़ा मिलें

4780. श्री डुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने कपड़ा मिलें हैं जो सहकारी आधार पर चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में सरकार द्वारा उक्त मिलों को कितना अनुदान तथा सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में सरकार द्वारा उनको सहायता की कितनी अनुमानित राशि दी जायेगी?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) 30

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार सहकारी कपड़ा मिलों के लिए सीधे धन की

कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करती परन्तु संस्थात्मक वित्त-पोषण अभिकरण कतिपय इन मिलों को ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दे रहे हैं। सहकारी कताई मिलों की ग्रंथ-पूँजी में भाग लेने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भी ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इन मिलों की ग्रंथ-पूँजी में राज्य सरकारों का कितना भाग है तथा संस्थात्मक वित्त-पोषण अभिकरणों से उन्हें प्राप्त ऋण के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### Irrigation Facilities in Gujarat

4781. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that no irrigation facilities are provided in Gujarat State and especially to North Gujarat in which the scarcity of water for farming and drinking prevails;

(b) whether it is a fact that the preliminary works on the Dharoi and Fatehwadi project had been started in 1966-67 and an expenditure of Rs. 6.73 lakhs was expected to have been incurred during Annual Plans Period 1966-67; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons behind it for its delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) The following major and medium irrigation projects have been taken up in North Gujarat areas during the Plans:

Name of scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Ultimate benefits. (000 acres)
1. Moti Fatewadi Canal (completed in 1965)	59.17	32.00
2. Dantiwada (Banas) (completed in 1969)	1087.94	110.00
3. Karol Tank (completed in 1969)	10.99	3.00
4. Mahi Stage-I (continuing scheme)	2457.00	460.00
5. Sarswati (continuing)	212.00	21.60

(b) and (c). As indicated above, the Moti Fatedwadi Canal Project was completed in 1965. The Dharoi Project involves certain inter-State aspects and efforts are being made to settle these as early as possible.

**Missing Files of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation**

4782. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some files of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi have been found with a representative of a private firm;

(b) if so, the name of that firm and the circumstances leading to the possession of the files by the representative of the firm; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Three pages of a file of the M.M.T.C. were recovered from the premises of a representative of a firm in the course of investigation by the C.B.I.

(b) and (c). The case is still under investiga-

tion by the C.B.I. and it will be premature to give any details at this stage.

**Import of Rosin**

4783. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Rosin exported during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969;

(b) whether Government are aware that the per tonne price of Rosin cost the industry from Rs. 1,400 in 1967 to Rs. 2,400 in first three months of the year 1970; and

(c) whether Government intend to import this Chemical from Africa through the State Trading Corporation or the Import Licences to individual consumer units will be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) The import of synthetic rosin for the manufacture of dental products is allowed to manufacturers of these products. There is no proposal under consideration for the import of gum rosin.

*Statement*

Quantity in Tonnes Value in Rs. '000' (Post Devaluation Rate)

(Upto Dec. '69)

S. Description No.	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Gum Rosin	1793	2440	1867	2330	63	163	6	16
2. Other Rosins	3	10	4	8	3	5	2	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	1796	2450	1871	2338	66	168	8	20

**Smuggling of Mica to China through Hongkong**

4784. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Indian Mica reaches China through Hongkong; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Hong Kong imports mica from India and other countries. A portion of these imports is re-exported in original and processed form to third countries. Government have no means of estimating the quantity of Indian Mica which may find its way to China. It is not possible for exporting countries to seek to regulate re-exports of products imported by entrepot centres such as Hong Kong.

**Foreign Exchange earned by Indian Films shown Abroad**

4785. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from Indian films shown abroad during the last 2 years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of money earned by foreign films exhibited in India and repatriated to the respective countries during the same period; and

(c) the mode of repatriation of money earned by the foreign films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The information is as follows:—

1967-68	Rs. 3.80 Crores
1968-69	Rs. 2.94 Crores
1969-70 (upto November 1969)	Rs. 2.57 Crores

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

**Production of Vijayanta Tanks**

4786. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Vijayanta Tanks has gone up appreciably during the last 2 years;

(b) if so, whether it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian Army;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for establishing a new factory for manufacturing heavy tanks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirements of the Army are being met progressively.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

**Corporations, Commissions, Committees and other Bodies at the Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

4787. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of corporations, commissions, committees or other bodies appointed, nominated or constituted by the Ministry since 1967 with names of members, office bearers of each with qualifications and states of origin;

(b) the number of delegations sent by the Ministry outside India since 1967 with names of delegates, their qualifications and states of origin of each; and

(c) expert bodies constituted or persons nominated to other bodies by the Ministry since 1967 for enquiries or other purposes in the country and outside with names, qualifications, states of origin of each person?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3053/70.*]

**Amount Invested and Lost by National Project Construction Corporation**

4788. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested and so far lost by the National Project Construction Corporation; and

(b) the reasons for the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The present paid-up capital of the N.P.C.C. is Rs. 255 lakhs.

A statement showing the working results of the Corporation from 1957-58 to 1968-69

and the amount of dividend paid by them is attached.

(b) The reasons for the losses were:

I. For 1967-68:

- (i) Due to substantial completion of works in major units *viz.* Farakka, Gandak and Chandan, a large labour force had to be retrenched. The Corporation had to incur heavy expenditure by way of retrenchment compensation, *ex-gratia* payments etc. Also for implementing the awards of arbitrators to settle labour disputes, additional expenditure had to be incurred.
- (ii) To meet the increasing requirements of working capital, borrowings from the Bank had to be maintained at a rather high level and the Corporation had to pay Rs. 16.60 lakhs as interest charges in excess of the provision made.
- (iii) Unlike preceding years, the Corporation made provision in full, for idle depreciation against idle or under-utilised machinery and vehicles.

II. For 1968-69:

- (i) Higher cost of execution of some works *e.g.* Chandan Dam, Gandak Barrage and Power House and Mula Dam etc.
- (ii) Payment to idle labour due to difficulties in retrenchment of surplus workers.
- (iii) Payment of retrenchment compensation pertaining to the previous year.
- (iv) Increase in interest charges on account of the difficult ways and means position of the Corporation necessitating larger borrowings from Banks than anticipated.
- (v) Payment under Arbitrator's award in respect of Chandan and Gandak field units.
- (vi) Provision in full for idle depreciation of Plant and Machinery.

*Statement*

Year	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	Dividend paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1957-58	3.29	0.72
1958-59	3.74	2.39
1959-60	4.08	0.91
1960-61	2.22	1.08
1961-62	17.09	4.90
1962-63	22.29	—
1963-64	38.59	7.98
1964-65	52.81	8.40
1965-66	16.83	6.99
1966-67	24.83	6.00
1967-68	(—) 29.21 (loss)	Nil
1968-69	(—) 104.99 (loss)	Nil

**Vehicles Lying Idle at Dehu Road since 1945**

4789. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about six hundred vehicles of one type are lying at Dehu Road since the closure of Second World War;

(b) if so, their details, prices and reasons for not using or disposing them of so far;

(c) whether the same are intact or their parts have disappeared; and

(d) the cost of materials lost so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Apparently, reference is intended to the Central Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road. If this be correct, the position is that this depot was closed down on 31st December 1969 and all the vehicles previously held by it were either issued or disposed of.

(b) to (d). Do not arise by virtue of answer to (a) above.

**Import of Nylon Yarn**

4790. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of nylon Yarn of different

varieties imported by the State Trading Corporation during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the c.i.f. value nylon yarn of different varieties imported by the State Trading Corporation during the above period; and

(c) the profits earned for each of the above years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The quantity and c.i.f. value of nylon yarn of different varieties imported by the State Trading Corporation are as under:—

Year	Quantity (in Tonnes)	C.I.F. value (in Rs. lakhs)
1967-68	1794.48	267.83
1968-69	1131.11	160.04
1969-70	Nil	Nil

(c) After paying the Customs Duties, Countervailing duties, Freight, Insurance and their handling and distribution charges, the profits that State Trading has made is not large. Even this profit is utilised for pushing up export of man-made fibre fabrics.

#### Expenditure incurred on Imports by S. T. C.

4791. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the c.i.f. value of imports made by S.T.C. in the year 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the amount of demurrage paid in each of the above years; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the goods in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The c.i.f. value of imports made by the State Trading Corporation during 1967-68; 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December, 1969) was Rs. 98.78 crores, Rs. 79.29 crores and Rs. 95.49 crores, respectively.

(b) The amount of demurrage paid during the above periods was Rs. 8.28 lakhs, Rs. 6.42 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakhs, respectively,

which work out to 0.08%, 0.08% and 0.02% of the c.i.f. value of imports, respectively.

(c) (i) Delay in berthing of vessels on account of heavy congestion at ports of discharge.

(ii) Non-availability of labour.

(iii) Late receipt of shipping documents.

(iv) Transport strike.

#### Commodities Imported Solely by S.T.C. and Profits Earned

4792. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the different commodities imported solely by STC by virtue of canalisation;

(b) the average c.i.f. price of the commodities;

(c) the average selling price of the commodities in India; and

(d) the amount and percentage of profits earned by STC on the c.i.f. value for these transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Statement

List of items, the import of which is canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

S. No.	Item
1.	Sodium Nitrite
2.	Copra.
3.	Hops
4.	Mutton Tallow.
5.	Soyabean oil.
6.	Palm oil.
7.	35 mm raw stock (whether black or white or colour) excluding sound negative.
8.	Nylon yarn and thread other than industrial nylon yarn.
9.	X-Ray films.

1	2
10.	Cresylic acid.
11.	Ammonium nitrate—technical grade.
12.	Titanium dioxide.
13.	Sodium Nitrate (Chilean nitrate).
14.	Cork wood.
15.	Wool raw and wool tops including wool waste, shoddy wool and woollen rags.
16.	All synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre.

**Formulation of Comprehensive Social Security System under Fourth Plan**

4793. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the place assigned to the need for a comprehensive social security system covering the entire population instead of limited social security schemes in operation for organised workers at present in the Government's frame work of socialist thought and professions;

(b) the possibilities of spreading the system as far as the groups already covered are concerned and extension of such schemes to new groups;

(c) in what ways Fourth Plan is likely to make an advance in this direction over the stage reached at present; and

(d) whether there is any new thinking regarding priorities to be assigned to different needy groups as well as coverage of all types of exigencies of life?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Although the Constitution recognises the right of social security, its universal application is not feasible at the present stage of our economic development. Government hope that the momentum of economic growth will make possible its progressively wider implementation to cover more and more segments of society.

(c) and (d). Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the paper which the N.D.C. has approved on the revised outlays of the Fourth Five Year Plan and to the memorandum "TOWARDS GROWTH WITH SOCIAL JUSTICE" circulated with Budget papers for 1970-71. This memorandum out-

lines some of the new initiatives which Government propose to take in order to combine growth with a greater regard for the welfare of the most needy sections of society. Attention is also invited to paragraphs 9 & 14 of the Budget speech of the Prime Minister & Minister of Finance in the Lok Sabha on 28-2-1970.

**Passport Issued to Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay**

4794. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Passport Officer in Bombay had refused a passport to one Haji Mastan Mirza in 1966;

(b) whether he was subsequently issued a passport;

(c) if so, on whose recommendation;

(d) whether Government are aware that Haji Mastan Mirza is presently in custody on account of smuggling charges; and

(e) whether Government would consider cancelling his passport?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Haji Mastan Mirza was refused a passport by the Regional Passport Officer, Bombay, on applications preferred in 1961 and 1963.

(b) and (c). He was issued a passport on 7-11-1966 for one year on the production of a certificate of good conduct from the then Governor of Gujarat.

(d) On 23-9-1969 the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence New Delhi reported that Haji Mastan Mirza was found in possession of contraband goods which were recovered from his premises by the Bombay Customs authorities on 19-7-1969. He was arrested on 20-7-1969 and subsequently released on bail.

(e) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence informed this Ministry at the end of September 1969 that Haji Mastan Mirza had left India for Beirut on 30-8-1969 and requested that no passport facilities should be extended to him. Instructions were issued on 7-10-1969 to the effect that the passport of Shri Mirza should be impounded.

**Export of Steel to Pakistan**

4795. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether India has been exporting steel to Pakistan and if so, the quantity of steel exported during 1968-69 and 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): Trade between India and Pakistan has been at a standstill since September, 1965. There have been no exports of steel as such to Pakistan during 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto November, 1969).

**Imports of Newsprints from USSR**

4796. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint likely to be imported from U.S.S.R. in the year 1970-71 and the value thereof in terms of rupees; and

(b) the mode of payment therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Negotiations for purchase of newsprint from U.S.S.R. during 1970 are in progress. For the present 40,000 tonnes are likely to be available. Efforts are being made to procure additional quantities.

(b) Payments will be effected in Indian rupees in accordance with the Trade Agreement currently in force.

**Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.**

4797. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the date of inception of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, Ltd.

(b) the names of Indian Films exported through the corporation so far and the amount of foreign exchange earned year-wise, and country-wise;

(c) the names and addresses of the Producers whose films have been sent through the corporation so far;

(d) the names of the pictures exported to

the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran and the prices fetched by each of them and whether they were commercially shown in these countries and if so, the date and the time of premiere release of each film; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Producers of popular Box office hits do not export their films through I.M.P.E.C. and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 19th September, 1963.

(b) to (d). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3054/70*].

(e) No, Sir. This is not correct.

**Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets and Transistors**

4798. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to manufacture small and cheap radio sets and transistors to cope with the increasing demand by people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): No, Sir. The Government is not contemplating to set up manufacture of radio sets.

Low priced radio sets are being produced in large quantities. Production of low priced sets costing less than Rs. 125/- in the organised sector has gone up from 52499 numbers in 1966 to 4.07 lakh numbers in 1969.

Bulk of the nine lakhs radio sets produced in the small scale sector during 1969 was also of the low priced category.

Radios will be sold at still cheaper prices in future, as the prices of the electronic components are coming down due to mass production.

**Visit by UAR Warship to Bombay**

4799. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a UAR warship visited Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government had given prior permission to the ship for this visit and to what extent it is consistent with Government's declared policy of keeping the Indian Ocean a tension-free zone?

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

(b) The visit took place with the prior agreement of the Government of India who do not consider that the visit referred to in any way added to tension in the Indian Ocean.

#### Balanced Development of Different Regions of Mysore State

4800. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is aware of the statistics published by the Mysore Government of its expenditure in different regions of the State since 1958;

(b) whether the Commission consider the disparity disclosed in respect of the South Kanara District, which with a population of 6.6 per cent of the whole State has not received equivalent percentage of expenditure which is only 3 per cent for electricity, 4 per cent for Agriculture, 3 per cent for Industries, 3.6 per cent for State loans, 3.2 per cent for minor irrigation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rectify the discrimination before the Fourth Plan is finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The disparities in respect of development of any area should be considered by taking into account expenditure in all sectors and not with reference to a few selected sectors. According to the State Government the expenditure in respect of South Kanara District in number of other sectors is proportionately much higher than the expen-

diture in these sectors in other Districts of Mysore State.

(c) Does not arise.

12.40 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONTINUANCE OF SUPPLY OF INDUS WATERS, TO PAKISTAN AFTER EXPIRY OF TREATY.

श्री हर ब्याल बेवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रीर सिंचाई श्रीर विद्युत मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ श्रीर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:-

"1 अप्रैल, 1970 को सिंधु जल संधि के समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् श्री पाकिस्तान को सिंधु नदी के जल का सम्भरण जारी रखने का समाचार।"

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : सिंधु जल संधि, 1960 के अधीन, सिंधु प्रणाली की तीनों पूर्वी नदियों (सतलुज, व्यास और रावी) का सारा पानी आज अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से भारत के निर्बाध समुपयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है।

तीनों पूर्वी नदियों का औसत वार्षिक प्रवाह लगभग 330 लाख एकड़ फुट है। विभाजन के समय इस पानी के केवल लगभग एक चौथाई हिस्से का उपयोग उन क्षेत्रों में हो रहा था जो कि अब भारत में है।

बहरहाल, इस समय भारत इस पानी के तीन चौथाई हिस्से का उपयोग कर रहा है। ऐसा भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना; माधोपुर ब्यास लिंक, हरिके शीर्ष कार्य, सरहिंद फीडर और राजस्थान फीडर के निर्माण से



### [श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

संभव हुआ है। शेष पानी का पूर्ण उपयोग तब होगा जबकि पोंग पर व्यास नदी का जलाशय, व्यास-सतलुज लिंक, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना और रावी नदी पर जलाशय तैयार हो जायेगा।

भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना के निर्माण से सतलुज नदी के सारे पानी को पहले से ही पूर्णतया काम में ला दिया गया है। जहां तक व्यास और रावी का सम्बन्ध है, भारत साल में 9 से 10 महीनों में इन नदियों के सारे पानी को पूर्णतया उपयोग में लाएगा और केवल मानसून के दौरान जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीनों में न नदियों का फालतू बाढ़-पानी प्रवाहित होकर नीचे की ओर चला जाएगा। यह स्थिति तब तक रहेगी जब तक रावी और व्यास पर जलाशय, विशेषतः व्यास का जलाशय नहीं बन जाता।

आज प्रातःकाल से इन नदियों से पाकिस्तान को कोई पानी प्रवाहित नहीं हो रहा है और जुलाई में बाढ़ों के आने तक यह स्थिति जारी रहेगी।

श्री हरबयास देबगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है, यह बहुत भ्रांतिपूर्ण है। जहां तक सिन्धु जल सन्धि की पृष्ठभूमि का सम्बन्ध है, हमको मालूम है कि किस तरह विशद राष्ट्रीय हितों के विपरीत यह संधि की गई थी। देश के बंटवारे से पहले पूरे पंजाब में छः नदियां थीं और सिंचाई की काफी व्यवस्था थी। बंटवारे के बाद 80 प्रतिशत सिंचित भूमि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में चली गई। उसके बाद अगर कहीं व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता थी, तो वह भारतीय पंजाब में थी और इस जल के प्रयोग की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी। परन्तु पाकिस्तान के तुष्टीकरण के लिए, भारतीय हितों के विरुद्ध, यह सन्धि की गई। यह सन्धि भी पहले के सुझावों से

बहुत आगे बढ़ कर की गई। पहले सिर्फ पांच वर्ष के लिए सन्धि करने का सुझाव था और उसमें केवल 50 से 65 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आने की बात थी। परन्तु सन्धि में यह व्यास्था की गई कि हम पाकिस्तान को दस वर्ष के लिए पानी देंगे और पाकिस्तान को 83 करोड़ रुपया दिया जायेगा, जो शायद विदेशी मुद्रा में 1 अरब रुपये से ऊपर चला गया है।

1 अप्रैल से उस पानी के भारतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रयोग करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह पानी आज से भारतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह पानी किस तरह से हमारे क्षेत्रों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। इसके लिए दो स्कीमों थीं : रावी पर थाइन डैम और व्यास पर पोंग डैम। पोंग डैम का काम मंगला डैम के साथ ही शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन वह अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुआ है, जबकि मंगला डैम तैयार हो गया है, और उसके लिए प्रधान मन्त्री ने पाकिस्तान को बर्खास्त भी भेजी थी। जहां तक थाइन डैम का सम्बन्ध है, उसको बनाने के लिए अभी योजना भी नहीं बनी है। पंजाब सरकार कई वर्षों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिख रही है कि रावी के क्षेत्र को सिंचित करने के लिए उसे रुपया दिया जाये, परन्तु उस को रुपया नहीं दिया जा रहा है और वह योजना भी तैयार नहीं हुई है। पोंग डैम पर जितना रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं किया गया और वह निश्चित समय के बाद, शायद 1973 में, तैयार होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब यह पानी अब फालतू हो गया है, तो सरकार इस को पाकिस्तान में जाने से कैसे रोक सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):** वह परस्पर-विरोधी जवाब है। एक तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि पानी बन्द कर दिया गया है और दूसरी तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि पानी के उपयोग का इन्तजाम नहीं है। दोनों बातें कैसे सही हो सकती हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे जो क्वेश्चन एराइज होने हैं, माननीय सदस्य वह पूछें। वह तो एक लम्बे भाषण में पड़ गये हैं।

**श्री हरचयाल देवगुण:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक रावी पर थाइन बांध और ब्यास पर पोंग बांध न बने, तब तक जो पानी रावी और ब्यास में बहेगा, भारत उस पानी का कैसे उपयोग कर सकेगा और पाकिस्तान कैसे प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेगा।

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** Sir, I would like to submit that the waters of these three rivers have become ours from today. The Sutlej river waters are completely used. Not a drop of water is going down. With regard to the other two rivers, Beas and Ravi, for about 9 to 10 months during the year, these waters can be used. Till yesterday, we were allowing 4,700 cusecs of water to Pakistan and we were using 3,000 cusecs of water ourselves. But this morning all the gates have been closed and the 4,600 cusecs of water have been diverted partly to Rajasthan, partly to Kashmir canal and partly to Punjab and Haryana. So, we are completely using these waters.

Then, the question is what will happen to the waters that will flow during the months of July and August. We will draw to the maximum extent that we can do the waters in the canals. At Ravi, we have got the canal capacity of 18,000 cusecs and most of the time the river carries about 18,000 cusecs and, therefore, the Ravi waters are, more or less, controlled.

It is only the question of Beas river waters. It is true that during the flood time, we can draw only 18,500 cusecs through the canals.

There will be more water than that, and that will be going down the river.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** That is the point.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** For that, I submit, we have started the construction of the Pong Dam. We have spent nearly Rs. 84 crores on that and we have to spend another about Rs 80 crores. That is what we are doing now. We hope to complete it by 1973. When the Pong Dam is completed, we will be able to control the waters of the Beas river. The question that the hon. Member has asked is, why should we not do the work early. I would submit that for developing all the three rivers, the total cost involved in Rs. 1,000 crores. Out of this, we have spent so far Rs. 575 crores in these 10 years and we have got to spend another Rs. 425 crores. If the finances do not stand in the way, there is no difficulty, there is no engineering difficulty, there is no legal difficulty, of any type why we should not be able to control the waters of all these rivers.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore):** Sir, the hon. Minister stated in his reply that nearly three fourths of waters is now being used by India. I think, the reply is somewhat misleading because, according to the information available to me, on an average, India will not be able to use more than two-thirds of the waters. About 8 million acre feet of waters will be permitted to be wasted because there is no adequate arrangement. It is a tragedy that whereas in parts of Rajasthan and Haryana irrigation facilities are very much needed, and in Rajasthan we are facing drought and famine year after year, on the other hand, although water is available, we are not able to make use of it and we are not able to create irrigation facilities.

May I, therefore, know what are the specific reasons for delay in respect of each one of these three projects, namely, Rajasthan Canal, Pong Dam and Thain Dam? It is not enough for the hon. Minister to say that the finances were not available. The finances were available in plenty. And if the finances are not available, I want to know what arrangements he has already made and in what manner he is in a position to assure the House that finances will be available in the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

course of the next 2-3 years. Has any provision been made in the next Five Year Plan for providing the entire finance? If not, what is he going to do in the matter? With regard to the Rajasthan canal it is an admitted fact that delay has occurred on account of the lethargic activity of the State Government. May I know whether with regard to the Rajasthan canal, the Central Government is prepared to take over the canal completely directly under them? In that case, by what time would he promise that the canal would be completed?

DR. K. L. RAO: I submit that I do not agree with the hon. Member that the work on Rajasthan canal has been stopped due to politics. Had adequate finance been provided, it could have been completed—both the stages. As at present, the indications are that the Rajasthan Canal's first stage which is upto a distance of 250 miles including the feeders which will irrigate 14 lakhs of acres will be completed by 1973-74. The second stage will remain. Sir, it is nothing else. It is only the question of finance that is standing in the way. We expect to complete the Pong Dam by 1973. We expect by the end of the Fourth Plan works will mostly be completed except the dam on the Ravi and the second stage of the Rajasthan Canal.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि जब रावी नदी पर हमारा बांध पूरा हो जायगा, व्यास-सतलुज लिंक पूरा हो जायगा और व्यास पर पोंग बांध पूरा हो जायगा तब इस पानी का पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बरसात में व्यास और रावी का कितना पानी पाकिस्तान की तरफ बहेगा और वह पानी पूरे का पूरा कब तक हम अपनी नहरों में ला सकेंगे, उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे? राजस्थान नहर कब तक पूरी हो जायगी, पोंग बांध कब तक पूरा हो जायगा, रावी पर बनने वाला तीयन बांध कब तक पूरा हो जायगा? यह पूरा पानी कब तक हम अपने उपयोग में ला सकेंगे, इस से सम्बन्धित हमारी जितनी भी योजनाएँ हैं, वे कब तक पूरी हो जायंगी?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted in the statement, we are now losing about 8½ million acres of water which goes into the sea. When the Pong Dam is completed, we will be able to take 5½ million acres and also with the Rajasthan canal coming we can try to utilise as much as possible. My feeling would be that by the end of the Fourth Plan we will still have about a million acre feet of water unutilised because of not completing the dam on the Ravi river. We are hoping to take up work on that also in the course of the Plan itself.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिन्धु नदी के पानी के बटवारे का करार 1960 में हुआ और उस में 10 साल की अवधि इसी लिये रखी गई थी, कि 10 साल के बीच में पाकिस्तान भी कोई वैकल्पिक योजना बनाये और भारत सरकार भी भारत के हिस्से का जो पानी है, उस के मुकामिल इस्तेमाल के लिये कोई योजना बनाये। इन के उत्तर से राफ़ जाहिर होता है कि इन चार योजनाओं को 10 साल के अन्दर ये पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं—क्या यह सरकार की अयोग्यता और असफलता की स्वीकृति है कि 10 साल के अन्दर इन्होंने इन योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं किया? जहाँ तक पैसे की कमी की बात है—सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने 1960 के बाद जितने बिल मंत्री रहे, मोरारजी भाई रहे, कृष्णमाचारी रहें, सचिन चौधरी रहे—इन लोगों से आपने अच्छा झगड़ा नहीं किया और इस सारे काम के लिये पैसा नहीं लगाया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विदेशी सहायता पचासों कामों के लिये आप लेते हैं—क्या आपके मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस के लिये भी कोशिश की गई कि इन चार योजनाओं को 10 साल के अन्दर पूरा करने के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी सहायता भी प्राप्त की जाये।

अन्त में, मैं पूछना चाहूँगा—राजस्थान नहर को समय के अन्दर पूरा न करने की

बात को ले कर क्या सरकार अब इस योजना को स्वयं अपने हाथ में लेगी और राजस्थान में जो लगातार अकाल की स्थिति हो रही है, उस को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी, क्योंकि सुखाड़िया साहब का अब अकाल में वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हो गया है, अकाल के लिये जो करोड़ों रुपया मिलता है, उस में चोरी होती है, ये पैसा लूट रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान के अकाल को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उस के बारे में बुद्धि से काम लेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would like to submit this. I do not say that we have done all that is to be done; we should have done much better. But I submit this. Very often it is stated that Pakistan has done better than us. It is not correct.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने यह सवाल नहीं उठाया है, आप इस का जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं। आपने क्या किया है यह बताइये ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Under the Indus Waters Treaty, of all the waters that have been allotted to Pakistan, they have only used from 50 to 60 per cent whereas we are able to do much better than that, namely, we have used upto 75 per cent.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ये आंकड़े नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ, पाकिस्तान क्या करता है, उस से मुझे मतलब नहीं है। हमारी आवश्यकता क्या है, राजस्थान की अकाल की जो स्थिति है, उस के बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would not like to compare myself, because I am very anxious to see that we completely utilise whatever water we have got. That of course, I agree. Then he referred to the question of finance. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power took up the matter with the Ministry of Finance even when Mr. Morarji Desai was there; we always make demands for greater allotment but the Finance Ministry naturally has the financial restraints. We have got so many projects in the country. We have undertaken

very large number of projects, as much as 525 projects in major/medium irrigation sectors alone. We are not able to get the money to the extent that I would like or the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would like to have. The difficulty of finding additional money is always there and even now only Rs. 185 crores is allotted for the systems of Beas, Beas-Sutlej and Rajasthan Canal. Only Rs. 185 crores is allotted in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. I have been thinking, if I can get more money, we can accelerate the progress of these various projects.

Then in regard to foreign aid we do get foreign aid from the World Bank, the US AID for our Beas projects. In regard to taking Rajasthan Canal as central project, this has been considered a number of times and it was given up. There was no administrative lapse or any difficulty in the implementation of the project by the State and therefore the Centre did not want to interfere.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, the people of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan had waited for a very very long time in the hope that when the Indus Waters Treaty would come to an end the States will be the beneficiaries of more water. According to newspaper reports, official circles say that even if India adopts immediate measures, the flow of about 2 M.A.F. of Rabi water to Pakistan cannot be stopped for another 7 or 10 years. To say the least, this reflects very poorly on the Planning Commission and the Ministry as such, although we have a great regard for Dr. Rao personally. As Mr. Madhu Limaye has rightly said, as far as the Rajasthan Government is concerned, they have a very big vested interest in the famine works, and about the corruption level there as it is, we all very well know. And, one of the Ministers of Rajasthan, Mr. Ladda, in an attempt to mislead to Rajasthan Assembly, has said: "Not a drop of water would go to Pakistan." And, he added, "Already 1,600 cusecs of water had been allowed in the Ganga Canal in Ganganagar district." The hon. Minister himself knows that this is not a true state of things, and that we will indeed be giving water to Pakistan, even though the Treaty lapses. Now, Sir, Members of Parliament from all over India and particularly from these three States, have been clamouring for a very very long time appealing to the

[Dr. Karni Singh]

hon. Minister that as far as the working on the Pong dam and the Rajasthan Canal are concerned, they are considered to be treated on a war footing because we have been told that when the Treaty lapses, India would not be able to use these waters. Exactly the same situation has transpired to-day. Now that the Treaty comes to an end, in view of this, I would like to have answers from the hon. Minister to a few questions.

13 hrs.

Firstly, will the Centre make a categorical statement to-day that in view of the inefficient handling by the Rajasthan Government in the speedy completion of the Rajasthan Canals this project will now be taken over by the Centre?

Secondly, I would like to know how much water will now be released to the Ganga Canal system of Rajasthan, the Bhakra Canal system and the Rajasthan Canal system as a result of some water to Pakistan being stopped.

The other question is whether the hon. Minister has had a survey conducted in the northern parts of Rajasthan in areas adjoining Haryana in the Churu District whereby another left channel can be constructed for irrigation and drinking water purposes.

Fourthly I would like to know whether in view of the additional quantum of water that we will be getting for our own use in India the Rajasthan Ganga canal left channel will now be widened and given extra water because more water is available and whether, as a result of this additional quantum of water, the Government proposes to connect the Rajasthan Canal to the Kandla Port and make it navigable?

DR. K. L. RAO: With regard to the amount of water that was going, as I submitted earlier, to Pakistan was 4,700 cusecs and it is now transferred to India since this morning. From Kashmir canal from 20 cusecs it has been since increased to 210 cusecs this morning. Similarly, from Bikaner, canal, from 900 cusecs till yesterday it has been increased to 1,600 cusecs. The increase can be even more than 1,600

cusecs because Rajasthan's share is 2,800 cusecs. Some water for Rajasthan is required from Rajasthan canal apart from Bikaner canal. The total amount of water released for Pakistan to-day is 2,800 cusecs. Similarly, Punjab and Haryana get 2,600 cusecs of water. This is what they were getting till yesterday. To-day they are getting 4,500 cusecs. So, I submit that all these States have got very good additional water and in time.

With regard to the suggestion of the Hon. Member as to why the project could not be taken up by the Central Government, I want to repeat what I have told Shri Madhu Limaye namely that as a sort of policy, the Government of India is not taking it over as the centre's project. I would submit once again that financial stringency is really standing in the way and there is no other difficulty. With regard to Kandla Port and the link channel, we shall have it examined once again whether it is possible for us to stretch the canal so as to cover a wide area.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Mishra.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: This is regarding the information submitted either by your Secretariat or by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Such papers should be sent to me. That is not on the agenda.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, this is a wireless message dated 17th March. This is regarding the attack on Shri Kashi Nath Pandey.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not mention such things in the House. You should first mention that to me in the Chamber.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Should I not bring this fact to the notice of the House? If you want me to bring that to your notice, then what is the use?

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shivmoga): Sir, In Shivmoga, yesterday, there was a firing by the police and I have given a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't mention calling attention now as it is past one.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: I would make an appeal to you to ask the Home Minister to direct the State Government to suspend the district police authorities who are perpetrating atrocities on the people there.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry are coming up, and the hon. Member can say all these things at that time.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: The situation is explosive there.

13.06 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOA SHIPYARD AND MAZAGON DOCK

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): 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) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3012/70].

##### DEFENCE AUDIT REPORT, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Defence

Services, 1970, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1968-69 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3043/70].

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये इलायची बोर्ड के कार्य सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3044/70]

##### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

###### SIXTIETH REPORT

SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

##### PETITIONS

- (1) EXCISE DUTY ON TIN BOXES UNDER FINANCE BILL, 1970

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Kartick Samal and others regarding levy of excise duty on tin boxes under the Finance Bill, 1970.

In addition, I may also submit this. For the consideration of the Committee on Petitions, here is the tin box on which excise duty is now, being levied. The tin is collected from garbage actually. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सब बाद की बातें हैं !

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): माननीय सदस्य ने अचूकता किया कि इसको लाकर सदस्यों को दिखला दिया।

## (II) GRIEVANCES OF RELEASED E.C.Os.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Ex-Capt. Bachittar Singh and others regarding grievances of released Emergency Commissioned Officers. I may add here that 50 per cent of these officers have not been provided with alternative jobs. They are just rotting on the streets. They were the officers who were responsible for our victory against Pakistan. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can only present the petition now. He cannot make a speech.

13.08 hrs.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): From the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha of March 30, 1970, I find that Shri Niren Ghosh, an hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha belonging to CPI(M), made allegations against me by stating that Shri B. M. Birla and myself are making a list of MPs and are trying to purchase them. Shri Ghosh further wanted the Vigilance Department of the Home Ministry to enquire into it.

I emphatically repudiate these allegations which are false, derogatory and irresponsible. I now leave it to Shri Ghosh that if he is honourable enough, he would correct himself and apologise for the wrong done to me.

श्री आर्जुन करनेम्बीज (बम्बई दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन श्री एस० के० पाटिल के खिलाफ दिया था, आप ने उस पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी चल रहा है।  
. . . (अध्यक्षान्) . . .

I do not think that any MP is purchasable.

I really wonder if this position. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): An MP is not a commodity. .

MR. SPEAKER: They are not commodities. They are not purchaseable. I do not think they can be purchased.

श्री आर्जुन करनेम्बीज: मैंने भी कहा है कि कई एम पीज बिड़ला की जेब में हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I can say this on behalf of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर): अभी जो आपने इजाजत दी वह ठीक किया है। आप राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन को लिखियेगा। इनके बयान के बाद इसको चेयरमैन के पास जाना चाहिए। आप उनको लिखिये। चेयरमैन को लिखने का आपको अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to write. These are remarks made against a Member of this House by a Member of the other House. So, I have got to write. Shri Madhu Limaye is quite right.

We shall now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 14.10 hours and take up the Home Ministry's Demands. The Congress (0) will speak first.

13.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at twelve minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1970-71—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

SHRI S. K. PATIL (Banaskantha): Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and want to concentrate on only two points

which, according to me, constitute the greatest dangers not only to the security of India but to the very existence of our democracy. One is the law and order situation, and the other, inter-state disputes, whether they are border, river or any other type.

The Home Ministry is supposed to be responsible for law and order. But it is a very wonderful phenomenon that when it comes to keeping it, it quietly passes it on as the responsibility of the States. It is only prepared to take the responsibility where Union Territories are concerned.

May I remind the hon. the Home Minister that his Ministry has a greater responsibility than sometimes we see in this house? Although technically, law and order may be the responsibility of the States, the Home Ministry of the Government of India has a jurisdiction, albeit indirect. What happens today is that the States go on having their law and order the way they have, create situations, serious situations, where scores of people are murdered, the assailants remain unapprehended, the thing goes on in broad daylight and when matters come to an almost impossible pass there comes in a call to the Home Ministry here to send the Military. The presence of the military, no doubt, sometimes helps to tide over the situation. But I do not understand how long this is going to last.

We are talking of democracy; we are proud of it; we are talking of plans and progress. But all this is utter nonsense so long as there is no law and order in the country. The situation has reached a pass where any government must be ashamed of the law and order position obtaining in the country today. Wherever you go, in any corner of India, the whole country seems to be in a ferment. There is no law and order; and where there is, it is because they had not had an opportunity of breaking it. Surely this is a contagious disease; it is not going to be confined only to those states where it already exists; it is spreading far and wide. This violence has now become a normal feature of our political life. Nobody cares two hoots about it. If any opportunity to break the law and order is there, there are people prepared to do it. Why is this all happening? Where has the discipline of a nation gone? If democracy means anything, then it rests and it must rest always on discipline. Any

democracy minus discipline is no democracy at all. Therefore, it is high time that Government put forth all their efforts to maintain law and order. I am not talking of sending the military etc. Nor should one escape the responsibility by saying that the States are responsible for it and they are responsible to see that such situations do not arise.

There are any number of instances happening in the States in the name of law and order and the responsibility of the States. It is not the responsibility of the States but the irresponsibility of the States to create situations which are the very negation of law and order and then one takes the escape here.

Then, what is happening in the legislatures? What is the relationship between the Governors and the Central Government, a point to which I shall come a little later? You have seen instances daily in the papers, not only in Bengal—in Bengal, of course, there is a clima—and there have been murders by the scores—but everywhere else too, of murders. Nobody is free from it. Ultimately you see instances like the one that happened at Patna yesterday where Mr. Jyoti Basu's life was attacked. I may not agree with Mr. Jyoti Basu in many of the things that he says or his methods, but surely I have every respect for his life and liberty, and he has every right to expect protection for it from everybody and much more so from the Government of India. This has shown not only to us but I am quite sure, even to Mr. Jyoti Basu and those who believe in violence that violence does not pay. It does not solve any problem at all. If at all, it creates problems and accentuates problems. Therefore, violence has got to be put down under any circumstances, by whatever methods that we have got at our command.

The other day, one of our hon. Members, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, in the very premises of a public sector concern was attacked—I do not know whether the assailant, have been arrested or not—and attacked in a manner that he escaped death perhaps within an inch. If these things are going to happen, and even the life of Members here is not safe—I do not think that the life of a Member here should be regarded as more precious than the life of an average citizen, but even then—why should the Home Ministry or



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the Government of India take credit and say that they stand here for the home affairs of the country and they supervise them or they are in overall responsibility of law and order.

This has come to this pass, because the whole discipline of public life has disappeared. All political standards have been razed to the ground. There is nothing like public morality anywhere in this country. If it were happening somewhere and Government had not taken any measures against it, then, surely we would have protested. If sometimes Government themselves are responsible for it, I do not understand where we shall go to protest.

Political prostitution, as I call it, in the shape of defection has become a very rewarding virtue in this country. I call it so, because particularly I remember our Home Minister, when there were some defections and they were just the beginning of defections, when he came forward before this House. I was not here, and used a very fine expression, which I liked and for which I compliment him because I have to criticise him presently, and that expression was this. He said 'What shall I do in Haryana? A member went here and there five times; he was Aya Ram and Gaya Ram'. He was so very allergic to these Aya Rams and Gaya Rams that I thought that his allergy would last. But like some of these insects that are immunised against the insecticides, after they are constantly used, both the Home Minister and the Home Ministry and all his people seem to be immunised to these Aya Rams and Gaya Rams, and practically they think that if they exist, 'Why not use them?' This type of political defections, or as I call it political prostitution is going on in a manner which has really brought shame to this country.

The other day, there was a talk and we read about it in the papers, that when the Rajya Sabha elections took place, there were some defections as they were called and that was why some people got in and some people did not get it. I am surprised that the people should call these things defections, those people who began by defeating the Congress nominee for Presidentship, their own nominee for the Presidentship, the people who began

by saying 'inner voice'. I thought that the inner voice had disappeared with Mahatma Gandhi. But it has come and along with conscience. Now, those people who taught the people how to do that and get away with it and celebrate it, are now coming forward and saying that there have been some defections and they must take measures about it. I do not understand it. It looks to be the case of a prostitute extolling the virtues of chastity. Therefore, this is not something that Government should do. They should hang down their heads in shame, because this is not proper. If this continues, then not only is there risk to Government—I am not taking credit or delight in saying this, because I am accusing the Government and only a few months back I was with them—but it has its repercussions on our national life, which are of a dangerous type, and, therefore, I am saying it.

There was a committee appointed to go into the question of defections. I am told, and I was only reading about it, when I was not a Member of this House, that the Home Ministry was doing something to put a final stop to these defections. Now, there is no stop to these defections. Only legislation had to be brought to legalise it, so that nobody says that these are defects or black-market; it is a market which is as white as it can be. Therefore, my submission is: that the people who were really responsible for it should be the last to say anything against it. Now, I must not take more time on these things, because my second point is an important point and I want to come to it very quickly.

In Bengal today, we have no Government. We have only President's rule there. I am quite sure that the things that are happening there are symptomatic of events to come, and unless there is freedom there for everybody to go about and vote as he or she likes, there should be no elections; there ought not to be any undue haste about it. I am not saying this because I do not believe in democracy, because it is not democracy if people are compelled to vote in a particular manner or they are not allowed the free movement to which they are entitled. If this is the position, then surely democracy

is not safe there. This point has to be attended to.

The Naxalites are not a phenomenon of Bengal alone. There is hardly any State where you do not find Naxalites today. If you cannot apprehend them, and if you glorify them, as you seem to be glorifying, I do not know what will happen. There was a member of a legislature who resigned from the legislature, and he said 'If there is no violence, what is the meaning of being in a legislature?' If you glamourise this kind of activity and go on saying that the Naxalites are doing it, you must be very careful about it.

I shall mention just one small point before I move to my second point, and that is regarding the relations between the Governors and the Chief Minister and the Central Government. There has been a lot of talk about it.

The other day, there was a question and a point was raised by somebody that this is a question that must not be summarily dismissed as if it does not count for anything at all. We made the Constitution when we did not expect that after 20 years of the passing of the Constitution, we shall be facing a situation of this type, and, therefore, those relations—it is not that they have got to be revised, but—must be correctly understood so that one may know where our responsibility begins or starts.

It is no use merely saying that under all circumstances, the Governor is bound to accept the view of the Chief Minister. That cannot happen always. Very often, people may go to the court, and they have started going now, and I am sure they will go to court. Therefore, this situation has got to be correctly understood. I do not say that you should go outside the Constitution for this, but within the Constitution itself, so far as it lies within your power, you have got to see that those relations are maintained at the highest standard, and the Chief Minister, and sometimes a mad Chief Minister ought not to be allowed to do the thing that he wants to do in order to preserve his existence in the legislature.

That brings me to my second point and that is the most important, and that is re-

garding inter-State disputes and boundary disputes. Now, every now and then, you come across these boundary disputes. There have been agitations everywhere. There have been parties in several States. There are some people existing on these border disputes. The Government come and say that they are going to solve these disputes. I tell you, and through you the Home Minister, that in his lifetime and my lifetime and possibly our children's lifetime these border disputes are not going to be solved. We have not solved a single border dispute. If you can solve them through negotiations, it is a different matter, I am not against it, but where differences arise, as I shall point out by quatin examples, you have not resolved a single dispute. Ordinary disputes you can solve because you have the Zonal Councils and other methods through which you can do it, but not the border disputes.

At first there was the States Reorganisation Commission and they made some recommendations and we created linguistic States. We may say that at that time we had no experience, but I was opposed to the very appointment of the Commission and the creation of linguistic States. I stalled it for three or four years in this House. There were debates going on, and ultimately we were overwhelmed and you had the Commission. Had you accepted *in toto* their recommendations; good, bad or indifferent, it would have been different, but you took so much precaution to appoint the proper type of people in the Commission only to de-commission their recommendations once they are made. If you had accepted their recommendations in full, at least the impression would have been created that once this Government appoints a Commission it is bound to accept its recommendations and not change them. Had you done that, most of the troubles, 95 per cent of the troubles, that you are facing today would not be there, but you did not. The first reaction of the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to accept it, but somebody else said something, and then he said, "Nevertheless there are other things", and so on and so forth. Ultimately you diluted them in more than one respect, and all the points which you thought you had finished are again coming up one by one. You have not

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stopped them anywhere, and you are not going to stop them.

You had the Shah Commission. We were saying in those days that the Punjabi Suba should be created because all other linguistic States were created, and the Sikh community should not be deprived of the responsibility which they wanted to take. But any wise Government would have done something else. Being warned by the experience of the States Reorganisation Commission, we should have known that these questions, particularly of Bhakra and Chandigarh, would arise. Had you told the parties that you had taken a policy decision that until there was agreement on these points you would not go to Parliament to legislate, I tell you that within 24 hours a decision would have been arrived at, but we were in such a hurry. And then we, ilseurly appointed a Commission, and that Commission again consisted of three Members, so that there might be a possibility of two Members being on one side and one Member on the other as in the case of the States Reorganisation Commission, and then their recommendations you do not accept.

Now you are taking credit for having resolved the Chandigarh issue. It is an absolute lie if anybody says that. You have done nothing about Chandigarh. The Chandigarh issue just remains the same, perhaps it is worse than it was before, because you said that Chandigarh should go to Punjab but Fazilka should go Haryana, but those who accepted Chandigarh say that they are not going to part with an inch of land so far as Fazilka is concerned.

Here is the ex-Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Gurnam Singh, who says today that something was done at that time, that a suggestion had been made to the Government on behalf of Sant Fateh Singh's party that part of Fazilka should go to Haryana. I do not think that Sardar Gurnam Singh has added to his political honesty by making a declaration of that type. Why did he hide this atom bomb all this time only to release it when he was kicked out of power? This is not the way things are done, and it has not added to the political stature or integrity of Sardar Gurnam Singh. I thought he was a better man than that. This will give

an inkling that that question has never been solved because Haryana will be fully justified in not leaving Chandigarh so long as they did not get Fazilka and Punjab says it would never part with Fazilka. In that case what have you solved? Have you solved the issue of Chandigarh?

Then there are border disputes everywhere, for instance, Belgaum. In haste you appointed a commission. My friend knows very well that I was opposed to the appointment of such a commission. Once you appoint a commission friendly negotiations stop; you cannot do anything at all. If there was a possibility of doing something by the process of negotiations and developing friendly relations among neighbouring States, it should have been welcomed. But no, you appointed a commission. You did one good thing—you did not appoint three commissioners; there was only one and I should take a little credit for that. Then when he made some recommendations they find they are not acceptable. I have nothing to say about that 'But the whole process is wrong. You are not proceeding in the right manner. You say: we shall appoint more commissions. The Prime Minister promises the other day that there will be another commission in order to consider the boundaries, so that they can sit for another 2-3 years and come up with something which may not be acceptable to them. The same process will start. There ought to be some method by which these things should be stopped and that cannot be done by appointment of commissions. That cannot also be done by appointing arbitrators. It was a good suggestion made by Mr. Vajpayee. But for everything we have to get a separate arbitrator; a lot of time goes into that; somebody acceptable to one party should be acceptable to another party and he should be like an umpire in whom both sides have confidence. To set such a machinery each time takes a lot of time and in the meanwhile so much time and energy is wasted and violence also breeds. Today the atmosphere is ripe for violence. One has simply to start something and violence ensues. I had been making a suggestion and I shall repeat it, not because I have patented that but because there is no other way out of the difficulty. The Government must amend our Constitution. It is a slight amendment which should be universally

acceptable as it will lead to a permanent solution of this problem. There are inter-state disputes between one State and another, or between some states and other states or between some states and the Government. It may relate to border, or river water or anything. They cannot be settled by a process of negotiations, etc. I am not referring to small disputes which can be settled by zonal councils, etc. I am referring to other disputes. Now such disputes should on the motion of any State or the Centre should be referred to the Supreme Court, which would constitute a panel of 10 or 11 judges. Why? Because if three judges are to be appointed, they must have no relation with that particular State. Take for instance, the dispute over Belgaum. There should not be a judge from Mysore or Maharashtra which decides on that. I am merely illustrating that point. They should be designated, they have got the knowledge; they study law and do justice; there is a conviction among our people that the Supreme Court is fair and just; it is known. It is because of that it enjoys that position; any decision of the Supreme Court is final; there is no appeal over it. Therefore, if you do like that, surely all such major differences could go before them. Political solutions to these problems are very dangerous. If with the best of intentions the Prime Minister does something to one State the other State would say: we do not toe the line of the Prime Minister and therefore she shows some kind of favouritism. Therefore it will not be fair for any Prime Minister or any Minister for that matter to take the responsibility on himself. After all it is known that he comes from a particular State and therefore his impartiality can always be a matter of doubt. The Home Minister or the Prime Minister or the entire Cabinet should do their utmost to see that disputes are resolved by persuasion, negotiation, etc. If that could not be done, methods must be created by which settlement could be reached. If that is done you will find that in six months time you will have no problem and whatever problem is there, it will go to the court and it will take a decision. Otherwise, if a political decision is taken, and if it is not accepted by the people, there is again violence. There is violence everywhere. There was violence in the city of Bombay, where several people died and property worth crores of rupees was looted. There was no violence the other

day because the Government themselves took part in it and therefore they avoided violence! I compliment them and congratulate them, because had they not done it, several heads might have broken and property worth crores would have been looted.

Therefore, my earnest plea is this. This is not a partisan view. It is not something coming from the Opposition. I would have made the same suggestion if I were with the Government. And I did make it more than once while I was there. This is the method by which it can be settled; this is the practical method by which the things could be settled. If we do that, at least these two big things, as I said, could be settled: keeping the law and order in its proper place and also, so far as the inter-State disputes are concerned, it will remove all possibilities of doubt leading to violence and dislocation.

While we are talking of the integration of the States, what is happening? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the man who created this integration. Now we are excelling in disintegration of the State. Therefore, the process by which we brought the integration is negated today. If all these things are to be settled in their proper perspective, the suggestions that I have made are more practical and should be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several hon. Members have given notice of cut motion. I would therefore request that those Members present in the House and who are desirous of moving their cut motions may move the same subject to their being otherwise admissible.

I have to make it clear that the time allotted for the party in power is three hours and five minutes, and I have got a list of about 12 Members. I would request each one of them to confine their speeches to about 10 to 12 minutes.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move: -

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the Khosla Committee recommendations. (10).]

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement uniform pay scales in Government offices in the Secretariat—attached and subordinate offices. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a minimum number of categories of posts in the Government offices instead of existing large number of multifarious posts. (12)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to narrow down the gap in the pay scales between highest and the lowest paid staff of the Government offices. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the huge wastage by running a pulp factory or a pulp-ming machine out of the weeded out office papers (including postal and railways) that are being burnt away with extra cost and labour. (14)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to post the High Court Judges outside their own States. (15)]

SHRI DEVEN SEN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of Delhi Police personnel for participation in demonstration in 1967 (16)].

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuous border violations between the States and their settlement. (21)] .

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the activities of Naxalites which create difficulty in maintaining the law and order in the country. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of C. B. I. and delaying the enquiries of officials of the Government of India on whom cases are pending with them. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the increasing activities of Pakistani spies operating in India. (24)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inefficient working of the Central Intelligence Force (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the high growth of corruption in the Administration. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for appointment of a new States Reorganisation Commission. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant full Statehood to Himachal Pradesh (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Situation arising out of the Chinese help to certain people in India for manufacturing bombs and creating confusion in the country (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Increasing communal disturbances in the country (30)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to create a Central Force for the protection of Public Undertakings in the country (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Flow of foreign money for using anti-Indian elements in India (32)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-  
balpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to check increasing menace of Naxalite activity (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Working of the Administrative Reforms Commission (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to solve the inter-State boundary disputes (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in many parts of the country and the use of Central Reserve Police (36)]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):  
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Unchecked growth of tendencies making for national disintegration (37)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for a principled solution of inter-State boundary disputes (38)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to prevent communal disturbances (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure of the National Integration Council (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Continued attacks on lives, property and rights of minorities (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

[Reported move to give heavy concessions to ex-rulers at peoples' expense (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw court cases pending against Central Government employees in connection with strike of 19th September, 1968. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption in the administrative services. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban organisations preaching communalism and anti-secular ideas. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give Urdu its rightful place under article 347 of the Constitution. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of CRP and Border Security Force in various parts of the country. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimization of Delhi police personnel in connection with 1967 demonstration. (48)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wasteful expenditure by Ministers. (49)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to keep strict watch on the use of foreign funds to influence politics in India. (59)]

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of continuing the pensionary commitments of the British Government. (60)]

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to ban the Left Communist Party which is openly indulging in sabotage activities. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Efforts made by the Central Government to create instability in every State. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the Central Government to implement the report of the Mahajan Commission. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain stability and security throughout the country. (64)]

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to end President's rule in Manipur and arrange for mid-term elections. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to upgrade political status of Manipur by granting statehood to Manipur. (66)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to give immediate recognition to the Maithili language by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. (67)]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Policy regarding employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Re. 1."

[Policy regarding identification of surplus staff. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to devise measures to check defections amongst legislators. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent political murders. (71)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to punish people who sanctify murders as class struggle. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of evolving a permanent machinery to solve inter-state disputes. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of public servants by legislation. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1."

[Accumulation of undisposed cases in courts. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deployment of Industrial Security Force to displace watch and ward and Fire Brigade. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take timely measures to prevent communal disturbances(77)]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make judicial services attractive (83)].



[Shri Srinibas Misra]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of transferring High Court Judges (84)].

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of exempting applications for enforcing fundamental rights from court fee (85)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ineffective intelligence service (86)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the border check posts (87)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of replacing the fire brigade unit of the H.S.L., Rourkela by Industrial Security Force (88)].

"That the demand under the head Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish allowances paid to ex-rulers relations (89)].

"That the demand under the head Territorial and Political Pensions be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish territorial and political pensions (90)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Scarcity and pollution of drinking water in Delhi (91)].

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Poor performance by the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi (92)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Frequent interference by the Delhi Administration in the Affairs of cooperative societies (93)]

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirable interference by the Delhi Administration in the internal management of hospitals (94)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1."

[Administration of Indian Citizenship Act (95)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check the influx of foreign missionaries (96)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

[Sad plight of Oriya speaking people in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and M.P. (97)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Policy regarding manufacture of teargas shells (98)]

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI**  
(Kendrapara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Uniform policy with regard to All India services (99)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Definite policy with regard to the nationality and status of Tibetan refugees in India (100)]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Coutai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Banning of political meeting, assembly, demonstration and procession with arms throughout the State of West Bengal (101)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Over-hauling of administration, general and police, of West Bengal with a view to weed out political elements in civil services (102)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Institution of Judicial Commission of Enquiry to go into the incidence of violent activities jeopardising life and property of the people of West Bengal during thirteen months U.F. rule in West Bengal (103)]

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a suitable machinery to solve Inter State disputes (104)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide guidance to States in their disputes and quick disposal of the same (105)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the Code of Conduct for legislators adopted at the 6th All India Whips Conference (106)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in making the Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration Machinery a statutory body (107)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in implementing reports and recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission (108)]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Withdrawal of recognition to unrepresentative Paschem Bangla non-gazetted Karamchari Sangh sponsored by CPM and accord recognition to representative police organisation known as West Bengal Police Association (109)]

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of processing cases against public servants by C.B.I. (110)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Strengthening Border Security Force (111)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-implementation of the various recommendations of the National Integration Council (112)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to move:

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confirm nearly 50% employees of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service who have put in long years of service (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to honour the agreement reached in the meeting convened by the then Secretary (Services), Ministry of Home Affairs, on the 29th May, 1967 with the representatives of the National Council and the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding induction of stenotypists into Grade III post of the stenographer without any test (118)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote educationally qualified class IV employees of the Central Secretariat to the posts of L.D.Cs. on the basis of seniority as demanded by the Central Secretariat Class IV Employees Association (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convene the emergent special meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs in terms of sub-rule 3 of Rule 2 of the Rules of Business of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs and as requisitioned by 9 members of the Departmental Council as required by the rules (120)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to refer CSCS (U.D. Grade) Examination, 1969 to Cabinet Sub-Committee as demanded by the Central Government Clerks' Union and as laid down in the scheme of the Joint Consultative Machinery (121)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recognition of cadre/craft unions against the agreement reached at the time of introducing the JCM that the cadre/craft unions will not be recognised (122)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce the Selection grade in the Grade of Lower Division Clerk of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as recommended by the Pay Commission (1957) with a view to remove the stagnation in the Grade of Lower Division Clerk (123)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the award of the Board of Arbitration given vide their No. 15-68-BA (JCM)/196, dated the 5th February, 1970 regarding the revision of the pay scale of the despatch Riders in the Central Secretariat offices (124)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat induction of stenotypists into Grade III stenographer's post as promotion as demanded by the staff union and thereby cause financial loss to the low paid employees (125)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop direct recruitment to the Grade of Assistant in the Central Secretariat with a view to remove acute stagnation in the Grade of the Upper Division Clerk of the CSCS (126)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Situation prevailing in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service due to large number of employees who are still being kept as temporary despite long years of service (132)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to hold regular periodical meetings by the Secretary (Services), Ministry of Home Affairs, with the Staff Unions so that the legitimate grievances of the employees are removed (133)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give a similar increment to the Central Secretariat employees who have reached the maximum of the pay scale as has been given in the Railways (134)]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undo the sufferings imposed upon the Government employees affecting their prospects throughout life by arbitrary denial of confirmation and promotion on account of the token strike (135)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure that the employees who participated in the token strike are confirmed and promoted

even after the announcement of the Government policy on 2-3-1970 (136)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instruct all the authorities to drop the court proceedings against the Government employees in connection with the one day strike of 19th September, 1968 (137)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the salaries of high officials of the Ministry (138)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pay and allowances of non-gazetted staff of the Ministry (139)]

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down expenditure being incurred on the Cabinet (140)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing incidents of thefts, robbery and homicide (141)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi (142)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against those having communal feelings in the police department (143)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to change the organisational set up of police department (144)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate dismissed and suspended police employees who participated in the so called 1967 strike (145)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw all cases against Government employees and others in connection with September 19, 1968 strike (146)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increasing cases of theft in North Avenue M.P. flats (147)].

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw all action against police employees for taking part in 1967 strike (148)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb elements at the back of communal riots (149)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce the "Zones for promotions" as provided in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 10/3/69-CS(II), dated the 26th November, 1969 despite the repeated representations from the staff unions and despite the fact that more than four months have passed since above quoted orders were issued (127)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold consultations with the staff unions, as demanded by them, on important issues, such as, fixations of "Zones for promotion" in decentralised grades of the Central Secretariat Services the orders regarding which are contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 10/3/69-CS(II), dated 26-11-1969. (128)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convene the meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs despite the repeated representations of the staff unions (129)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convene the meetings of the sub-committees constituted in the meeting of the Departmental Council held on the 29th July, 1968 despite the repeated representations from the Staff unions (130)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recentralise the Central Secretariat Services completely as demanded by the staff unions of the Central Secretariat (131)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce lecture series for policemen to enlighten them about secularism (150)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri J. K. Choudhary.

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speech of the Opposition that came just now has thrown all the blame on the present Home Ministry

on the basis of judging things just at the moment as they are. They have no reason behind them.

Quite a number of years ago, Malcolm Muggerridge, a British journalist of great renown—who came to India last year—wrote an article in an English paper, entitled "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the last Governor-General of India." What he meant was not anything derogatory to our great Prime Minister, but that the Prime Minister had to manage an Establishment which had been inherited from the Governor-General. That establishment still continues. It could be changed and retrained. As we passed from subjection to freedom, it could be changed in our own way, keeping the men undisturbed and by changing their position and placing them in juxta-position in various capacities so that they might grow up in a different way as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

In this century, there have been three leaders of revolution: Mahatma Gandhi, Lenin and Mao Tse-Tung. It so happens, as it very often happens to un-understanding people, that we have discarded our own prophet, while the Russians have accepted theirs and the Chinese have accepted theirs. In our country we worship Lenin—at least one section does—and another section worships the Chinese Chairman, but we have thrown Gandhi away from our political affairs though we utter his name in vain many a time.

What has happened is, we have gone in to build up a socialist society with an establishment which was trained really for colonial purposes, but you cannot bring out steel mills out of textile machinery.

Now, we are finding it difficult to bring about socialism from the present instruments we have got. So, complaints have been made against them, not individually, but generally speaking, that the services should be 'committed.' This commitment may mean anything. In West Bengal we have just found—of which so much has been said—that there were certain officers who were committed in a particular way and our Minister of State for Home Affairs said only yesterday that he would see to it that the services were cleared of these officers. Why should they be? Because their commitment has been so parti-

san and so very one-sided that they could not simply run the Government as an establishment in an impartial manner.

I share the view expressed by the speaker from the opposition that our country has not been led to peace. The present un-peace is part of the world situation. Youth everywhere is in revolt. They are in revolt against the Establishment, with a capital, E, not only of the Government but of all institutions, temporal and spiritual. If in our country also the same revolt has come, it is because the new generation has grown up without seeing the efficacy of non-violence, and only to find a blank wall before them. Their fear is based on their unemployment; where they expected bread, they found stones. They do not find anything useful to do and, therefore, their energies are diverted towards what is being done now in indiscipline and violence.

This situation has been created to some extent by world forces, to some extent by forces in our own country and to some extent perhaps by certain steps taken and not taken by the Government and also by the people. The old atmosphere we found here, the atmosphere of non-violence and hopelessness has been disturbed completely. People no longer believe in nonviolence or promises. They think that any kind of violence is good enough for any change.

To burden the present Home Minister with all the ills that are happening in the country will not therefore, be fair. We shall have to study the background, find out how things gradually deteriorated and also try our level best to solve them. The solution of Chandigarh may not have been right. I do not know what will happen if anybody feels that. He is not going to part with Fazilka. In the same manner, the Belgaum question may lead to a fight between Marathas and Mysoreans. But the problem is, why should such things arise? We are passing through one of the worst phases of India of our times. We are passing through a phase in which we think every State is an independent, sovereign entity. We are so very conscious of our little, limited rights, our rights on the regional basis, on linguistic basis, on caste basis, on religious basis, on the basis of everything limited, that we have forgotten to think about our large duty.

[Shri J. K. Choudhury]

That we have a duty to our country, that we are all Indians, is an idea which is uttered in this House occasionally. I should think I should be forgiven for using this word—we have ceased to be patriots, except in an emergency, Indian patriots, I mean. We have become regional patriots. All these cumulative problems together have brought upon the Home Ministry a lot of difficulties which they are trying their best to solve.

In this budget also, they have made provision for a variety of things. It is well known that the Home Ministry is like an empire. It has so many things to deal with not only the police, a part of which it has and for which Rs. 69 crores have been provided in their budget, but also with civil services, all kinds of them; then the relation with States, the differences between them and many other things including national problems of integration; they come up every day and trouble this Ministry. How can the Ministry solve anything without the full co-operation of the people in the sense that they are all Indians? That is the basic fact. Are we prepared to look at every problem as Indians and think that whatever we do for ourselves, if it hurts any part of a State or the Government of India, is on the whole a loss to India itself? That is what we have forgotten. In this sense of things the emphasis on narrow things has been rather a disaster for the whole country. Yet, I should imagine that the Home Ministry has solved them, as they arise from time to time with credit.

It cannot be said what would have been the result if the Government of India had accepted all the recommendations of all the commissions. I do not know whether all parties would accept them. Anyhow, the suggestion that everything should go to the Supreme Court is, I think, not a very good solution. In that case, the Supreme Court will have a lot of its time taken by all the extraneous points which do not belong to the technical laws that they are administering at the moment. Yet it may be considered.

Then, what do we find? Against the background that I have just stated, there has been any amount of violence everywhere. In Bengal there as been bloodshed and yes-

terday's incident on Shri Jyoti Basu stands condemned by this House fully well. It is something that we cannot simply tolerate. Today it is Shri Jyoti Basu; tomorrow it may be anybody else. Nobody is safe, if such things are allowed again to prosper in the country. At least after the terrorism against the Britishers had ceased, or against those who were the supporters of the Britishers had ceased, after the 1930s perhaps, and Gandhiji's influence was prevalent in the country, for a time we were quite safe so far as such things were concerned. There was freedom, complete freedom of speech and action, of politics and also of party affairs with the result that we grew up pretty well, and when freedom came there was such a glow that it burst into a euphoria of freedom which had come to us almost overnight. But it did not last. Why did it not last? It is because of our character. Ultimately we shall have to look inside and we shall have to say that we are ourselves responsible for it.

It is no good criticising the present Home Minister, particularly for this year's happening and then saying that he has not done this or that. Every day we are seeing that the Home Minister is trying to solve the problems in the most tactful way with a very cool head and aplomb. It is not for me to give any certificate to any Minister. The whole House knows it and history will judge him. In fact, the troubles would have been much worse if the Ministers were not so careful and tactful about these things.

In Bengal they could not interfere because last year there was something during the governorship of Shri Dharma Vira which was highly criticised by the people, and the result of which was some access of strength to one particular party. If this time also the Central Government had interfered, or given any kind of directions, it would have gone against them.

There is a tendency to create tension between the Centre and the States. It is always being said that it is due to the Central negation, or interference, or the Centre not doing something which they should have done that all this has happened. It has passed into a joke in Calcutta to say, if one cannot

sleep in an area because of mosquitos, that the Centre has conspired to send the mosquitos there.

That is a kind of thing which has got to be avoided. Law and order is certainly a State subject and the centre can interfere only when it leads to a breakdown of the Constitution or of law and order in such a way that the State can no longer be run in the proper form as it ought to be, when people's life, honour and safety are at stake. A thing like that happened in Bengal. The Governor tried his best, could not do anything, wrote to the Centre and they took over the administration. They could not take it over earlier. As far as establishing law and order is concerned, the Governor of Bengal is trying his best to do it there.

As for the other States, it is a fact that there are parties, 'senas' and many other things. The Governments in certain areas do encourage them, not directly but at least indirectly, with the result that these 'senas' grow up. They have a very limited objective. That objective is not fully as Indians but exclusively as regionalists. They try to drive away a particular party from a particular side of a State. It is born out of one menace, that of unemployment. Unemployment is really the problem for which the Centre and the States have to find out a solution. Our President has spoken in his *Job for our Millions* about the solution. He has done it in the Gandhian way. If you will allow me to quote just a line from that, he has said in the introduction, last paragraph,—

"I am privileged to collect my thoughts and incorporate them in this book on the last day of the Gandhi Centenary Year to reiterate the relevance of the Gandhian approach to the solution of the Indian problem of problems, jobs for our millions."

If our government will care to read that book and accept some of the suggestions—I do not know whether they will accept his suggestions which are very valuable—much of the trouble will be gone.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the primary duty of the Home Ministry and of the Home Minister is to

ensure maintenance of law and order in the country and to afford protection to the life and property of the citizens. Can the Home Minister put his hand on his conscience and say whether by this standard he is prepared to be judged? Can he say that there is proper law and order in the country today, that life and property of the people are safe?

Take the country from the east to the west. We know what happened in Calcutta and what has been happening in Bengal. They all recognise that during the Marxist regim there was no law and order, no security or peace, no safety to the people in the place. But we are not quite sure whether even now that law has been restored or not.

In fact, they have been saying themselves that the Naxalites are the most dreaded people in the political life of the country. I see from the cut motions moved by some of the Congress Members that activities of Naxalites should be curbed or curtailed. Why do they not have the courage in that case to agree with us to join in the demand for the banning at least of the Naxalites? I would be prepared to say that we would even be prepared to accept that as a first step in the banning of the Communists, namely banning of the Naxalites who in any case are accepted by everybody to be the most menacing elements in the political life of the country today.

Beginning, as I said, from the east and going to west, take the case of Gujarat which is supposed to be the best administered State in the country today. Even there we had the worst possible communal riots in the whole country. Even now, if only the Home Minister were to go to Gujarat, to Ahmedabad, he will see that legislators who are equal to us in status cannot move freely and cannot go freely from their houses to the Assembly. They have to be escorted. They are supervised, they are guided and they are controlled by people from the ruling Government. They are not given any freedom whatsoever. I say this on authority. I have had discussions with my own party people in Gujarat, in Ahmedabad, during the last two days and they have stated quite categorically that the Members of the Legislature have no freedom at all. They are being tied hand and foot. If they do not hear of this situation, they will hear very soon in a practical manner later on.



[Shri C. C. Desai]

What is happening in Gujarat even apart from this law and order situation? These people do not have the courage and do not have the majority to face the Legislature. I wish the Home Minister would tell the Governor of the State that his first and foremost duty is to preserve and abide by the Constitution. Our Constitution is based on democracy. Our Constitution is based on the will of the people being supreme. No Government worth its name should continue to function without the support of the people and the support of the people should be joudged on the floor of the House, not in their own chambers.

What happened in Gujarat only three days ago? The Appropriation Bill was passed. But the Government found that their majority was dwindling, that they were losing, and even before the Finance Bill could be moved and passed, the Business Advisory committee in which the Government have the majority asked for the adjournment of the House *sine die* and the Speaker accepted it. Now we have litigation in which the leaders of the Opposition have gone to the High Court which has issued a writ or a notice to the Speaker of the Assembly calling upon him to show cause why the Assembly should not be re-convened.

Sir, this matter will go to the Governor. I raise this issue now because the Home Minister is concerned with the attitude, the conduct and the action of the Governors. That is why, I say, it is not irrelevant, as some people might think, and it is not that I have sneaked this matter in for political reasons. I have raised this matter now because I know this matter will come before the Governor. There should not be this particular explanation that the Governor is bound by whatever advice may be given by the Chief Minister. We just heard Mr. S. K. Patil saying that there may be a mad Chief Minister and he may give a mad advice. The first and foremost duty of the Governor is to protect the Constitution and to abide by the articles of the Constitution. His second duty is to accept the advice of the Chief Minister and, where the advice conflicts with the Constitution, his duty is to tell the Chief Minister, "I am sorry. Your advice conflicts with the Constitution which is a democratic Constitu-

tion and, therefore, it is not acceptable to me." We are all watching how the situation develops and is handled in Gujarat.

Then, we hear in the papers that the Government is thinking or at least the ruling party is thinking of bringing in legislation for terminating the so-called privileges of the Indian Civil Service. As an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service, I stand here and I have no hesitation in saying that there is no Service in the world which can claim the same eminence as the Indian Civil Service. It is a Service with a fine record; it is a Service which has done by this country very well indeed. But for that service we might well have gone the way Burma has gone. I do not say that there will not be some black sheep here and there. But, by and large, the Service is one which is nothing to be ashamed of, which has nothing to be afraid of. And yet how many members of the Service are there? They are less than 100 and they will all disappear in the course of the next 5-6 years. Are you contemplating a constitutional amendment affecting these less than 100 people who will be there for only 5-6 years? What kind of sense of proportion has the Government or the ruling party that they are even thinking of talking in terms of an amendment of the Constitution to terminate the so-called privileges? I have gone through the privileges. There is hardly any privilege worth the name. The only privilege is the perpetuation of the protection of the pension to the Indian Civil Servant. It is just one thousand pounds payable in rupees and even there has been a decline in the value of the rupee and they are not paying at the rate of Rs. 18 but only at the rate of Rs. 13. One of the civil servants has gone to the court and he has won the case. Yet the Home Ministry is not honouring the verdict of the court. But I have no doubt that the court will look after itself and ultimately the Government will have to submit to the verdict of the court.

15 hrs.

There is one matter on which I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, endorsing a copy of it to the Home Minister, and that was in connection with the payment of

whether it is called privy purse or it is called political pension or some kind of remuneration to His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu & Kashmir who also happens to be a Minister in the present Government. I asked this specific question, and I am raising it now so that the Home Minister will be able to check the facts from the Central Board of Revenue, or whichever authority that may be concerned and may be able to give the answer at the time when he replies to the debate, because apart from a mere acknowledgment of the letter I have not had a reply on the facts. The question is whether the money payable to him as privy purse or political pension is subject to income tax or whether it is free of tax, whether Karan Singhji has paid the tax or, like my hon. friend, the Minister sitting opposite, is claiming for greatfulness for non-payment of tax. These are facts which are of importance to the public and to the people, and I wish and I hope, and I have said this specifically, although it is a small case and although it is an individual matter and an isolated case, nevertheless I hope the hon. Minister will have his facts ready, because that is the only way to get the reply on facts from the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can only hope

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I hope, Sir. There is one more thing. I am sure the attention of the Home Minister must have been drawn to the latest issue of the *Current* which gives certain facts about gifts, donations and receipts of money and articles by the proprietors of the two papers—*Link* and *Patriot*. It so happened that when I was reading the *Current* this morning, a friend of mine from London was sitting with me and he looked at it and said 'Oh! I know this case.' I asked 'What do you know?' He said such-and-such a person who was in Switzerland recently went there with a friend to a Swiss bank and deposited money and a number of gifts. That tallies with what the Home Minister has been apparently told by the CBI. The question the *Current* has put is: why is the Home Minister keeping silent, keeping quiet over these disclosures and over these reports from CBI.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): CBI inquiry said that the money has been received. It is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am making a specific request to the hon. Minister to kindly let us know as to what have been the disclosures during the investigation by the CBI and what the facts are. As I said, Sir, this is purely a straightforward and honest discussion that I had with a friend of mine who was just sitting in front of me who said, 'I know, I can give the name.' I said, 'I am not interested. Our police including the Interpol are able enough and they will check these facts.' The only point is whether Government are interested in disclosing these things and whether Government are interested in checking these things, because Government are probably getting help from these very people for their political purposes.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Government are interested in shielding them.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am asking this specific question and I hope the hon. Home Minister will give a specific answer.

The Home Ministry is concerned with services also. I find that although they have a good principle that people should not be re-employed on superannuation or retirement, there is, however, one little word, and the Home Minister says that ordinarily they are not re-employed. The word 'ordinarily' leaves a big scope for all kinds of favouritisms, for all kinds of improper actions on the part of Government. Apart from that, the possibility of re-employment after superannuation or extension of service makes the people at the fag end of their service servile and subordinate, which I am sure even the Home Minister would not like them to be. In any case, it is not in the interests of the Government or in the interests of the country that a civil servant should have anything hanging in front of him just before his retirement. Therefore, I want this assurance from Government; for, I know for a fact that in spite of this so-called rule that ordinarily they are not employed, cases are made out by individual Ministers for making an exception, and ultimately re-employment after retirement is agreed to or extension of service is being agreed to. Particularly, in the case of the ICS, the day we join the service, we know that date of retirement. There is no reason why anybody should have to hang on

[Shri C. C. Desai]

to his service on the date of retirement; he knows that he has to make provision for his livelihood after his date of retirement, and that applies to every government servant.

I also read the other day a news item in the papers to the effect that Government were contemplating to put a perpetual or permanent ban on employment in private service or assumption of private service by retired public servants. I see no reason for such a ban on a particular class of people; they are as much citizens of this country as anyone else. After retirement, they are free to do what they like. The only thing you can do is to stop their pension. But I must remind the hon. Home Minister that pension is not a gift; pension is earned by the man after his long and meritorious service for 30 or 35 years, and you cannot take away the pension simply because he takes up private employment; you cannot stop a government servant from taking up private employment. Even the present rule which says that within two years of retirement, no government servant can take up private employment without the previous permission of Government is *ultra vires* and void, but unfortunately, no officer has tested it in a court of law, as otherwise, I am very reliably informed that such a case would not stand in any court of law. I hope that Government would think twice before putting any such ban and saying that simply because one officer after retirement went into private service and some of their Young Turks do not like it—I saw something to this effect in the papers therefore, there must be a rule that the entire civil service must be stopped for ever from taking up private employment after retirement without getting a favour from the Government.

The Home Ministry also deals with the Union Territories. The only question that I want to raise on this occasion is to consider how to develop the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, particularly from the point of view of oil. The Nicobar Islands are next-door to the Indonesian islands, which are all oil-bearing areas. The people whom I have consulted and with whom I have contact, and who are somewhat knowledgeable on the subject, all tell me that there are very good possibilities of oil being found in the

Nicobar and even in the Andaman Islands. Apart from that, there are also very good bases for constituting free trade zones like what we see in some other countries, particularly in Hong-Kong and Kaushang in Taiwan. I hope that something active and something positive will be done to develop these places which are Indian territory and which have a potential for economic growth.

The sword of Damocles is hanging on the heads of the princes. They have only asked the President and through the President, the Government of the country that let their case be referred to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion. But I know that Government are always very chary of going beyond the confines of the Law Ministry. Even when I make a suggestion, even in the matter of salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament, and I ask the Law Ministry to consult the Attorney-General, because I do not agree with the opinion of the Law Secretary or the Law Ministry, they say 'No, you can go to court'. Are Members of Parliament going to be driven to court? But they will never want to get their opinion checked. Who are these officers in the Law Ministry who think that they know all about the law? Time and again, it has been proved that their advice has been wrong. Take the case of the earlier Bank nationalisation Bill. It was they who had drafted the Bill and it was the Law Minister who had got the Bill passed, but ultimately the Supreme Court struck it down. Here are the Princes; they are not saying that you should not abolish the Privy Purses. They only say 'Our submission is this that this is unconstitutional and this is not in accordance with the Constitution; you refer the matter to the Supreme Court; if the Supreme Court says that it is constitutionally possible, then go ahead with it.' Why are Government shy of this? Ultimately the matter will have to go to court, and the Supreme Court is there; thank God, the Supreme Court is there for us, and it will save us from the vagaries of these governments. I say that the sense of justice requires that you at least refer the matter to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion and then abide by that opinion, and I have no doubt that if their opinion is that it is constitutional and it is competent for

Parliament, then many of us who are opposed to the principle of abolition or of going back on the pledges given to any particular class of people would even support them.

**श्री मु० प्र० खॉ (कासगंज) :** सभा-पति जी जैसा कि अभी सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है उसका यह काम है कि वह देखे कि आया मुल्क में ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन सही है या नहीं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम है कि वह देखे कि मुल्क का हर शहरी भ्रमनो ग्रमान से रहते हुए खुशहाल जिन्दगी गुजार सके, मुल्की निजाम मुल्क के दस्तूर के मुताबिक चले। अगर इस तरफ और किया जाय तो हम देखते हैं कि आजादी के 23 साल बाद भी मुल्क की हालत बजाय सुधरने के बिगड़ती ही जा रही है।

आज जब हम मुल्क की हालत पर नजर डालते हैं तो कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक और नागालैंड से लेकर मगरबी सरहदों तक कोई न कोई मसला ऐसा जरूर है कि जिसका ताल्लुक मुल्क के कानून से और ला एंड आर्डर से है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मुल्क का कानून बेभ्रसर सा होता जा रहा है और ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन दिन ब दिन गिरती जा रही है। हर दफा हर माँग को पूरा करने के लिये चाहे मेघालय की शकल में हो या चंडीगढ़ की शकल में हो होम मिनिस्ट्री मुल्क को छोटे-छोटे सूबों में बाँटती जाती है। मेरा यह मतलब हरगिज नहीं है कि मुल्क के हर हिस्से में रहने वाला मुल्क के डबलपमेंट में बराबर का शरीक न हो। उसको इसका पूरा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। मगर क्या यह शकल मुनासिब है कि जिस पंजाब को हम पांच दरियाओं का सूबा कहते थे उसके टुकड़े करके उसकी असली शकल ही बदल दी। आज उसका एक हिस्सा पूरे एक दरिया का सूबा भी नहीं है। अंग्रेज ने मुल्क का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने के लिये मुल्क को मुक्तलिफ सूबों में तकसीम किया। मगर जब आजादी मिली तो हमने एक जबाब की बुनियाद पर देश को

तकसीम किया और इसी बुनियाद पर तैयंगाना को 1956 में आंध्र का एक हिस्सा बनाया गया। मगर आज एक ही जुबान बोलने वाले सूबों में आपस के झगड़े और भी ज्यादा बढ़ते जाते हैं। इसलिये यह महसूस होता है कि ज़बान से ज्यादा मुल्क की एकता के लिये इकतसादी एकता, यानी इकानामिक यूनिटी की ज्यादा जरूरत है। यह भी तय है कि किसी भी मुल्क की इकतसादी तरक्की से ही लोगों की जिन्दगी खुशहाल बन सकती है और उनमें एकता की भावना पैदा हो सकती है और हम बाहर के मुल्कों के सामने सर उपर करके खड़े हो सकते हैं। इकतसादी तरक्की के लिये जरूरी है कि मुल्क में भ्रमनो ग्रमान हो और मुल्क के आईन में दी गई जमानतों के तहत हर इन्सान को तरक्की का पूरा-पूरा मौका हो। बदकिस्मती से पिछले 23 साल में हमारे मुल्क का एक बहुत बड़ा तबका सियासी व इकतसादी परेशानियों का सामना करता रहा, और वह तबका है मुसलमानों का। यह इंतहाई शर्म की बात है कि मुल्क में कम्युनल रायट्स की तावाद् बढ़ती जा रही है और मुसलमानों को मारा जाता है। यह जो कलंक है यह आपके माथे से छूट नहीं सकता।।.....

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) :** ऐसा नहीं है। यह गलत बात है।

**श्री मु० प्र० खॉ :** लाखों लाखों बिना कफन के सड़ रही हैं, लाखों करोड़ों रु० की प्रापर्टी को तहस नहस कर दिया जाता है और मुसलमानों को बेवर्, बेदर किया जाता है। रोटी खाने को मोहताज होते हैं और आप कहते हैं तिवारी जी, कि यह गलत बात है।

इन्तहाई शर्म की बात है कि 1968 में मुल्क में 346 कम्युनल रायट्स हुए और 1969 में 519 फसदात हुए। ये सरकारी आँकड़े हैं। इसका मतलब है कि बहुत से छोटे-छोटे फसदात ऐसे हैं कि जो इसमें

[श्री मु० प्र० खां]

शामिल नहीं है। चाहे आप नेशनल इंटेग्रेसन काउन्सिल बनायें या बहुत उम्दा-उम्दा तकरीरें करें, हालत सुधरने की बजाय और बिगड़ती ही जा रही है। जैसा आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि 1968 के बाद 1969 में फसादात की तादाद दुगनी हो गई जिसका मतलब यह है कि जो भी रुपया इनको रोकने पर खर्च किया जाता है वह बेकार ही जाता है। इसलिये किसी न किसी ठोस प्रमल की जरूरत है।

होम मिनिस्ट्री में इस तरह की स्कीमें खलीं, जैसे इंटेग्रेसन काउन्सिल पर एक लाख पांच हजार ६० पिछले साल खर्च किया गया और इस साल 93,650 ६० मंजूर किया गया है। मगर क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ कि इंटेग्रेसन काउन्सिल की किसी भी रिकमन्डेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की गई? क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि यह रुपया कितना कितना और किन किन प्रागेनाइजेशन को दिया गया है या अब किन किन प्रागेनाइजेशन को और कितना कितना दिया जायगा और इससे क्या फायदा हुआ। किस प्रागेनाइजेशन को रुपया दिया गया और किस मकसद के लिये उस रुपये को खर्च किया गया तथा उसका क्या फायदा हुआ? 1968 में नेशनल इंटेग्रेसन काउन्सिल बनी लेकिन उसके बाद से फसादात और बलवों में इजाफा हो रहा है। इन फसादात में हजारों औरतों, मरदों और बच्चों को जहाँ जिबह किया जाता है, इबादतगाहों को गिराया जाता है, वहाँ लाखों लोगों की इक्तसादी हालत को भी खराब किया जाता है जो लोग इन फसादों से मुतासिर होते हैं वे सालहा साल तक अपनी हालत ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं।

रांची के फसाद को काफी भरसा हो गया मगर आज तक वहाँ के तबाहमुदा लोगों को आबाद नहीं किया गया है। इस सिलसिले में हम मशकूर हैं माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा के

जिन्होंने वहाँ के मुसलमानों को आबाद कराने के सिलसिले में बेहद कोशिश की। इन फसादात में जहाँ मुसलमानों का कतलेआम किया जाता है वहाँ उनकी इक्तसादी हालत को भी बिगाड़ा जाता है। तो मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जहाँ मुल्क की इतनी बड़ी आबादी को मुल्क की तरक्की में जूटना चाहिए वहाँ अपनी जानोमाल, इज्जत और मजहब की हिफाजत के लिए सोचती रहे और उसके लिए एक ग्रहम मसला बन जाय कि वह किस तरह से इस मुल्क में ग्रमनो ग्रमान के साथ रह सकेगी। यकीनन यह तबका अपनी इक्तसादी तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। और मुल्क की यह बड़ी आबादी जो तकरीबन मुल्क की एक बटे आठ या एक बटे नौ है, इक्तसादी तोहरान में फंसी रहेगी। यह मुल्क के लिये इन्तहाई शर्म की बात है। जिस तरह से एक तन्दुरुस्त और खुबसूरत जिस्म है अगर उसका एक छोटा हिस्सा मफलूज या नाकारा हो जाय तो हम उसको तन्दुरुस्त जिस्म नहीं कह सकते, उस को कारामद-जिस्म नहीं कह सकते, यही हालत इस मुल्क की है जिस की एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी, जिसको इक्तसादी तौर पर बरबाद किया जाता है, यह मुल्क के लिये कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है।

मुसलमानों की हालत आज यह है कि वह अपने घर में रहते हुए बेघर हैं। न वह अपने घर में महफूज है और न रास्ते में। मैं अगर रांची और ग्रहमदाबाद की मिसाल दूँ कि वहाँ क्या-क्या हुआ तो वह बेकार है क्योंकि सारी दुनिया जानती है। जहाँ भी ये बाक्यात होते हैं वहाँ कातिलों और लुटेरों को खुली छूट होती है और कानून सिर्फ एक तमाशायी की हैसियत से देखता ही नहीं रहता बल्कि उन कातिलों और लुटेरों की मदद करता है। इसके बावजूद भी हमारे जनसंघ और धार० ए० ए० के लोग मुतमईन नहीं हैं, तरह-तरह की तरकीबें अकितयार करते रहते हैं और ऐसे हालात पैदा करते हैं

कि मुसलमानों का मुस्तकबिल खतरे में रहे । इस तरह के बयानात तहरीरी और तकरीरी तौर पर देते हैं जिससे यह जहर बढ़ता ही रहे और हमारी सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखे मुंह देखती रहती है । अगर सरकार का ख्याल है कि चन्द हमदर्दी की तकरीरों से मुसलमानों को मुतमईन कर सकती है तो यह उसकी भूल है । जब तक कहने और करने में फर्क रहेगा यह मसला हल नहीं होगा । हालांकि मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे मुल्क की ज्यादातर जनता यह चाहती है कि मुल्क में अमनों अमन रहे और सबको मुल्क में बराबरी से फलने-फूलने का मौका मिले । मगर मुल्क में एक ऐसा तबका भी है जो सियासी तौर पर मुल्क में नफरत फैलाना चाहता है और दिमागी और मजहबी मरीज लोगों को बनाकर अपना मकसद हल करना चाहता है, और उनमें से चन्द लीडरों ने मुसलमानों को इंडियनाइज करने का नारा लगाया है । यह कोई नया नारा नहीं है । ऐसे ही फासिस्ट नारे हिटलर और मुसोलिनी ने भी लगाये थे । अगर इंडियनाइज करने का मकसद मुल्क से वफादार रहने का है तो एक-एक मुसलमान मुल्क के प्रति वफादार है और रहेगा । मगर इसकी आड़ में जो शरारत है और जो बदनीयती है तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हर अमन पसन्द शहरी जिसका इस मुल्क के आईन में यकीन है इसका डट कर मुकाबला करेगा ।

इस नारे को चलाने वाले माननीय बलराज मधोक हैं जिसका मुझे अफसोस है । मैं जानता हूँ कि श्री बलराज मधोक सरकादू के रहनेवाले हैं जो पाकिस्तान आक्यूपाइड कश्मीर में है । मैं जानता हूँ कि उनकी जन्म भूमि वहीं है, वहीं पैदा हुए—वहीं बड़े, वह अपनी जान के खौफ से यहां आये । मैं उनका खैरमकदम करता हूँ, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह हम लोगों से वफादारी का सबूत मांगें, जो इस मुल्क में पैदा हुए, जो इस मुल्क में रहे,

जो इस मुल्क के वफादार थे, हैं और रहेंगे । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेरे लाखों सलाम हैं उन करोड़ों हिन्दू साहबान को जो हालात का मुकाबला करते हुए आज भी पाकिस्तान में हैं और उनका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं । मेरे लाखों सलाम हैं उन 6 करोड़ मुसलमानों को भी जो आज भी इन हालात का मुकाबला करते हुए इस देश के वफादार हैं, जिन्होंने फैसला किया है कि वह इस देश में जियेंगे और इस देश में मरेंगे ।

हमारी सरकार बार-बार सेकुलरिज्म का नारा लगाती है । मगर ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि नारे खोखले हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन थोथे नारों से हमारे मुल्क में सेकुलरिज्म होगा । इसलिये या तो सरकार में इस पर अमल करने की ताकत हो, नहीं तो फिर यह सिर्फ लोगों को धोखा देना चाहते हैं, इस पर अमल नहीं करना चाहते हैं । अगर यह सही है तो मेरी एक तजवीज है । कई सालों से यह हो रहा है कि हर साल काफी तादाद में खून बहाया जाता है माइनारिटीज का । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह अपने इस नारे को अमल में लाने से मजबूर है तो मेरा एक सजेसन है उसको कम से कम मिनिस्टर महोदय मान ही लें । जब सालाना बजट पेश होता है हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में, इस आगस्ट हाउस के सामने जिसके अधिकार बहुत वाजेह हैं, उसमें फिरकापरस्त लोगों और उनके लीडरों से मशवरा करने के बाद मुसलमानों का गोश्त, खून और हड्डियां भी बजट में रख दिया करें ताकि मुसलमान अपनी मर्जी से अपना खून, अपनी हड्डियां और अपना गोश्त दे दें । कम से कम उनकी औरतों और बच्चों की बेइज्जती तो होने से बच जाय । कम से कम जो उनकी तबाही होती है उससे तो वह महफूज रहेंगे, कम से कम वह अमन से तो रहेंगे, कम से कम अपनी मर्जी से मर तो सकेंगे । इपलिये मेरी तजवीज को आप मान लें जिससे हमें मालूम हो जाय करे कि फिरकापरस्त लोगों

[श्री मु० प्र० खां]

को खुश करने के लिये कितने खून, कितने गोशत और कितनी हड्डियों की जरूरत है।

मैंने आज भ्रष्टाचार में देखा कि एक इन्स्पेक्टर का बयान कमिशन के सामने हो रहा था। उसने यह तसलीम किया कि उसने मुसलमानों की 24 लाशों को जला दिया। जब उससे सवाल किया गया कि क्या तुम यह जानते थे कि मुसलमान को जलाया नहीं जाता, गाड़ा जाता है—भ्रगर आप कहें तो मैं भ्रष्टाचार निकाल कर कोर्ट कर्न—तो उसने तसलीम किया कि हाँ मैं जानता हूँ कि मुसलमानों को जलाया नहीं जाता बल्कि दफन किया जाता है, फिर भी मैंने जला दिया। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि ये हालात बंद से बदतर होते जा रहे हैं। क्या होम मिनिस्टर महोदय जरा गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे कि आखिर इन हालात को कब तक चलने दिया जायेगा? कब तक यह मुसीबतें, यह परेशानियाँ, यह इन्सिक्वोरिटी, जो मुसलमानों के दिमाग में है, रहेगी। क्या आप कोई फैसला करेंगे जिससे उन्हें सही इन्साफ मिल सके और उनके कातिलों को सजायें मिल सकें?

बार-बार इस सदन में कहा गया कि रविसेज में मुसलमानों का परसेंटेज बहुत कम है, रविसेज में डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन बरता जाता है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने, जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, कुछ हिदायतें भी दीं कि मुसलमानों का परसेंटेज बढ़ाया जाय। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि आज तक उसका क्या भ्रसर हुआ? मुझे शक है कि गवर्नमेंट जो कहती है वह करना भी चाहती है। पब्लिक सेक्टर तो इस गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि सदन में क्या वह कोई ऐसा बयान देंगे ज्योरे के साथ जिसमें बतलायें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में किस कटेगरी में कितने परसेंट मुसलिम भरती हुए। मेरे ख्याल में वह वे वहीं सकेंगे।

जब बम्बई सेशन हुआ था तब एक माइनारिटी पेनल बनाया गया था। भ्रव्वल तो माइनारिटी और वीकर सेक्शन का पेनल बनने की बात ही नहीं हो रही थी, आखिर बहुत लिखा-पढ़ी की गई, दरख्वास्त की गई तब माइनारिटी पेनल बना। उसमें कुछ रिक्-मेन्डेशन भेजी गई। पेनल बना, इन्ट्रेंशन कौंसिल की रिपोर्ट है, मगर जब तक गवर्न-मेंट सीरियस न हो उनको इम्प्लमेंट करने के लिये तब तक पेनल बनाने से और उस पर रुपया बर्बाद करने से क्या फायदा? मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि होम मिनिस्टर महोदय सोचें, गम्भीरता से गौर करें कि यह बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लेम है। होम मिनिस्टर का यह कह देना कि ला ऐंड आर्डर स्टेट सन्जेक्ट है, काफी नहीं है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह देखे कि इस मुल्क में हर शहरी को दस्तूर के मुताबिक बराबर के हुकूम हासिल हैं या नहीं, बराबर की खुशहाली और भ्रमान भ्रमान के साथ रह सकता है या नहीं। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुबक-दोश नहीं हो सकते। मैं भ्रज करूंगा कि इस कम्प्यूनल प्रॉब्लेम को एक रेशनल प्रॉब्लेम करार दिया जाय और नेशनल प्रॉब्लेम समझ कर ही उसे डील किया जाये। (ध्वनयान)

श्री यश बल्ल शर्मा (भ्रसूतसर) : सभा-पति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो मेरी शिकायतें हैं मेरे विचार में उनकी बुनियाद शासक दल की स्वाभैपूर्ण तथा संकीर्ण राजनीति है। वास्तव में सरकार दल के स्वार्थों से प्रभावित होकर, सब प्रकार की समस्यायें देश में पैदा कर रही है। बंगाल के संबंध में मुझसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने विरोधी दल की ओर से बहुत कुछ कहा है। पिछले कुछ महीनों में वहाँ क्या नहीं हुआ? नारियों के सतीत्व का भ्रपहरण हुआ और वहाँ के स्कूल और कालेज अनेक प्रकार के गैर-कानूनी हथियारों की फेकिट्रया बन गये हैं। कुल-

पतियों का घेराव हुआ, जाजेज का घेराव हुआ, वहाँ की सम्पत्ति को ध्वस्त किया गया, वहाँ अनेकों प्रकार से अज्ञाति और अन्याय की सत्ता बन रही है, परन्तु सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया ? माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर मूक समाधिस्थ थे । बार-बार उन्होंने अनेक प्रकार की बातें कही हैं । उन्होंने कहा, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ? उन्होंने कहा कि आखिर एक स्टेट है, वह अपना निर्णय लेगी । मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि देश के सामान्य नागरिक को इस प्रकार के तर्क समाधान नहीं देते । आखिर हमारा देश एक है । इस देश की एकता का आभास देश के अन्दर बसने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को होना चाहिए । उसको यह विश्वास हो कि मैं इस देश में बस रहा हूँ और किसी भी प्रकार की स्थिति के अन्दर मेरा जीवन मेरे देश के सर्व-प्रभुत्वसम्पन्न और स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र के अन्दर सुरक्षित है । यह विश्वास तो गृह मंत्रालय नहीं दे पाया ।

यहाँ पर बंगाल बन्द की बात कही गई । वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन से पूर्व जो सरकार काम कर रही थी, उसने बंगाल बन्द करवाया । रेलें, विमान और डाक तार का महकमा यह सब सेवायें जिसके लिये जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की थी । उसको देखना चाहिये था कि राष्ट्र की गति अवरुद्ध न हो, हमारी सब प्रकार की सेवायें जन सेवा की दृष्टि से सक्रिय रहें, लेकिन डाक सेवाएँ भी खण्डित हो गईं, वह वहाँ काम नहीं कर पाई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय का इस सारी स्थिति में कोई दायित्व नहीं बनता ? क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में देश को इस प्रकार का कोई आभास नहीं दे सकते थे कि कोई एक चिड़िया की चोंच जैसा राज्य आज सारे राष्ट्र की गति को अवरुद्ध नहीं कर सकता । देश में गाड़ियाँ चलेंगी, देश में दिमान उड़ेंगे, देश में किसी भी प्रादेशिक सत्ता को इस बात की आज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती कि वह देश की

सामूहिक एकता को खण्डित करके रख दे । गृह मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कर पाये । परन्तु इसके मुकाबले में अहमदाबाद में कुछ दंगे हुए । उन दंगों के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ हम भी उतने ही दुखी हैं जितना कोई और हो सकता है । मेरे मित्र ने अभी जो बातें कही हैं उनमें से अनेक बातों में मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि आज देश में इस प्रकार के दंगे, किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक प्रकार का तनाव हमारे माथे पर कलंक है और विश्व के अन्दर हमारे चित्र को ध्रष्ट करके पेश करता है । हमें अपने देश में इस प्रकार से अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को जाने नहीं देना है । लेकिन अहमदाबाद के दंगों के अन्दर शासक दल की सारी सेना दौड़ कर गई और उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर अनेक प्रकार के वक्तव्य दिये क्योंकि वहाँ की सरकार उनके अनुकूल नहीं पड़ती थी । वहाँ की सरकार के लिए अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करना उनकी अपनी खिचड़ी के लिये अनुकूल था, इसलिए वहाँ जाकर उन्होंने अनेक प्रकार की बातें कहीं । अगर वह बंगाल में जाकर किसी प्रकार की कोई बात कहते तो उनको लगता था कि केन्द्र में जो उनकी सब प्रकार की युति, काम्बिनेशन, बना हुआ है उसको हानि पहुँचेगी । इसलिए वहाँ किसी की मर्जी से कुछ भी होता चला जाय, उसकी नोटिस लेने के लिये सरकार तैयार नहीं थी, कोई बात कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं थी । यह बड़ी विचित्र और दुःखदायी स्थिति है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिये । दल आयेगे और दल आयेगे, यह देश दलों के लिये कुर्बान नहीं किया जा सकता, दलों को देश के लिये कुर्बान किया जा सकता है । इस नाते से मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये कि अगर कहीं विधान टूटता है तो वह क्या करेगी । विधान की बराबर खिजियाँ उड़ाई गई बंगाल में अगर गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से और हमारे देश के शासन की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई सक्रिय पग



[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

नहीं उठाया गया। कोई भी विचार वहाँ नहीं किया गया।

पंजाब की स्थिति को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ का मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में जाकर यहाँ के एक कांग्रेसी मंत्री ने जिनका मैं नाम भी ले सकता हूँ, प्रो० गोर सिंह, हिन्दी के बारे में लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कहीं। यह कहा कि पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दी को वह स्थान नहीं दिया गया है जो दिया जाना चाहिये, उसके लिये वहाँ स्थान बनना चाहिये। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर हिन्दी को उसका उचित स्थान आपने आज तक क्यों नहीं दिया? इसी सदन के अन्दर अनेक बार इस बात को उठाया गया है कि सेवाओं के अन्दर हिन्दी को जो स्थान मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिला है। हिन्दी के जितने टाइपिस्ट हैं और स्टेनो हैं उनके ब्रेड अंग्रेजी वालों के मुकाबले में कम हैं। इस और बार-बार सरकार का ध्यान खींचा गया है लेकिन सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज केन्द्र के अन्दर हिन्दी को हिन्दी का उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है, उसकी उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है तो वहाँ जाकर हिन्दी का रोना रोया जाना, उसके प्रति दर्द दिखाया जाना क्या उचित था? लेकिन वहाँ जाकर क्यों उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है? इसलिये कहा है कि उनकी शासकीय नीति की दृष्टि से, स्वार्थपूर्ण राजनीति की दृष्टि से यह अनुकूल पड़ता था और इसलिए जा कर वहाँ उन्होंने सारी की सारी बातें कहीं।

यह जो स्थिति है यह देश के लिए बड़ी घातक है। आज अगर दलगत दृष्टिकोण से ही सरकारें चलेंगी तो किसी भी तरह से देश के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको दल के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत ऊपर उठना होगा। दल की राजनीति बड़ी सीमित होती है, दलों के हमारे स्वार्थ बड़े

सीमित होते हैं, दलों के स्वार्थ सिद्ध कर लेने से हमें व्यक्तिगत रूप से सत्ता और कुर्सी भले ही मिली रहे भले ही वह कायम रहे, उसके बारे में भले ही हम आश्वस्त रह सकें लेकिन राष्ट्र के इतिहास के निर्माण की दृष्टि से, आने वाली पीढ़ी के भविष्य के निर्माण की दृष्टि से, भविष्य की गारंटी देने की दृष्टि से, विश्व के मानचित्र पर अपने देश को आदरपूर्ण और स्वाभिमानपूर्ण स्थान दिलाने की दृष्टि से, यह किसी भी अवस्था में सहायक नहीं हो सकती है, उससे हम अपने देश को बड़ा और गौरवशाली नहीं बना सकते हैं। इस वास्ते सरकार अपनी नीति पर कुछ विचार करे।

पिछले दो महीनों में राज्यपालों के आचरण को लेकर अनेक प्रकार की बातें यहाँ और बाहर कही गई हैं। बिहार के अन्दर, पंजाब के अन्दर, बंगाल के अन्दर, हरियाणा के अन्दर, जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर कुछ घटनाएँ घटी हैं। वहाँ पर राज्यपालों के आचरण का इस सदन के सामने एक चित्र आया है। हर प्रान्त की कहानी अपने ही प्रकार की है। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि सदस्यों की गिनती या उनकी बहु गिनती का परीक्षण सदन के अन्दर हो या बाहर हो। जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर, हरियाणा के अन्दर इस प्रकार की स्थिति पाई जब विरोधी दल बहु गिनती में थे और तब गवर्नरों को कठपुतली बनाकर, केन्द्र के हाथ की कठपुतली समझ कर, और उसका वैसा ही प्रयोग करके वहाँ की असेम्बलीज को स्थगित करवा दिया गया। अब बंसी-लाल जी इधर-उधर बंसी बजाते फिर रहे हैं। सदन को बन्द कर दिया है और अब इधर-उधर घूम रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के गवर्नरों के आचरण का क्या हम किसी भी प्रकार से समर्थन कर सकते हैं? गृह मंत्री इस प्रकार के आचरण की किसी भी प्रकार से कोई तर्क-संगत युक्ति दे सकते हैं, किसी भी प्रकार से इसको उचित ठहरा सकते हैं? इनके पास

कोई युक्ति नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी वाद विवाद में बड़े पटु हैं, वाद विवाद के बड़े महारथी हैं, अनेक प्रकार से किसी भी गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अयोग्यता और अक्षमता को भी तर्क संगत सिद्ध करने के लिए उनके तर्क के तरकश के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार के तीर मौजूद रहते हैं, बड़े से बड़े घोटाले को भी सीना तानकर सिद्धता के साथ और बनावटी ढंग से वह उचित ठहरा सकते हैं। इसका परिचय वह सदन के अन्दर कई बार दे भी चुके हैं। लेकिन इससे सदन संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकता है। सदन का समाधान तो इससे होगा कि हम कृति और आचरण के अन्दर समस्वरता ला कर देश को किसी प्रकार का ऐसा आशवासन दें जिससे व्यवस्थाओं को दिशा मिले और आगे आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करके कोई तन-दरुस्त रास्ता निकल पाए।

गवर्नरों के आचरण का जहाँ तक संबंध है, उनके विवेकाधीन अधिकारों का जहाँ तक सवाल है, जो अस्पष्टता थी वह अभी भी बनी हुई है। 1967 में आम चुनाव हुए और उसके बाद मध्यावधि चुनाव भी कुछ स्थानों पर हो चुके हैं। तब से लेकर आज तक क्या गवर्नरों के आचरण या उनके विवेकाधीन अधिकारों का प्रश्न हमारे लिए विवाद का विषय बना रहा और अब भी बना हुआ है? आपने अभी तक इस विषय की स्पष्टता क्यों नहीं की? मैं कारण जानता हूँ। आपकी दलगत स्वार्थ-पूर्ति, अथवा संकीर्ण राजनीति को यह स्पष्टता अनुकूल नहीं बैठती। उस अवस्था में कैसे आप उनका प्रयोग अपने हितों में कर पाते?

गवर्नरों का आचरण दो प्रकार का है, उनका दोहरा दायित्व है। एक तो जिस राज्य में वे हैं उस राज्य के प्रति उनका दायित्व है और दूसरा केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में है, विधान के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में है। वहाँ पर उनको विधान की सुरक्षा के लिए पग उठाने पड़ते हैं, उस प्रदेश की जनता को

उनके वैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त हों, यह दायित्व भी उन पर आता है। दोनों प्रकार के अधिकारों का स्पष्टीकरण होना बड़ा आवश्यक है। विधान विहित अधिकारों के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट से सब से पहले स्पष्टीकरण लेना आवश्यक है। जहाँ तक उनके राजनीतिक अधिकारों का सवाल है, आप केन्द्रीय सरकार के रूप में सदन का कर्सेसस लेकर उसका कोई स्पष्टीकरण करें ताकि आगे राज्यपालों के इस प्रकार के आचरण के सम्बन्ध में नित्य प्रति के विवाद सदन में खड़े न हों और लोगों के मन में आशंका पैदा न हो। लेकिन यह स्पष्टता की नहीं जा रही है। कारण यह है कि शासकीय दल के यह अनुकूल नहीं पड़ता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से चीज को लटकाये रखने से अधिक से अधिक भ्रम पैदा करने से कभी भी हम समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मेरे मित्र ने अभी हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगों को लेकर, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को लेकर एक विशेष प्रकार के वर्ग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। कोई भी वर्ग हो, मुस्लिम वर्ग हो या अन्य हो, इन दंगों के कारण भ्रमर जन जीवन को हानि पहुँचती है तो मुझे उससे महान कष्ट होता है। एक माता के गर्भ से जन्म लेकर इस धरती का भ्रमर जल खा कर मैं पनपा हूँ। वास्तव में यही मेरी माता है। इसी का गेहूँ, चना, ज्वार, बाजरा आदि खा कर मैं अपनी इस जीवन लीला को चला रहा हूँ। उस नाते इस धरती पर बसने वाले सभी लोग चाहे वे किसी भी सम्प्रदाय से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, किसी भी विचार को मानने वाले हों, कुछ भी हम में मतभेद हों लेकिन वे मेरे परिवार के एक अंग हैं। उनके साथ मेरा भाई चारा है। उनके जीवन को किसी भी प्रकार का भ्रमर कष्ट पहुँचता है तो स्वाभाविक तौर पर मुझे कष्ट पहुँचता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस धरती के प्रति इस

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

प्रकार की निष्ठा, आपस में इस प्रकार की पारिवारिकता, एक दूसरे के प्रति एक प्रकार की आत्मीयता को जगाने के लिए क्या किया गया है ? देश के अन्दर आपने क्या यूनिफार्म सोशल कोड बनाया ? जो कोड बनाया है वह भी हिन्दू कोड बनाया है। क्यों हिन्दू कोड बनाया है ? अगर एक चीज मेरे लिए अमृत है तो क्या वह मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों के लिए अमृत नहीं है और अगर मेरे लिए विष है तो उनके लिए भी विष नहीं है ? उनको इससे बंचित क्यों किया गया है ? आप हिन्दू के ही पेट में क्यों डेला मारते हैं ? क्यों ऐसा कहते हैं कि हिन्दू एक शादी करे और मुसलमान चार चार शादियाँ कर सकता है ? अगर हिन्दू एक से ज्यादा करता है तो आपका कानून हरकत में आ जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दू लड़का मैडिकली अनफिट है ? मैं बहु शादियों के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कोई भी बहुत शादियाँ करे, इस पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ। मैं राम का पुजारी हूँ। राम को मैं अपना इष्ट देवता मानता हूँ, दशरथ को अपना देवता नहीं मानता। मैं शादी को कट्टेकट नहीं मानता हूँ, पशुता की वृत्ति की तृप्ति करने का साधन नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं नारी को जीवन के पूर्णत्व की प्राप्ति का एक सामाजिक संस्कार मानता हूँ। प्रकृति का पुरुष के साथ मेल अपने अन्दर की पशुता को दबा कर, अपने अन्दर के पुरुषत्व और देवत्व को जगाकर, समाज के साथ समरबर होने की एक प्रक्रिया मानता हूँ। इस नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का कोई सोशल कोड बनाना है तो ऐसा बनाओ जो सारे राष्ट्र में एकात्मकता पैदा करके देश को एक दिशा दे। ऐसा आप नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि आपके सामने वही दलगत राजनीतिक स्वार्थ है। इस प्रकार के भावुकतापूर्ण भाषण वेना कि मुस्लिमों की जितनी हड्डियाँ चाहियें, जितना मांस चाहिये, जितना गोश्त चाहिये, वह बजट के समय ही हम से ले लिया जाए,

मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं है और मेरे मित्र भारत में बैठकर यह सब कुछ कह सकते हैं। भारत ने कभी इस चीज को पसन्द नहीं किया है। कांग्रेस जब नहीं आई थी तब भी शकों, हूणों, किरातों, यवनों को भाईचारे के रूप में देश में रखा गया था। आज भी उनके नाम के संवत तक चल रहे हैं। कितने ही मंदिर यहाँ ध्वस्त हुए हैं कितने ही जीवन को जलाया गया। राम और कृष्ण के जन्म स्थान के ऊपर मस्जिदें बनी हुई हैं। लेकिन किसी के अन्दर साहस है कि वह कहे कि हाट बनिंग को दूर करने के लिए राष्ट्र पुरुषों के यह जो स्थान हैं उन कम्युनिटीज को दे देने चाहिये जिनके वास्तव में ये हैं ? लेकिन यह साहस उनमें नहीं हो सकता है। वे हर चीज को एक पहलू से देखने के आदी हैं, एक ओर से देखने के आदी हैं। अगर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को आप दूर करना चाहते हैं तो साम्प्रदायिकता के दायरे से निकलकर राष्ट्रवाद के खुले मैदान में आ कर आपको खड़ा होना चाहिये। देश और समाज एक परिवार के रूप में हैं, इस प्रकार की एकात्मक भावना को अपने अन्तःकरण में जगाना होगा। इसको जगाने के लिए सरकार को भी आगे आना चाहिये और दूसरों को भी आगे आना चाहिये। इस काम में कानून और कायदे भी सहायक हो सकते हैं और उनकी सहायता भी ली जानी चाहिये। इस प्रकार के संस्कार समाज में जगाने के लिये हमें अपने व्यवहार के अन्दर भी परिवर्तन करना होगा। लेकिन आप तो शासन की सभी नीतियाँ साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर चलाते हैं, मंत्रिमंडल साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर बनाते हैं, चुनाव साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर लड़ते हैं, आर्थिक नीतियाँ साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर निर्धारित करते हैं, नौकरियाँ साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर देते हैं और तब आप चाहते हैं कि ये कठघरे बन्द हो जाएँ, यह कम्पाटमेंटल थिंकिंग बन्द हो जाए, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि आकाश में दूध बूहने की एक बावलेपन की कल्पना है।

इसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है, इसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है, ऐसा कभी हो नहीं सकता है।

एकात्मता लाने के लिए जब भारतीयकरण की बात की जाती है तो मेरे मित्रों को मरोड़ लग जाते हैं। कम्युनिस्टों को भी इससे बड़ा कष्ट हुआ है। भारत में रहकर भारतीयकरण की बात न कहें तो क्या चीनीकरण की बात कहें, अरबीकरण की बात कहें, भारत में रहकर क्या भारतीयकरण की बात कहना असंगत है? मैं आपका ध्यान एक उच्च और योग्य व्यक्ति द्वारा जो कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसको कोट करता हूँ। वह कोई संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण रखने वाले व्यक्ति नहीं है। वह पत्रकारिता जगत में एक जाने-माने व्यक्ति हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से हम सब परिचित हैं। उन्होंने भारतीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में अपने सम्पादकीय लेख में कहा है:—

"It is incredible that a world lied 'Indianisation' which for years was perfectly a respectable term has now acquired an abnoxious meaning in the opinion of some political leaders. In the historical significance, 'Indiansation' represented the national demands for displacing foreign bureaucrats in the Indian administration under the British Raj by Indian officials. A resolution calling for Indianisation of the services was a hardy annual of every Congress session, and yet, curiously enough, this apparently innocuous and once respectable term is now regarded as abnoxious by the leaders, like Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr. V. C. Shukla. In fact, the latter went so far as to suggest that anyone preaching Indianisation of the non-Hindu section of Indian society should receive stringent punishment."

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस व्यक्ति ने कहा है कि मुसलमानों का, या किसी भी अन्य सम्प्रदाय का, साम्प्रदायिक परिवर्तन किया जाये, उसकी रिलिजस कनवर्शन की

जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिस में कभी भी धार्मिक मान्यताओं में विभिन्नता के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है और न ही उन धार्मिक मान्यताओं या विचारों में परिवर्तन करने की बात कही गई है।

जब हमारे राष्ट्रपति श्री वी० वी० गिरि, राष्ट्रपति पद का चुनाव जीतने के बाद अपने इष्टदेव की पूजा के लिए किसी पवित्र स्थान पर गये, तो इस देश के कुछ लोगों, इस दल के लोगों, के पेट में मरोड़ पैदा हुआ और उन्होंने कहा कि सैकुलरिज्म को धक्का पहुंच गया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : किसी ने यह बात नहीं कही।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : यह बात कम्युनिस्टों ने कही है। अगर माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, मुझे भ्रवसर दें तो मैं वोट कर सकता हूँ, वे समाचार पत्र इस सदन में पेश कर सकता हूँ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य विचारशील और मनीषी लोगों के विचारों को पढ़ें। हम कभी भी किसी का भी धर्म-परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हर एक व्यक्ति अपने धर्म और अपनी पूजा की पद्धति के विषय में स्वतंत्र है। पूजा की पद्धति उसके निजी जीवन का विषय है। वह अपने अन्दर के व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए, अपने अन्दर की पशुता के ह्रास के लिए अपने अन्दर की मानवता के विकास के लिए किसी भी पूजा के रास्ते पर चल सकता है। इस देश में कभी भी इस प्रकार का विवाद नहीं हुआ है। हर एक व्यक्ति को अपने अपने पूजा के रास्ते अपनाने की स्वतंत्रता है। हमारी पूजा की अनेक पद्धतियाँ हैं, मगर हमारा इष्टदेव एक है। हम एक ही पूर्णत्व का, एक ही पायंट ब्राफ परफेक्शन का, विचार करके चलते हैं। जिन्होंने कभी परमेश्वर की पूजा नहीं की है,

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

वे भी तूलिका के द्वारा, अपने ब्रह्म से, चित्र और मूर्तियाँ बनाकर, अपने तरीके से भगवान् की पूजा करते हैं।

हमारे मुसलमान भाई पांच बार नहीं पचास बार नमाज पढ़ें। इस देश में विभिन्न मतों के लोग हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब मैं मस्जिद, मन्दिर या गुरुद्वारे से निकल कर इस देश के चौराहे पर आ खड़ा होता हूँ, तब मैं क्या हूँ? क्या मैं सिख, हिन्दू, नानक-पन्थी, ईसा-पन्थी, दादू-गन्थी, या मुहम्मद-पन्थी हूँ? उस समय मुझे भारतीय बनकर खड़ा होना है। उसी दृष्टि से हम भारतीय-करण की बात कहते हैं।

अगर बालगंगाधर तिलक और लाला लाजपतराय जैसे महापुरुष विदेशी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ, इस देश की स्वतंत्रता और देशभक्ति का गीत गा कर, उस समय के नौजवानों के अन्दर देशभक्ति की आंधी जगा सकते थे, तो आज भी हम स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र में अपने देश, अपनी धरती, अपने समाज, अपने भविष्य और अपने वर्तमान के निर्माण का एक उच्च तेजस्वी नारा देकर अपने देश को दुनिया में एक तेजस्वी रूप में खड़ा कर सकते हैं। इसी का नाम भारतीयकरण है।

सवाल यह है कि इससे कम्युनिष्टों के पेट में क्यों मरोड़ पैदा होता है। बात यह है कि इन्होंने अपने दिमागों पर तो ताले लगा दिये हैं और उनकी चाबियाँ किसी ने मास्को में रख दी हैं और किसी ने पीकिंग में रख दी हैं। कोई चीन को चाचा कहता है और कोई रूस को मामा कहता है, लेकिन भारत को माता कहने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए हम उनके भारतीयकरण की बात कहते हैं।

श्री चव्हाण से देश को बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ और आशाएँ हैं। आज देश को सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता एकता की है। भारत का वर्तमान

संघात्मक प्रणाली का संविधान हमें एकता की ओर नहीं ले जायेगा। आज राज्यों में जितने भी संकट हैं, उनके आपस के जितने भी टकराव हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए देश के संविधान को एकात्मक प्रणाली की दिशा देनी है, देश और समाज को एकात्मता का दर्शन कराना है और शासन की नीतियों में भी एकतापूर्ण भावों को लेकर चलना है और संकीर्ण तथा स्वार्थपूर्ण दलीय दृष्टिकोण को छोड़ना है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायंट ब्राफ आर्डर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also get time. This is not your turn now. Kindly cooperate with me.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य भारतीयकरण करें या जो कुछ करें, लेकिन उनकी यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि राष्ट्रपति के मंदिर में जाने से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी नाराज हुई थी। ये लोग धर्म के ठेकेदार नहीं हैं। They are not the sole custodians of the religion.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so many members of the opposition benches who have spoken have heaped the blame for all the ills on the head of the Home Minister. Really speaking, before the 1967 elections there was only one ruling party and most of the States were ruled by that party. After the 1967 elections the circumstances have changed and the whole atmosphere of the country has changed. In the changed circumstances the able way in which the Home Minister has steered the ship of the Home Ministry with great ability is a matter for which the credit goes to him.

Here I may say that so many charges have been levelled against the Home Ministry. For example, it has been said that communal forces have come up during this period whereas formerly there was none. Really, the fact is that there are different elements in the country which have combined together

and created a situation and now they want to put the blame for all the shortcomings on the head of this Government. Really the fault lies with them. If they will look in the mirror they will see their own face smeared and the real fault lies with them and not with the ruling party.

Coming to our democracy, the other day Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was saying that even MLAs and MPs have become commodities and that some sort of check must be put on them so that they cannot be sold at a premium. At the present moment democracy in this country is in danger due to defections by members. The politicians have earned a bad name.

Formerly, the legal profession was considered to be a very good profession but due to toutism this profession earned a bad name. Similarly, we politicians have earned a bad name simply because of these defections. The Home Minister had formed a committee about this and has got the report. The time has come when this law on defections should come up in Parliament so that democracy may not be effaced and we may not get more bad name. We should prevail upon all parties to see that they observe certain conventions so that democracy which we have nourished for a long time should not find a burial in our age. Therefore my plea to him is that the law on defection must be framed at an early date and legislation to this effect should be brought before Parliament.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): In the mean time they should go on making merry.

SHRI HEM RAJ: No, we are earnest about that.

I am very glad that in the report itself it is given that they are now doing away with the privy purses. I think the course that has been chalked out by Government is the best course in the prevailing circumstances. But I would like to know whether the Attorney General has at least been consulted or not about the legal position so that like the Bank Nationalisation Act there may not be some hurdles when the legislation is passed.

I come from a Union territory. Besides

States, there are 11 Union territories which are under the direct responsibility of the Centre. Out of these 11 Union territories, four or five have got Legislatures and six have no Legislature. So far as NEFA is concerned, it is directly under the Centre. I see from the report that 10 miles of road have been constructed. It is a very strategic area; we have got the MacMahon Line there 900 miles long. It is rather something which does not look nice in the present circumstances, when the aggressor is sitting on our head and is constructing roads there, that we have constructed only 10 miles of road there. In all the hills, roads are the first priority and should be given the first priority. Because it is directly under the Centre, it should be seen that all that area is developed so that we might be able to meet any aggression that might come in future on our northern border.

A reference has been made in this report of border districts but no mention has been made as to which are those border districts which have been taken over by the Planning Commission for the purpose of development. So far as Ladakh is concerned, it has been kept with the Home Ministry. The people of Ladakh are also very much agitated. They are not getting full justice from the Jammu and Kashmir Government and therefore they wanted that this area should be developed by the Central Government directly. I will request the Home Minister that they should also take up this question and if the other border districts have been handed over to the Planning Commission for the purpose of development, it is very essential that Ladakh should also be handed over to the Planning Commission for the purpose of development because Ladakh is also a border district adjoining Tibet.

Then, there was the Administrative Reforms Commission report on Union territories. It has taken 2½ years just to scrutinise it. It has not been examined so far, what to say of its implementation. If the Government has taken such a long time to scrutinise it, may I know from the Home Minister how much more time it will take after scrutiny to get it implemented?

This time I had a chance to visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the

[Shri Hem Raj]

Estimates Committee. There we found that so far as Port Blair is concerned, it has a cosmopolitan population. I wish the same sort of rehabilitation takes place in other islands also which are uninhabited so far. At the present moment, only ex-servicemen in the Camp Bell island area have been rehabilitated from Punjab. I wish ex-servicemen from all the States are rehabilitated there so that those areas may have a cosmopolitan population and become a miniature India by themselves.

Then, the Andaman and Nicobar islands is a very good place for tourist traffic. It should be developed as a tourist centre so that we might be able to earn foreign exchange.

Now, I come to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh which I represent. The question of affording Statehood to Himachal Pradesh has been supported, as you know yourself, Sir, politically by this House as well as by the other House. But the Central Government says that it will not be a viable one. Though it fulfils all other considerations, they say, it will not be viable and, therefore, it cannot be given Statehood. May I know from the hon. Home Minister why he has taken up the question of viability? So far as the question of viability is concerned, the establishment charges and the revenues have equalised. This time, the Budget which has been presented to the Himachal Pradesh Assembly shows that there will be a surplus of Rs. 14.93 lakhs.

Then, the other question that has been raised is the question of the non-Plan expenditure. So far as the non-Plan expenditure is concerned, the custodian of Himachal Pradesh is the Central Government. When the division of Punjab took place, the interests of Himachal Pradesh ought to have looked after by the Central Government. Our complaint is that instead of looking after our interests, the Central Government ignored us and neglected us.

All these big projects, the Bhakra Dam, the Sutlej-Beas Link, the Pong Dam and Jogindra Nagar, lie in Himachal Pradesh area and on, water and electricity that is produced here, we are entitled to royalty.

If that royalty is accounted for, in that case, there will be a little gap and that should be made good by the Centre as they do for Assam and Jammu and Kashmir strategic areas. If Assam and Jammu and Kashmir which are strategic areas can be given certain grants and subsidies from the Centre, I do not understand why this question of economic viability should be placed as a hurdle in the attainment of Statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

Another burning question on which the hon. Home Minister assured us the other day that he will consider sympathetically is the case of non-gazetted employees in Himachal Pradesh. The other day, we told him that so far as the Punjab scales and the Delhi scales are concerned, there is a difference ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 and that the most dissatisfied people are the policemen, patwaris, drivers, forest guards and gram sevaks who work in the villages. If these people remain dissatisfied, if these people do not get a square meal, in these strategic areas, then these people instead of becoming a source of strength will become a liability.

Then, there is the question of Boundary Commission to settle boundaries between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. I think, you are appointing a one-man Commission and, I hope, the interests of Himachal Pradesh regarding the hill areas which were left out at the time of the Shah Commission will be restored to us.

There is the question of Dhani service. You have created a Dhani service. In this Dhani service, we are tagged with Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar islands. They lie hundreds of miles away from each other. The Central Government also created a joint IAS and IPS service for these areas. They went to the Delhi High Court and that case was decided against the Central Government. Now they might have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. So far as the Dhani Provincial service is concerned, Delhi people are cent per cent literate while we, hill people, are not so much literate and we are made to compete with the advanced people of Delhi. Examination takes place at the UPSC level on all India basis and boys from the back-

ward areas are expected to come up to the standard of the Delhi people which is impossible. Therefore, this Dhani service should be scrapped.

16 hrs.

Then about integration of services, 3½ years have passed, but as far as the Judicial Services are concerned, as far as the Secretariat Services are concerned and as far as the Medical Services are concerned, they have not been integrated so far and *ad hoc* promotions are being made. Therefore, I will request the Home Minister to see that these services are integrated at an early date. Himachal Pradesh has very good potentiality for development and may go further and if the Home Ministry grants us Statehood, we can assure you that we will run the Government very efficiently.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The hon. spokesman from the Jana Sangh who preceded me has made a plea before Concluding his speech that a unitary form of constitution alone is good for our country. I would like to ask him as well as others of his thinking as to what is it that our Constitution is called and how is it so far being executed in this country? I think it is more unitary in effect than federal or quasi-federal. All the ills of restlessness and indiscipline that we see around in this country have happened in spite of the centralisation that has been going on here all these years over the past two decades. Nobody can say that after the Constitution came into force, either the powers of the Central Government or their administration or the executive power that is vested at the Centre has gone down. Rather it has been increasing all along and we all know now that there is a demand from almost all the States, to whichever Party they belong, that there should be more and more decentralisation. This is a very serious matter about which I would like to plead with the hon. Home Minister that time has come that we should have rethinking on the entire issue.

My complaint about the Home Ministry is this that in spite of their claim about consideration that they say they are bestowing

on the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, this particular report pertaining to the Centre-State relationship has not been gone into thoroughly. I feel this is a very serious matter and this is the time rather for the Government to take some time to consider this report and, if possible, even to associate the National Development Council and all the Chief Ministers in the study of these recommendations and try to evolve acceptable recommendations that are there in this report. To my mind it looks that the recommendations in that report are acceptable and it may make a good beginning with regard to improvement in the Centre-State relations. Even in the dissenting note given by Mr. Kamath there is not much of a difference from the main report. Before I come to that, I would like to make a few observations about the framing of our Constitution and how it works to-day.

Sir, sometime back, when the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu made a demand or a suggestion in a DMK Conference that the DMK is for a Federation or a Confederation at the Centre, there was a hue and cry raised in some section of the Press. But, we should all remember—as I have already pointed out—that in spite of the centralising process that is going on unceasingly, we have been facing various difficulties. Sir, it is the honest belief of our party that it is rather because of this unhealthy 'centralising trend' that we find everywhere the present-day indiscipline and restlessness.

We should remember that all the attributes that warrants the creation of a Federation in our country exists; but the framers of our Constitution, in their wisdom, bestowed their attention on having a sort of more unitary than a federal structure with which we have been working. I think there were sufficient reasons for that also at that point of time—probably because, Sir, the occasion demanded that; probably the need was felt more acutely, due to the creation of Pakistan—that they wanted to safeguard and so bestowed their best attention to the preservation of the integrity and the unity of our country. But we should remember, excepting probably some religious teachers attempting to bring about a sort of identity to the country in the early days we never existed as a political entity. India was a sort of



[Shri S. Kandappan]

contiguous geographical entity in the Continent of Asia. It was, Sir, during the British days that some kind of a semblance was given as a political entity, due to that administrative uniformity and centralised administration at that. But, they have never attempted, nor was it essential for them to attempt, to create a social or economic or cultural integration. After independence these differences, to my mind, have become more marked. Because, when we were under the yoke of the Britishers, there was at least the compelling circumstance of similarity of purpose that prodded us on to come more closer. But after the Britishers had left us, that compelling factor is no more there. The heterogeneous and the multi-national character that was there still remains, in spite of our claims that we are all one.

Sir, I am second to none, in upholding the unity of this country. But, we have got to realise the basic factors and to make way for them so as to reconcile these various warring elements that are there in the very basis of our structure. I think it was Gandhiji who enunciated the cardinal principle that the Governmental edifice in India should be like a pyramid broad-based at the lower level. But what the Government of India has been doing is rather to try to build up a pyramid upside down.

AN HON. MEMBER: From top to bottom.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: Shirsasan!

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: From top to bottom, or upside down, or topsy-turvy,—whatever it is,—they try to build up the other way round and I am sure, even if they possess more mathematical acumen than the Pharaohs of Egypt they will not succeed. That is why we find that the structure is becoming more shaky.

So, it is rather time for us now to see how best to rectify this defect and how to check and arrest and reverse this trend, because, that has not done any good to us. I am making this suggestion with all the seriousness that I can command.

People may attribute motives to the DMK. It is quite possible. I find in some section of the Press—in spite of the best efforts that we make—there are certain insinuations or motives attributed to some of our honest policies or efforts in the fields of culture or religion or social reform.

That is possible. I can only say that I am making it with all seriousness. And I know the implications of the demand that we make. We also realise the difficulties of the Government and the demand that we make probably may not be met by a simple amendment of the Constitution. It may need a drastic re-drafting of the entire Constitution. I do not think that at present it is possible, even if the Government is interested in meeting us half-way and making some changes, I doubt very much whether they can carry on the constitutional amendments. You know the status that they enjoy.

Hence I would like to confine myself with regard to certain important suggestions made in a report of the Administrative Reforms Commission which, I am sure, are acceptable to many of the parties that are here in this country. I am sure many of the States would be most happy at least if a beginning could be made to implement some of the important suggestions with regard to financial allocations and with regard to the resources availability in the states and with regard to their loans repayment and how a moratorium can be put there.

With regard to the setting up of a Centre-State Council also some suggestions are there which I am sure Government would consider. I would like to quote for the benefit of the House what the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Centre-State Relationships on page 4 says. I quote:

“There are two levels in the Indian Government edifice—one, Constitutional and the other, administrative. So far as the Constitutional Structure is concerned, the Centre must have powers to safeguard the unity of India and to make any recalcitrant State conform to the concept of Indian unity. At the administrative level, overconcentration of authority should

be avoided. Unnecessary accumulation of administrative power increases not only delays, but also causes irritation and friction. The people of India should have an administration which works with efficiency and economy and is capable of satisfying the needs of the people. Concentration of administrative powers at a distant Centre tends to breed inefficiency and resentment, which in turn sets the minds of the people against the Centre. A wise and farsighted administration must be committed to decentralisation of administrative powers."

Towards this end they have made so many suggestions.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): From where are you quoting?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I am quoting from the report of the Administrative Commission's Report from page 4. Towards this end they themselves have made certain suggestions as to how to reorganise the Central Ministries.

Sir, in the other report by the same Committee they have indicated the machinery of the Government and the procedure to be followed and how the entire thing can be organised as 16 ministries which can be entrusted to 16 Cabinet Ministers. There may be difference here and there. But, in the main, I think the recommendations are broadly good. The Government can still make a beginning in this regard. My complaint against the Home Ministry is this that they are probably preoccupied with so much of other work that they are not paying the attention that is due to such vital matters which we come across. We find between various States and the Centre many issues being raised on so many counts. Then the A.R.C. set up a study Team headed by Shri M. C. Setalwad. He has made many good observations. I would like to quote only a few observations of his which are related to the point which I am trying to focus.

"From the constitutional angle, the situation was abnormal. As a result of bypassing normal constitutional processes, a habit of settling issues through extra-

constitutional means grew and sufficient experience and a proper climate for settling them through the regular process were not developed."

In another place he says:

"The Indian polity is federal in form but lacks much of the substances of a classical federation."

Then, in another place he says:

"In fact, it is through the purse strings and not by resort to any legislation an "economic and social planning", a subject in the con-current list, that the Centre has chosen to influence development policy in the States."

Then, in another place, he says—

"During the last many years two lines of decision-making have often been political or party, and not governmental or constitutional except in form."

In another place he says:

"We have been impressed by the need to enable the States to become full, efficient and responsible partners in the task of development."

These are some basic factors which impartial people have analysed and come to certain conclusions, and have made recommendations. I would like to urge upon the Home Minister to give paramount attention to this aspect of Centre-State relations and I feel many of the maladies afflicting our body politic can be removed if the basic defects in Centre-State relations can be remedied. I do not presume it can be set at rest for ever, but a healthy beginning should be made even without amending the Constitution as the ARC has recommended.

I am rather pained to see one thing. In their annual report for 1969-70, in their very first chapter, they refer to the creation of new all-India services, the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Medical and Health Service and the Indian Service of Engineers. The report says they have got the consent of the Chief Ministers in the Chief Ministers'

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conference held in August 1961. Much water has flowed down the Yamuna since that time. Many Chief Ministers have come and gone. I do not know how the Home Minister or the Government of India can presume that the present State Governments can agree to the suggestion. In fact, I find from the report of the Home Ministry itself the effect given to this in Jammu and Kashmir. When some of the officers of the State went to court, it was struck down in the Supreme Court. Again in the Assam and Mysore High Courts, it was struck down. Now they are trying to have an amendment bypassing the judgment.

Many other States have also objected. According to the report, even Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Maharashtra and West Bengal have not consented to the creation of these new all-India services. After all, when there is a need to reverse that trend and see that they do not duplicate and proliferate the administrative machinery to the detriment of the efficient functioning of the executive, I do not see any reason why we should go on creating this kind of new services and wasting most of our precious resources in defraying the charges of this administrative set-up.

Even if we look at the selection of the UPSC and the deployment of the senior officers in the Central and State cadres, we can understand how the Central administrative structure is reaching a limit or even trying to go beyond it. In the 1968 selection, out of a total appointment of 361, those of the IAS cadre working in the States are 151 and 210 are allotted to various Central services as Class I and Class II. This is what the report indicates. It only shows that the Central Government which was mainly entrusted in the early days to guide and co-ordinate the functions in the various States under various heads has now become almost the executor or implementor of particular jobs. That is rather duplicating the work and that is the reason why we find in most of the States in many fields, they do not have the initiative.

Shri Patil and others have spoken about the law and order situation in the States. My complaint is against the Centre. I do not think that simply because we come to Delhi and sit in a different place while the

other people sit in their capitals, we are more responsible and they are irresponsible. That kind of stance or attitude we assume about the people at the helm of affairs in the States is totally unwarranted. I believe that whatever may be the Ministry in a State, the State Government is equally interested in law and order, but there are various reasons and the most important psychological aspect of it to my mind is the deployment of the CRP, the Industrial Security Force etc. The Border Security Force is a different question altogether, but the deployment of the other forces does create problems and suspicion also. My sincere feeling is that if the Government of India can help the States to strengthen their police force and give them only help to the extent that they are put on a modern footing and all the scientific knowledge that is there in the world is made available to them, they can show a better performance. The only question comes in when the Centre does not believe in the *bona fides* of a State Government, but there of course it is a constitutional matter and it is more serious. I think they can have recourse to so many other avenues which are already provided in the Constitution for that. So, in the normal course we need not suspect any State and think that we have the monopoly to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of the country and the States do not have it in mind. There may be people in this country who may not have so much loyalty as others would like them to have, but if you look at it from their angle probably their attitude is different.

Then I will come to another very important point, namely the question of language. I would like to be very brief on that because the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, two years back when we passed the Amendment of the Official Languages Act and the Resolution, did concede that the non-Hindi-speaking people are put at a disadvantage. You will remember and the House will recall that in the initial stage when the Amendment was introduced the D.M.K. supported it. It is only after the Resolution which slightly tilted the position that we changed our position too, and then at the final stage we opposed it. Afterwards we relied on the good sense, impartiality and fairplay of the Govern-

ment of India and the Home Minister to see to it that particularly those people who are already working in the Central Government in various departments are not put to difficulties, but I am sorry to say that that is not the position. They have been experiencing a lot of difficulties, and the whole trouble lies in this that they make the use of both Hindi and English obligatory for certain specified purposes. Even apart from that, there are certain instructions which I will just quote in passing. At page 116 in the Report they have indicated this:

"...in cases where any general order is received for cyclostyling only in English this should be returned to the concerned Section with the remark that it should be sent along with its Hindi version."

It becomes the responsibility of the Section Officer to provide the Hindi translation. If he is a man who does not know Hindi, what will be his fate? How can he authorise it if somebody else prepares it? These are embarrassing situations.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is a translation department.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He cannot rely on the translator for its authenticity.

At page 119 they say:

"...it is proposed to advise the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery to issue necessary instructions to the Government of India Presses not to accept any material for publication in the Gazette of India in English only."

These are rules that they are trying to adopt.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): May I clarify this small point that you have just raised about the compulsion about the English and Hindi versions? There is actually no compulsion that a non-Hindi-knowing person also should give a Hindi translation. Facilities are provided in the sections or the divisions where they are working, and it is automatically done. Nobody who does

not know Hindi suffers any difficulty or disqualification because of this. He can work fully in English; he need not work in Hindi at all; there is no compulsion like that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Will the hon. Minister enlighten me as to what this passage on page 122 of the report means: by Presidential order dated 27 April, 1960 in-service training in Hindi was made obligatory for Central Government employees who were aged less than 45 years on 1-1-1961 except employees below class III, those in industrial establishments and work-charged staff? What is it but compulsion? Anyway, the hon. Minister should try to mitigate the handicaps. Here is a peculiar case. Staff and officers who are there and who are put to these difficulties rarely take up these matters with the higher authorities; perhaps they are a little afraid or shy to represent on such matters; probably they think that senior officers may take action against them if the matter is raised through a Member of Parliament and brought to the notice of the Minister. This kind of atmosphere is not conducive to the healthy functioning of any department in the Central Government. I hope the Government of India would appreciate the feeling against the imposition of Hindi. After coming to Parliament and watching things for the last eight years, sometimes I feel that people from other parts of the country do not feel so much about this matter; they do not feel much difficulty and that we alone feel the difficulty. Last time when I spoke I referred to it. Fortunately or unfortunately it is so because of the ancient Tamil literature which had its impact on the development of our languages all along the ages. The admixture of Sanskrit which happened in relation to other languages in the South did not affect Tamil and Tamil was preserved almost in its pristine purity, with the result we now find it difficult to learn or understand this language. It is a genuine difficulty and that is what people here fail to understand. They seem to think that it is because of the opposition of the DMK that Tamilians do not learn the Hindi language. I should rather say that even if DMK were not there, as far as the language question is concerned it would be very difficult for the 3.5 crores of Tamilians. Today we find a curious spectacle of the great leader of the Congress from my area changing his postures

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and claiming that he was rather the person who tried to protect the interests of Tamil language and Tamils and not the DMK. It is a political argument. That shows that whoever tries to win some support among the public in Tamil Nadu has to impress upon them that they are against Hindi and that they are for Tamil. Unfortunately, that is perhaps the case in some of the Hindu States also where politicians impress upon the people that they are for the imposition of Hindi throughout the country. This is a kind of contradiction and I do not know where it will lead to. If the Government of India could have an intelligent approach, this problem can be settled amicably without leading to riotous situations as happened in our country.

All along, there was an impression in the minds of Tamilians that Delhi was far removed and was almost foreign to them; they had nothing in conformity with Delhi. The Government of India had tried to assuage that feeling in the past three or four years and tried to help them. The recent issue of a stamp of our late lamented leader Anna had a very good impact in their minds. It was a small thing but its impact was great. The Government of India should consider the psychological aspects. In this connection, I have to make a plea here which I hope the entire House would support. Countries have national flags, national anthems, national animals, national birds etc. which represent the nation as a whole. Some countries have national books too. There was a demand in Tamil Nadu—I do not know whether it reached Delhi as yet—for sometime now. I mention the Tamil book, Thirukkural, which was written by Saint Thiruvalluvar 2,000 years back, which I suggest should be declared as the National Book of India. This is a very suitable book in the sense that in Tamil Nadu, I find that the atheists as well as the theists appreciate this book. The Buddhists claim that Thiruvalluvar was a Buddhist; the Jains claim that Thiruvalluvar was a Jain; the Christians also claim that Thiruvalluvar was a Christian. The Hindus claim likewise. So, it is a very curious combination, and the poet surpassed everybody and he wrote things which are permanent and which are of an enduring nature. It is acceptable to everyone. This is my suggestion.

which I think the Home Ministry would seriously consider, and if they accept this, this will go a long way in psychologically creating an atmosphere in my part of the country that we are partners in one common effort.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose—*  
(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but I would like to make a few observations.

It is a painful fact that the problems and difficulties of areas far away from the capital fail to make their due impact. The Cachar-Mizo region of Assam which I represent is one such grossly neglected area, suffering under the cumulative neglect of the State Government. With a population of about two million, covering an area of 10,814 sq. miles, it is geographically nearly isolated from the rest of the country since partition. Together with the North Cachar Hills, Tripura and a part of Manipur, the Cachar-Mizo region constitutes a distinct area from the points of view of geography and economy.

Cachar is the core of this region and transport and communication lines to the outlying units of the region have all to pass through Cachar. So, the vitality of the economic life and security of the entire region are vitally linked up with, and dependent upon, the stability and strength of the core.

Both the State and the Central Government failed to give due priority to road and railway development. Even the strongest claim of the region on the ground of its abundant bamboo resources, for the location of the proposed paper and pulp mill in the public sector has been bypassed through the machinations of a prejudiced body of technical experts who insisted on a very narrow technical approach.

I am bringing these aspects before the House today because I feel that they have a close bearing on the entire problem includ-

ing that of law and order. Because frustration, disappointment, unemployment and hunger—all originate from socio-economic difficulties.

Before partition, the port of Calcutta was only 400 miles from any part of Assam including the Hills. But after partition, the people of the whole of Assam, Manipur, Tripura etc., have to pay additional fare and freight for no fault of their own. So, there is a justified case for considering a national distance of 400 miles for Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland's railway link with Calcutta. The distance could thus be minimised.

Sir, not only economically but culturally as well, the people of the Cachar region are experiencing difficulties of growing magnitude. With the decision of the Gauhati University to introduce Assamese as the only medium of instruction other than English (for the Hill areas), the students of the Bengali-speaking Cachar district along with students of other non-Assamese linguistic groups in the State are confronted with the bleak prospect of unequal, unfair competition. The principle of ensuring equal opportunities should be safeguarded at all costs if the youth of the area are to be saved from undesirable consequences. Because, the burden of unequal opportunity is likely to further accentuate the problem of student and youth unrest, making the younger sections more susceptible to misguided adventurism. And this area, unfortunately, has an abundance of misguided elements, including armed adventurists and Naxalites. I avail myself of this opportunity to extend by full support to the genuine demands of the area and its neighbourhood.

While the sound reasoning behind the demand of Manipur and Tripura for statehood should convince everyone about the legitimacy of their case, the Government of India should not miss any opportunity to enlarge the scope of the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution by including the Manipuri language in it. Manipur's two thousand year old culture and heritage including language strengthens the case of the modern Manipuri language to find its rightful place among the family of major national languages.

I feel that continued delay in recognising the statehood for Manipur and Tripura and indifference to the demand for constitutional recognition of Manipuri language will further strengthen the fissiparous tendencies, including those inspired and assisted by China and Pakistan, and Tripura's growing economic problems provide fostering care to misguided extremists and armed elements.

May I mention here that even Cachar's quiet valley is threatened by extremists, Naxalites and encroachers? Taking advantage of the land hunger of a fast growing agricultural population left with no other alternative occupation in the absence of new industries, irresponsible politicians and extremists are encouraging large-scale encroachment of forest reserves and other areas. Besides, the situation is further aggravated by the presence of anti-Indian elements drawing inspiration from China, Pakistan and elsewhere.

It may not out of place to mention that the situation in the Mizo district continues to cause anxiety despite commendable success achieved by our security forces. Cautious follow-up measures in economic, political and emotional spheres are necessary because at present the reverses suffered by the misguided elements have not been transformed into points of positive gain. Moreover, some unfortunate consequences of the quelling action of the security forces have worsened the situation. The difficulties of the common people, who never supported the rebels, arising from unplanned and forced grouping of villages under so-called 'voluntary grouping' in some cases, virtual dislocation in cultivation in most areas owing to restrictions on movement or due to compulsory impressed labour without adequate payment for unproductive purposes etc. have done terrible harm. Several complaints have been made about non-payment of wages for compulsory labour of villagers utilized by the security forces.

There is reliable information about widespread starvation condition in large areas in the Mizo district owing to erosion of purchasing power. All these call for strengthening of stocks of foodgrains before monsoon.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

Before I conclude I would like to say a few words regarding Grih Kalyan Kendra which is administered by a board of senior officials representing different Ministries. I find from the Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs that the present grant-in-aid for this scheme is Rs. 3.50 lakhs and the annual fee collection and earnings amount to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. It seems that this scheme is functioning only in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Dehra Dun. May I request the hon. Minister to extend this scheme to other places also for the welfare of the society?

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I endorse what my hon. friend, Shri Kandappan, has stated about Centre-State relationship and I would like the Government to take a decision on the recommendations that the ARC has made in this regard. I do not know why they are taking such a long time in taking a decision on the recommendations of the ARC on many vital matters affecting the administration.

There is criticism in this House that the ARC has taken unduly long to finish its deliberations but at the same time they have submitted many reports which, if sincerely and quickly implemented, would really tone up our administrative machinery and would give it a new direction.

In this period of instability all over the country, when there is a spirit of violence, it is all the more necessary for the Ministry of Home Affairs to function in a manner as to strengthen our democracy and bring about real integration of the country. But the manner in which the affairs of the Home Ministry are being pursued, I am afraid, if we had all these troubles all over the country, the Home Minister would have to share the responsibility to a great extent. On vital issues, due to political reasons, the interest of the country is ignored; no decision is taken. I will come to that later on.

Politicians who become ministers always accuse the civil service. The main accusation today is that if we are not able to carry out the promises, assurance and programmes, it is because the bottleneck is the instrument,

the Government machinery, the officials, the services. This is a valid charge, I would say, because the services in this country during the British period were meant for some other purpose. They were to keep away from the people. They were mainly meant for maintaining law and order. They are very prestige conscious. They are a class by themselves. We created so many classes among them and they still exist probably with more privileges and more authority. Therefore I would like to know what steps have really been taken in this direction.

As you know, there is a slogan going on that we want the services to have commitment. Commitment to what—to our ideology, to our policy or to whom? I think, Shri Shukla, said here the other day that they were going to take steps to weed out some of the officials who in West Bengal had behaved in a most dishonest, reprehensive manner. Because this is an issue in which the whole country is very much interested, I want to know what is it that after all the Government wants. Will the services in this country commit themselves to the philosophy and ideology of a particular party which runs the Government or do we actually want that if there is any commitment the services must commit themselves to the nation, the national interest, and must have a broad outlook and honesty and they must be good and efficient? All these qualities are the real commitment that is necessary. If they have not, I would very largely blame the Government for that. They have never tried to inculcate all these qualities. Rather, the Government machinery is being used for political purposes, whether at the Centre or in the States, and as a result demoralisation and frustration has crept into the services to such an extent that, in some States, the people working in the services do not think of any promotion or recognition of their efficiency if they do not belong to a particular caste or to a certain region. We often hear, in the communal riots, and this is a charge which cannot be refuted, the services have taken this side or that side. The danger in such a situation is that when there is instability at the governmental sphere and, if the Government machinery is also influenced by partisan political elements, then, necessarily, the country will suffer. There has been such a situation in

many countries, say, for example, in France where because the services are immune to all these elements, that the country has made steady progress. This is all the more necessary in our country.

If any commitment is necessary, I ask, when you appoint Governors, are they really committed to the Constitution under which they function and which they have to preserve and defend? What we find today is that Governors have become more political functionaries than functionaries who are really preserving the Constitution. It is time that we review the whole position. Perhaps, there is a need to abolish the office of the Governor. Is it necessary at all? They make all sorts of statements. Even Shri Hukam Singh who was the Speaker for 5 years in this House has not failed at this moment to enter into a controversial political issue. Shri Dhavan is a class by himself. It is not necessary to mention other names here. Any number of examples can be given as to how the Governors position, authority and power are used for political purposes. They have become pawns in the hands of the Central Government. They are not the agents of the President. They always look to Mr. Chavan for guidance. If that is the role they have to play, we can appoint an IAS officer as an agent of Mr. Chavan to look after the affairs of the State and he can send his report to him. There is no need of having Governors of such nature.

Then, among the services, there are differences in many directions at the Centre and in the States. There are IAS and IPS officers. I would like to know, because there has been a resistance for the all-India service now, what is really the responsibility and obligation of the Central Government so far as the Central services are concerned. What is the discipline? How far they control these IAS and IPS officers who work in the States? I am told, in respect of the Ayier Commission Report in Bihar which has specifically mentioned about 10 or 12 IAS officers, no action is being taken. Because they have to look to the Centre for what they have done in the State and the Centre seems to be taking a step-motherly attitude, a very callous attitude, sitting tight and asking the State to ask some authority or someone to find out whether any action can be taken.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: No, no.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I do not know if these things go on. Then, there is disparity in the emoluments, in the privileges, in the salaries. . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: I may tell the hon. Member that the Bihar Government is taking action.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is for the Home Minister to contradict it.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: The Bihar Government is taking action in that matter.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Bihar Government wants to take action but because of these difficulties they are not able to do anything.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: There is no interference so far as we know.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There is no question of interference. There is the delay. That is how things are functioning and the Civil Servants are under the discipline of the Centre.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I thought I should not intervene. Possibly you will not be present when I am replying to the debate. So I want to say a word.

There is no question of interference from the Central Government as far as the desire or decision of the State Government to take any action against either the Ministers or the Government employees involved. What has happened is that the Chief Minister himself asked us whether the Attorney General's view could be made available to them about the action to be taken on the report of the Iyer Commission. This is where the Central Government comes in. There is no question of Central Government delaying or withholding any permission.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If that is the case, I have nothing to say. I want to point out that IAS officers and IPS officers are functioning in the States and for their acts of omission and commission in the States where they work, the responsibility



[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

for taking any action that the State Government considers necessary should be with the State and the Central Government should not come in the way. Otherwise practically it creates all sorts of difficulties in their way.

I was pointing out the disparity in the salary even amongst the officers. There are so many classes among them. The ARC in their report on Personnel Administration has suggested that it should be reduced. What has happened to that? They said, 'Make it possible for many of our young men to enter into the competitive examinations.' They have suggested that the age limit which is now 20 to 24 years should be relaxed and it should be made 26 years. A large number of our young man are debarred from the competitive services. That simple recommendation has not been accepted. There is no such disparity in any country I would say. Perhaps even in the United States in the federal services the ratio is 1:7. In Britain it is 1:11. Here, what is the ratio between the lowest and the highest? If you have this wide disparity in the services, it is impossible to ask all classes of officers to work with a certain objective.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: That is the purpose of socialism.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Even in the same cadre in the State and the Centre there is difference in the emoluments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What you desire to do is a different thing. But this is a question of classification, of putting the categories on an uniform basis so that they really feel that they are comrades-at-arms and work for certain purposes. That has not been done. That is being neglected. I do not know why. I wish that the Home Minister pays some more attention to this very important matter.

The next thing I want to say is about border disputes about which some mention was made. We have been agitating in this House as you must have known, not only now probably for the last 8 or 9 years after the SRC recommendations, demand has been made. You must have to tackle these border disputes on a principled basis. That is not

done. But the Government itself is creating difficulty because they want the States to fight among themselves. They did not accept this principle. They go in for *ad hoc* solutions because it suits them politically. Perhaps as far as Chandigarh is concerned, the same thing has happened. There was the delay in taking a decision. They ultimately decided, but they failed to take Sant Fateh Singh with them in spite of the fact that they gave Chandigarh to Punjab. It misfired. That was a political decision. That was not really a judicial decision. It is good that you gave it Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I am speaking about your own Chandigarh.

Now, Sir, take the Maharashtra-Mysore Border question. Mr. Chavan is the Home Minister, and he is an interested party. I do not know why this tussle is going on between different States; even in the same party working in these States, they are fighting as if they belong to a different country. Why is this fight going on? Whose interests are they serving by allowing the matter to drift like this? Mr. Chavan probably does not want that this problem should be solved.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Otherwise—I would like to know this—the Mahajan Commission was appointed, why has that Mahajan Commission's Report not been discussed in this House so long? You are discussing it with everybody else and the report is confidentially sent to somebody else; then what is this Parliament for? Why has that report not been discussed here, when that report has been submitted I think, 3 or 4 years back. . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: They are afraid about accidents in the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Now the question is whether you want to reopen the whole question or not. They are not making it very clear. The Prime Minister said: 'Yes; so far as principles as basis for solving the border disputes, I am not going

to accept this.' If that is the position, Government must make it clear whether they are accepting the Mahajan Commission's Report, that the whole question cannot be reopened. But why this simple statement is not coming? By what they are doing they are creating more difficulties, disintegration, more fighting amongst quarters where they should not be. Therefore they are responsible for all these things. And, deliberately, if Mr. Chavan found it difficult politically for him to take a certain decision then it would be honest for him to leave the Home Portfolio. Because he wants to be the leader of the Maharashtra, he does not want to displease them because that is his political base. If that is so, if that is the real difficulty in your way, I want to warn them. Let the Government make its position very clear. Sir, we accept the position that every decision of the Government should be based on some principles and policies. It should be made clear whether that policy is equally applicable to Maharashtra-Mysore dispute where the Commission has already given a report. What is your position? Let us know about this clearly.

Then, about Telengana, Sir. I would like to remind Mr. Chavan—the Home Ministry's Consultative Committee unanimously adopted a decision that there should be a Conference of all concerned interests, Andhras and Telenganites, and that everyone who is interested in the matter may be called at a conference either in Delhi or in Hyderabad. This was the unanimous decision taken sometime back—in August or October,—I don't remember the exact month. But why has not this simple decision been carried? Sir, my charge is that decisions are not being taken in the interest of the country, but decision is taken only if it suits the political purpose of the ruling party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: One last point and I would conclude. This is about West Bengal. Many friends have said many things and I am not going to narrate the whole history of what has happened in that part of our country. But one thing is very clear that the police was immobilised, that there were many serious incidents, murders took place and the Administration

also was practically paralysed. There are innumerable incidents given by the Services themselves to point out as to how the CPI (M) who were in charge of the Home portfolio there practically took action for political reasons against different officers.

17 hrs.

The Home Minister admitted that a large number of Chinese small arms were smuggled into Bengal.

Taking all this situation into consideration, is it not the responsibility of the Home Ministry who is entrusted with the task to maintain the integrity of the country? Now the President's rule is there. I am not apportioning blame here or there. There is some feeling amongst the officers who are working there. If anything has been done to them, that must be brought out. And a judicial enquiry or a high-power enquiry should be made into the affairs of West Bengal to see how they ran the administration there and create confidence amongst the services. I think a very serious consideration should be given to this matter for national integrity and sovereignty of the country.

I would therefore urge upon the Home Minister that so far as the A. R. Cs recommendations are concerned with regard to personnel, services, machinery of the government and the Centre-State relations these should be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There has been so much talk of tension and violence that is prevailing in this country. Very few hon. Members have given the correct assessment of the present state of affairs of the Nation. The hon. Member Shri Patil suggested that there was tension in this country. He also said that violence and indiscipline were prevailing in this country. Political debauchery or political prostitution is going on in the shape of defection. I, to some extent, agree with that. Let me tell you that beyond indiscipline and political prostitution there is such a thing as dignity of life and human values. The

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

question is: to what extent these affect a decent living. Why I am repeating this is that these questions of indiscipline and political defections are not the developments of a day or two but these have happened during the last twenty years. The question that we should address ourselves is: What are the economic and social conditions that are prevailing in this country? These tensions and violence have increased because of prevalence of social and economic conditions in the country. We very often see *ad nauseum* this gap between the poor and the rich. What is the real connotation of it? Before independence, the whole power was concentrated in the hands of a few. So also the economic power was concentrated in the hands of a few.

Therefore, the results of the three Plans resulted in the social and economic powers becoming more and more concentrated in the hands of those in whose hands those powers were concentrated. Let me also diagnose and tell you one factor. Social and economic powers have been institutionalised in this country. The question therefore is whether these institutions have become weak or strong. If they are weakened, why there is tension and violence? If they have become strong, we must find out how and why there is increase in violence and tension.

In order to understand this aspect and find an answer to the question, let me quote from p. 9, paragraph 8 from the report on the Causes and Nature of the current Agrarian tensions prepared by the Research and Policy Division of the Home Ministry:

"The basic cause of unrest, namely, the defective implementation of laws enacted to protect the interests of the tribals and the landless remains. Unless this is attended to, it would not be possible to win the confidence of the tribals whose leadership has been taken over by the extremists."

This is the reason given by the Home Ministry itself.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): Why did they do it?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Because of the defect in land reforms, because of the

concentration of economic and social power in a few hands.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: It is in his hands.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am blaming those in whose hands social and economic powers rest, whether they belong to this side or that. The main Opposition is also equally responsible along with Government because they were part and parcel of it (*Interruptions*). When I joined the Congress, I was under the impression that by doing so I would be able to help the people so that the tension and violence may not percolate down to our people.

In this connection, the role in history of Dr. Ambedkar has not been properly appreciated. He framed the Constitution and canalised the new awakening and strength created by him among these downtrodden and under-privileged people through democratic channels.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: He thought that you would never become undemocratic.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: We have never become undemocratic. But how long can the downtrodden and under-privileged tolerate it and be patient? That is exactly the point I am raising.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about defections?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Leave aside the question of defections. It is the result of the tension prevailing in his mind. He should never forget that (*Interruption*). Let him not be impatient. Otherwise, there will be no patience left in the country.

Let me quote from p. 10 of the same report:

"Although the peasant . . . opposition"—and I should add, the political parties—

"in most parts of the country are still organisationally weak, and their capacity for launching sustained agitation is limited, the tension in the rural areas resulting from the widening gap between the relatively few and affluent farmers and large body of small landholders, landless agri-

cultural workers may increase in the coming months and years."

A bad agricultural season would lead to an explosive situation in the country. Therefore, let us not be satisfied with saying that there is defection and therefore the tension and violence has increased. We have got to overhaul the whole machinery of the society and weaken those centres of power which have been institutionalised.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Who is going to do it? Ask your Prime Minister.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That is the programme we have taken up and that is why this time there is so much agitation passing in the minds of these people because we have given the slogan of socialism. As a member of the ruling party which wants to bring about land reforms and less concentration of economic power, do you really think that I have lost my fervour, vigour and vitality and I have become so weak? There are other reasons. Let me tell you the truth. Now the common man, the educated man and those who have become awakened are not going to allow you to have peace of mind, whether one belongs to the Congress ruling party, Congress opposition or any other political party. There is awakening and we have been trying to turn that awakening and strength into democratic channels. Even that credit you are not prepared to give me and my friends and my leader Dr. Ambedkar.

It is also not appreciated why Dr. Ambedkar asked us to accept Buddhism. It is because Buddhism is based on the principles of equality, liberty and justice, the very principles which are enshrined in the Constitution. When I demand some facilities to the Buddhists to make them strong so that they can be strong pillars of democracy, you people laugh at us, in fact jeer at us saying that we have become neo-religious or neo-communal. I, therefore, insist that more facilities in the matter of education and improved economic opportunities must be given to the Buddhists also, because if you go to the villages you will find that their social and economic position remains the same as before their conversion. Therefore, there must be reservation in the services. That is my appeal.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: I support you on that point.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I hope so, and the Government is bound to support me on that.

Coming back to the Report of the Home Ministry, I must draw the attention of the Home Minister to page 58 which deals with the reservation in the services of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I think the story is very pathetic told by the Home Ministry itself. I do not want to dwell on it, but I will draw the attention of the whole House including my friends who are part and parcel of the society in which there is concentration of economic power and social power, to the question whether the atrocities on these people have increased or decreased. Who is responsible?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Mora-dabad): The ruling party.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: The hon. Members are not less responsible from my point of view. All the political parties are equally responsible. When there is a question of monopoly, everybody would like to be radical socialists but what about the social monopoly under which we have been carrying on our agonising life for centuries together? No political party raises its voice, only a few voices here and there are raised at times but that voice is in the wilderness. Therefore, I would suggest to the Home Minister that the protection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the underprivileged must be the special responsibility of the Governor himself. Let us change the Constitution to that extent. We can criticise the Governor through the Home Ministry because ultimately the Home Ministry would be responsible for atrocities committed in all parts of the country. . . (Interruptions)

Even if a person from the Scheduled Castes is made the President of India, unless the constitution is changed he may not be able to do anything. . . (Interruptions.)

Since Mr. Dwivedy raised the question and it has also been agitating the minds of many persons as to why Maharashtra has not accepted the Mahajan Commission's report as that Commission was appointed at the suggestion of Maharashtra, I shall refer to

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it. We have to ask whether certain basic principles which be applied in solving border questions were applied in this case or not? Should this be solved on an *ad hoc* basis? What should be our attitude. We claim that border disputes must be solved on certain specific agreed principles. I need not repeat those principles in detail: village as a unit, geographical contiguity, language as the basic factor, wishes of those people, etc. If some of the villages do not want to come to Maharashtra, the matter should be left to their desire. That is exactly the question. That is the reason why we are not accepting the report of the Mahajan Commission. Why should it therefore agitate their minds when we talk of the principles for solving border disputes between different states? That is our grievance. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Will this principle be applicable to Haryana also?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. With regard to unattached Members I have got five or six names and their share of time is 19 minutes. If they take five or six minutes each, I think they can be accommodated . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak on the Home Ministry's demands. In its opening paragraphs the report claims that the Home Ministry had been taking proper measures to tackle violence and tensions in different parts of the country. In my opinion they have not succeeded in this duty. The main duty of the Home Ministry is to maintain law and order in the country, to see that the people, every one of them, feel secure. The Home Ministry had not succeeded in this regard.

Interested as I am in the cause dear to my heart, I shall deal with the Muslim minority in this country and the situation prevailing in the country. It is this Muslim minority which is primarily affected by the riots going on in this country. If riots go on, there cannot be peace and progress and therefore the interests of the country will suffer. Though the Home Ministry claims that they had been making efforts in this

direction during the last 23 years, there had been no peace in this country and no law and order, because of which the Muslim minority has been suffering continuously and perpetually for the last 23 years.

17.20 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI, in the Chair]

I cannot agree that the administration is so negligent in this country. I cannot agree that the intelligence services have become so incompetent. I cannot agree also that only the police is so weak. What I say is, where there is a will, there is a way. I feel, therefore, that the Government has not taken adequate measures to see that law and order is maintained in this country. As far as I can see, you must treat, particularly the Home Ministry must treat, the cases of communal riots, the genocide of Muslims in this country as a national problem.

Always we have got tension in this country; every day riots take place in this country, because of various reasons, and because we have got regional tensions, regional riots, and we have also got linguistic riots. These riots are completely different from communal riots. These regional riots, linguistic riots, take place because of discrimination against them and therefore there is a sudden outburst. If we do justice to every section of the population, to people belonging to areas speaking different languages, people living in the different regions, there cannot be any such riot at all. But, on the other hand, as far as the communal riots are concerned, it is not a sudden outburst because of discrimination. They take place in a certain plan, under a certain conspiracy which is being hatched by the rabid, communal, militant forces in this country.

Therefore, I say that today we see the preparations which are going on, by the militant forces in this country, the communal forces of the majority in this country who are also carrying on military training. For what purpose and against whom? Are these people going to fight against Pakistan? Are these communal forces carrying on military training to fight against China? I say we have got a very competent military, efficient military to safeguard the integrity and independence of the country. But if, in that case, riots take place in this country, the reason is very

obvious. When Shri Bal Raj Madhok says, as is reported in the Hindustan Times dated 16 February, that "the riots will continue till Islam is Indianised", you can clearly understand the reason why the riots take place.

Who is responsible for these riots? Who is responsible for the heart-breaking we have witnessed? Who is responsible for the holocaust which has been taking place in this country for the last 23 years? You can very well imagine the plight of a minority of eight crores being dubbed as anti-national and living under perpetual fear of their lives and property. What will be the feelings of such a minority? I can only say in the words of the Urdu poet:

सबक जानी की दाद दे ए दोस्त—

त्री रहा हूं तेरे जमाने में ।

[سبک جانی کی داद دے اے دوست

جی رہا ہوں تیرے زمانے میں]

This is the situation that prevails in this country. After the suffering of the Muslims in the worst blood bath in the annals of this country at Ahmedabad, after the brutality and ferocity having reached its zenith, and after the visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who carried on a peace mission in this country, I we hoped that brutal riots will stop. But we are shocked that there have been communal riots again in Murshidabad, Indore and Bhopal. All these missions here failed and so we see here:

इस्लाम का जलना हुआ घर

देख रहा हूँ—

देखा नहीं जाता है मगर देख रहा हूँ ।

[اخلاق کا جلتا ہوا گھر دیکھ رہا ہوں

دیکھا نہیں جاتا ہے مگر دیکھ رہا ہوں]

This is the condition in this country. I feel that the administration has failed. I feel that the administrators have failed. What did Mahatma Gandhi say in respect of such riots? What is the way to fight against the riots? Mahatma Gandhi said that you must die to quell the riots. We have got Gandhians today; secularists today; nationalists today. Has anyone given up his life for the sake of putting down the communal riots in this country? Where are the nationalists? Where

are the secularists? I do not find them. Nobody is patriotic today. Everybody wants his region, language and community, and not the country. That is the worst situation in this country. This is the great Tragedy!

The recent Home Ministry report has pointed out that as against 346 communal incidents in the country in 1968, 519 incidents have taken place in 1969. This is the position today. And why? There are slogans of Indianisation. Indianisation against whom? Mr. G. Ramchandran, speaking in the Upper House the other day said that "under the circumstances, under this background, when one section, one party raises the Indianisation slogan, it means Hinduisation and nothing else." I do not say this: Mr. G. Ramchandran says it. Therefore, on this background, I say that such things must stop. Hatred should not be spread. Love and amity should prevail. Every one must have place of honour in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His time is up. He should conclude now.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I have got certain problems to bring to your notice. There is the Shiv Sena coming up in Maharashtra, which held the Bombay city to ransom the other day. It is a destructive force which has to be tackled.

As far as the Ahmedabad riots are concerned, the problem of rehabilitation, the problem of compensation to widows and the most important problem of the reconstruction and repair of thousands of places of worship should be given top-most priority. The damaged places of worship even now remain as monuments of the brutality of the rioters. The repair and reconstruction of these places of worship must be made the responsibility of either the State or Central Government.

Quite recently, on the 6th instant, the Punjab Chief Minister raised the issue of the damage caused to Gurudwaras in Haryana during the recent violence there, in a letter written in Haryana Chief Minister. The latter promptly informed the Punjab Chief Minister that Rs. 18,626, Rs. 465 and Rs. 12,000 have been given to the managements of Gurudwaras at Sonapat, Rohtak and Dadri respectively after the assessment of

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

the damage caused to their buildings. This is a noble example set by Haryana. Why not the Central Government follow this, especially when they have a responsibility in the matter?

Then, the National Integration Committee has recommended that action should be taken against those responsible in communal riots and that the Muslim minorities must be given adequate representation, particularly in the police. I want the Home Minister to place a report on the Table of the House as to what action has been taken on these recommendations. How many mischief mongers have been brought to book and how many Muslims have been given representation in the services, particularly in the police?

Sir, with your permission, I would like to place on the Table a copy of the list of 49 mosques damaged during the riots which need complete repair or reconstruction. This will cost Rs. 10 lakhs, which is a paltry sum for the Government. This has to be done as early as possible.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South): I rise to support the Demands of the Home Ministry. While doing so, I would like to give some suggestions. I have heard Shri S. K. Patil rightly point out that the law and order situation in the country has been deteriorating. He referred to the incidents that have been happening in West Bengal and also to the incident that happened in Bihar on the life of Shri Jyoti Basu. But, surprisingly, he left out communal disturbances that have taken a toll of thousands of lives.

It is quite right to say that even after 22 years of rule the law and order situation has further deteriorated and become worse. So, something has got to be done. It is no use shifting the responsibility to the States, saying that law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. There is the Home Ministry in the Centre and the primary duty of the Home Ministry is to maintain law and order in the whole country. If the States cannot do it, then the Home Ministry of the Central Government will have to take up that responsibility, because it means the protection of the life and property of the people which is very important in any free democratic nation. If necessary, the

Constitution will have to be amended to bring law and order in the Concurrent or Union List. In any case, the Centre cannot escape from the responsibility of protecting the lives of the people.

When Shri Mushir Ahmed Khan referred to some instances where communal disturbances had taken a toll of thousands of lives, a Jana Sangh Member from the opposite side also joined him in condemning such communal disturbances. It is a very happy augury. Shri Sharma stated that it is really a disgrace on our country that communal disturbances occur. If the Jana Sangh adopts this attitude, I shall be very happy. But it must practise it also. But, at the same time, he referred to the conversion of some Hindu temples into mosques in those olden days. Is it the reason for the revenge that is being taken on the lives of the Muslims today? Because once upon a time some temples were converted into mosques, can that be a reason for taking revenge on the Muslim community? If any person makes a mistake or commits an offence, let him be punished be he a Hindu or a Muslim; there cannot be any difference. But for the act of a solitary individual, the whole innocent community should not be punished. In fact, such are the happenings which are going on throughout the country and something will have to be done to stop it.

In foreign countries, in most of the Islamic countries, which I have toured there is a feeling that in India the Muslim minority is not safe. That apprehension or feeling is not good in the interest of the country. We have to hang our heads in shame when such references are made. In a country like ours with great traditions of amity and goodwill, such things are happening and we have no answer to that.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok is very popular in those countries because by his utterances in provoking such disturbances here. Even in Pakistan, it is said, Shri Bal Raj Madhok is better known than anybody else. Perhaps, it is for this reason that he speaks of Indianisation. If Indianisation is required, Shri Bal Raj Madhok will have to be Indianised because he is propagating the cause of Pakistan in other countries. He is very popular in Pakistan and other countries than in

India. It is because of this reason that I welcome the proposal of Indianisation. I did not know that Shri Bal Raj Madhok was born in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. He is not a born Indian that way; of course, because a part of Kashmir was taken away he has come as a refugee here.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** It is not a fact that he was born in Pakistan. He needs to be Indianised.

**SHRI MOHSIN:** He was born in Kashmir which is now occupied by Pakistan. In that case he has no authority to talk about the loyalty of those persons who were born here and are living here for thousands of years. If at all anything has to be done, it has to be rectified only at his level.

Then coming to the law and order situation, it is said that there are 140 senas, private armies, in this country, prominent among them being the Shiv Sena in Bombay. We are aware of the havoc which it is creating. It is said that some of the prominent persons of the Government are backing these private armies like Shiv Sena. One article in the *Illustrated Weekly* shows how much rampage it has done in Bombay. The life of the whole city was paralysed for four full days. The article says:

"Despite the Sena's fascist techniques, politicians of other parties have not hesitated to get its support in disputes such as the Mysore-Maharashtra border question. The Shiv Sena pledge commits its members to total social and commercial boycott of all non-Maharashtrians. Recently it has taken an anti-Muslim stance. Threats have also been made against Punjabi and Sindhi Gurdwaras in some of its agitations. In Tamil Nadu, the reaction was the formation of the Tamil Sena. Some South Indian leaders have said that in retaliation to the Shiv Sena they will call for boycott of all Maharashtrians in their region.

The Shiv Sena's anti-communist posture adds another angle to the picture. Bal Thackeray declared recently that the Shiv Sena would break up any Communist meetings. The accusation in some quarters is that the Shiv Sena is already being used in labour-management disputes, both to

split the union strength of dividing Maharashtra and non-Maharashtrian labour, and to intimidate labour by "goonda" methods. Reportedly much of the Shiv Sena's finances come from big business interests which find it worthwhile to finance the Sena for these reasons."

There is something further. It says:

"There have even been accusations of CIA support for the Sena's anti-Communist activities."

These are anti-people activities of the Shiv Sena which has given rise to Tamil Sena in Tamil Nadu and Lachit Sena in Assam and so many Senas in so many States. That shows the political stability has deteriorated throughout the country.

One of the biggest Senas that I cannot but refer to is the R. S. S. which is also using fascist methods of Nazis. The R. S. S., as all of us are aware, has raised a big army, a private army, of its own and it gives training in military warfare. They use all the weapons that military uses. They give training in those weapons to the persons. When you have got an Indian army why such a private army is required I cannot understand. Wherever such demonstrations have occurred, the communal disturbances have followed. So, it is only with this objective that the R. S. S. has been used. I am sorry to say that Shiv Sena is closely following the R.S.S. activities.

When the border disputes question has been raised by many hon. Members, I cannot help referring to the border disputes. It is the paramount duty of the Government to see that the integrity of the country is not lost and that the disputes between the States are solved quickly. Such disputes have remain unsolved since very long and there is a big time lapse.

One dispute of that sort is the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute. The Reorganisation Act had put an end to all these things. The Parliament had passed the Reorganisation Act and there was no necessity to disturb the boundaries again. A high-powered Reorganisation Commission was appointed under the leadership of Mr. Justice Fazl Ali and the Parliament had passed the Reorganisation Act on their recommendation. Where was the necessity of considering the question



[Shri Mo hsin]

again? Our Home Minister thought it worthwhile to re-open that question again. I have got the highest regard for the Home Minister who is a very good administrator. Of course, it was all right when he was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that he had taken up that border question. But now he belongs to the whole of India. He does not belong only to Maharashtra. He represents the whole country. He should be an impartial attitude in taking up these questions.

As regards the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute is concerned, a Resolution was passed in the Congress Working Committee in pursuance of which the Mahajan Commission was appointed. I quote:

"Taking into consideration the fundamental basis of the reorganisation of States in India and with a view to solving the existing border disputes between the States of Maharashtra and Mysore, and the States of Mysore and Kerala, the Working Committee request the Government to set up a Commission which shall hear concerned parties and give its final decision."

Mr. Y. B. Chavan was a party to this Resolution. Moreover, he took initiative to pass such a Resolution.

Then, Shri V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra who was also a party to the resolution told newsmen in Delhi, I quote:

"that the decision would satisfy to a large extent the Maharashtra Congressmen."

He further said:

"The Working Committee's decision should be welcomed by all as it marked a final and decisive step towards settling the disputes agitating the minds of the people of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala for a decade."

Further, just before the Mahajan Commission's Report was received—he did not know what the Report would be—Mr. Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Mysore had said that whatever be the recommendation, we are going to accept it. In response to that, Mr. V. P. Naik said:

"Shri Nijalingappa's statement that he shall accept Mahajan Commission's recommendations is not new. When the question came up before the Congress Working Committee, the two Chief Ministers had agreed between themselves to accept the recommendations rather than keep the whole issue pending from generation to generation. This point was not officially made public at the time of the appointment of the Commission for the simple reason that constitutionally it is Parliament which takes final decision on such issues. Copies of the Mahajan Report have not reached us so far. However, whatever the recommendations might be, they are binding on us."

That is one day prior to the Mahajan Commission's Report was received by him and soon after, when the Mahajan Commission's Report comes into his hands, he changes his mind. Everybody changes except Mysore. It was the express desire of all that the Mahajan Commission's report should be taken as an award and not as a mere recommendation. On this basis only Mysore agreed for that. Mysore agreed before the actual report came into the hands of the Government. Now it is not open for the Maharashtra people to back out from this decision and say that new criteria will have to be found out.

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार ( गुडगाव ) :  
चेयर-मैन साहिबा, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को, जिन को मैं अपना प्यारा भाई कहा करता हूँ, यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया जा रहा था, तो उस वक्त एक ब्याल यह भाया था कि गवर्नर को यह अक्कार दिया जाये कि वह इंस्ट्रक्शन दे, हिदायत करे और वह अपने दिमाग से जिस काम को सही समझे, वह करें। इस सिलसिले में एक प्रस्ताव कांस्टीट्यूएण्ट एसेम्बली के सामने रखा गया था। लेकिन एक दिन श्री कृष्ण मेनन उठे और उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह हिदायत दी है कि हम इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें। उस वक्त के ला मिनिस्टर, डा० अम्बेदकर, को इस बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं था। किसी

को भी समझ में नहीं आया कि पंडित जी ने ऐसा क्यों किया। पंडित जी की नजर बहुत तेज थी। उन्होंने राज करना था। उन्होंने समझा कि अगर गवर्नर हमारे हुकम पर न चले, तो कैसे काम चलेगा। आज हम उसका नतीजा देख रहे हैं।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब और मुअज्जिज मेम्बरान इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करेंगे कि मुकतलिफ स्टेट्स में गवर्नरों ने अलग अलग रोल भ्रदा किया है। वेस्ट बंगाल में श्री धर्मवीर ने बड़ी मजबूती के साथ यह कोशिश की कि वहां किसी तरह की बद-अमनी न हो, कत्ल और फसादात न हों, नक्सलवाड़ी जैसे हालात पैदा न हों और मजबूत गवर्नमेंट हो। लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों ने उसके खिलाफ तूफान उठाया और राइट कम्युनिस्टों ने भी उनका साथ दिया। उसके बाद एक दूसरे साहब वहाँ गवर्नर बना कर भेजे गये, जो उन लोगों की पसन्द के हैं। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? आज बंगाल में जो सूरतेहाल है, उस पर यकीनन न होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुश हो सकते हैं और न हाउस का कोई सदस्य खुश हो सकता है।

हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान में गवर्नरों ने जो रोल भ्रदा किये, वे उनके शायाने-शान नहीं थे। आखिर गवर्नरों को लेटर-बाक्स तो नहीं बनाया गया है। उनसे यह तो उम्मीद नहीं की जाती है कि यहाँ से जो इशारा किया जाये, उस पर वे अमल करें। मेरी राय में या तो गवर्नरों के ओहदे को खत्म कर दिया जाये और या असल में इस ओहदे के पीछे जो मकसद रखा गया था, उसके मुताबिक गवर्नरों को यह अख्तियार दिया जाये कि वे अपनी अक्ल और दिमाग से काम ले कर अपनी स्टेट के फायदे के लिए सही काम करें। पहले मिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी के आदमियों को गवर्नर बना कर भेजा जाता था अब दूसरे लोगों को भी भेजा जाने लगा है। लेकिन उन लोगों को भेजना चाहिए, जो अपनी अक्ल से काम लेकर सही काम करें।

अंग्रेज के जमाने में अगर कहीं एक जगह भी गोली चल जाती थी और कोई शहीद हो जाता था, तो एक तूफान उठता था। जलियांवाला बाग का तूफान सारी दुनिया को याद है। आजादी के बाद जो कयामत आई थी, जिसमें लाखों बेगुनाह हिन्दू और मुसलमान मारे गये थे, उसको छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन अगर गिनती की जाये और चव्हाण साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट्स को देखें, तो मेरा यकीन है कि आजादी के बाद इन 23 सालों में मुकतलिफ किस्म के रायट्स में—कम्युनल और लिग्विस्टिक रायट्स, बांडर के मुताल्लिक रायट्स, स्टुडेंट्स के रायट्स, मजदूरों के रायट्स, घेराव और नक्सलवाड़ी जैसे वाकयात में—एक लाख से ऊपर बेगुनाह आदमी मारे गये हैं। आज हालत यह है कि सारे मुल्क में तशदुद् फैल रहा है।

मेरी बहन, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा, तक ने यह फरमाया है कि उनकी जान खतरे में है। हमारे लीडर, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, जिन को मैं डेमोक्रेसी को बचाने वाला कहता हूँ, के कम्पार्टमेंट की खिड़की को कानपुर के पास काट कर उन पर हमला करने की कोशिश की गई। वह एक नौजवान को देख पाये, दूसरे को नहीं देख पाये। वह शरीफ आदमी है वह चुप रहे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने फिर हमला करने की कोशिश की, तो डा० सिंह ने किसी दूसरे को पता लगाने के लिए कहा। पता चला कि गुलखाने की सारी खिड़की काट दी गई थी और उससे वे लोग अन्दर दाखिल हो गये थे।

अब श्री ज्योति बसु पर हमला किया गया है। मैं अपने बहुत ही अजीज भाई, श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, को बहुत प्यार करता था, हालांकि वह जनसंघ में थे। वह अपनी पार्टी के इन्तहापसन्दों को डाँडा करने और उन्हें जोश में न आने देने के लिए बहुत काम करते थे। उनका भी कत्ल हुआ। लेकिन

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

उसको तो बहुत देर हो गई। ये तो ताजा वाकयात है। भ्रगर डा० राम सुभग सिंह की जान लेनी है, तो बड़ी खुशी से ले लीजिए। हमारी पेशानी पर बल भी नहीं आयेगा। मेरे घर पर तीन बार हमला हो चुका है। मैंने हंस कर कहा है कि जान लेनी है, तो ले लीजिए, क्योंकि:

जान दी, दी हुई उसी की थी,  
हक तो यह है कि हक भ्रदान न हुआ।

हमने कसम खाई है कि भ्रगर वतन है, तो हम हैं, भ्रगर वतन नहीं है, तो हम कहां हैं।

भ्रगर कहीं कोई वाकया होता है, कोई हमला होता है, तो ये लोग जनसंघ का नाम लेते हैं। भ्रगर जनसंघ वाले गुनाहगार हैं, तो इस 23 बरसों में क्या एक दो जनसंघ वालो को फांसी की सजा हुई, क्या किसी को नजरबन्द किया गया? भ्रगर ये लोग वाकई मुजरिम हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने उनको कोई सजा दी? नहीं दी। इसके मानी ये हैं कि वे मुजरिम नहीं हैं, सरकार मुजरिम है। भ्रगर किसी को सजा दी होती, तो हम मान लेते कि जनसंघ वाले मुजरिम हैं। जगह-जगह जो कत्ल हुए, घेराव हुए, क्या उनमें भी जनसंघ का ही हाथ था? बंगाल में जो वाकयात हुए हैं, जो कत्ल हुए हैं, क्या उनके पीछे भी जनसंघ का ही हाथ है?

जनसंघ चार साल से दिल्ली में हुकूमत कर रहा है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जिस किसी स्कूल में मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन उर्दू था, जनसंघ ने वहां उसको नहीं हटाया। जनसंघ ने कभी किसी मुसलमान टीचर की सीनियारिटी नहीं छीनी और किसी मुसलमान कंट्रेक्टर को नहीं हटाया। जो काम गांधी जी के कहने के मुताबिक इस सरकार को करना चाहिए था, भ्रगर जनसंघ

उसको करने लगे, तो मैं श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त के पांवों में जाऊंगा या इन लोगों के पांवों में?

मैंने डा० राम सुभग सिंह की जान पेश की है। मैंने अपने आप को भी पेश किया है। हमको गोली मार दी जाये, लेकिन हम काम वही करेंगे, जो सही होगा। जब हमने मुल्क की आजादी की कसम ली थी, तो सामने वाले लोग हमारे साथी थे। क्या हमने यह वादा नहीं किया था कि जब देश आजाद होगा, तो हर गरीब और भ्रमीर के साथ एक सा सुलूक होगा?

आज क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि इस वक्त आप वाडर के मुआमलात को इस तरह से उलझाते चले जा रहे हैं, जित तरह से पंडित जी ने उलझाया। पंडित जी ने खुद ही कमीशन बैठाया। उस वक्त हमने पंडित जी से कहा—आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आपको चाहिये कि सारे मुल्क को तीन-चार-पांच या छः हिस्सों में बांट दें ताकि यह इलाकाई तन्नास्तुब या जुबान का झगड़ा या आपस के झगड़े परेशान न करें और मुल्क बरबाद न हो। लेकिन हमारी किसी ने नहीं सुनी। आप मुल्क के टुकड़े करते चले गये जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि और ज्यादा लोगों में यह ख्वाहिश पैदा हुई कि हम भ्रलग-भ्रलग सूबा बनायें और उनको आप सम्भाल नहीं पाये।

इसी तरह से एक और बात मैंने कही थी, जो सब को चुभी। मैंने कहा था कि जो पुलिस का डिपार्टमेंट है, इसको भी आप फौजी लेवल पर सेन्टर की नीचे कर लीजिये। सबने कहा कि स्टेटों के हक को छीनना बहुत बड़ा पाप है, स्टेटों को ताकत देनी चाहिये, लेकिन उस वक्त तक किसी के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई थी कि

सारी उम्र यह काठ की हण्डिया चढ़ने वाली नहीं है, आज कांग्रेस रूल करती है, लेकिन कल डी० एम० के० वाले भी छा सकते हैं, लेफिटस्ट भी छा सकते हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी भी कहीं पर अपना राज बना सकती है और हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस के अपने आदमी ही बागी हो जाय। मेरी यह बात अगर उस वक्त मान ली होती, तो मुझे खुशी होती, मुल्क में जो दंगे फिसाद हुए, तशाद्दुद की जो री आज बढ़ रही है, वह न बढ़ पाती।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** यह भी बता दीजिये कि जब से दिल्ली में जनसंघ पावर में आई है, दिल्ली में कोई दंगा नहीं हुआ . . . (ध्वजघान) . . .

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** May I ask a question? This is with regard to the point raised by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. Had the communal riot taken place only because the Jan Sangh was not in power.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** इसके दो कारण हैं—एक तो यह था कि चाहे कितना भी प्रोवोकेशन हो, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की चाहे कितनी भी कम्युनल पालिसी हो, लेकिन उस प्रोवोकेशन के बाद भी हम सब ने हिन्दू मुसलमानों में यही प्रचार किया कि हम सब एक हैं, किस तरह का भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। यही वजह है कि जिसके कारण कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ। आप अपनी कम्युनल पालिसी से लोगों के अन्दर टेन्शन क्रिएट करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से झगड़े होते हैं।

**श्री अम्बुल गनी डार :** मैं भाई चव्हाण से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—वह इस बात पर ध्यान दें—दुनियां में जहाँ कहीं भी डेमोक्रेसी है, वहाँ ऐसी बात कभी नहीं सुनी कि डेमोक्रेसी के सब से बड़े पद के लिये अगर इन्तखाब होता है तो उसमें ऐसे गन्दे से गन्दे हथियार इस्तेमाल किये जाय। गन्दे से

गन्दे पोस्टर और पेम्फ्लेट शायी किये जाय और उन पर किसी के दस्तखत न हों और होम मिनिस्टर साहब के कानों पर जूँ तक न रेंवे। होम मिनिस्टर की बहुत बड़ी ताकत होती है, अगर अम्बुलगनी मुजरिम है तो उसको कान से पकड़ कर सामने पेश करते और कहते कि यह गद्दार है, इस ने यह गद्दारी की है . . . (ध्वजघान) . . . होम मिनिस्टर साहब मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त आपकी जो पालिसी है वह अर्न्ध्र और बहरे की पालिसी है—बहरे को सुनाई नहीं देता और अर्न्ध्र को दिखाई नहीं देता, जितनी दूर चलती है, उतनी दूर गाड़ी चलाते जाओ, . . .

**श्री रामघन (सालगंज) :** वह तो आप खुद हैं।

**श्री अम्बुल गनी डार :** मैं तो मानता हूँ, मैंने कभी इन्कार नहीं किया। मैं तो गंगा भी हूँ, हर एक मुझको देख सकता है, लेकिन आप जरा अपने सीने में झाँकिये—गांधीजी के साथ करार करने के बाद आप क्या कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त जो इनडिस्प्लन आया है उसकी क्या वजह है। मेरे भाई पाटिल साहब ने कहा था—क्या करें ये आया-राम और गया-राम जान खा गये, लेकिन जब आया-राम और गया-राम खुद चव्हाण साहब हों, मेरी बहन इंदिरा उसमें शामिल हो जाय, तब क्या हो? बैंगलोर से लेकर आज तक उन्होंने जो कुछ किया, चव्हाण साहब को इसका इल्म होना चाहिये। इनके कानों को तो बहुत ज्यादा सुनाई देता है, खुदा ने इनका दिमाग भी बहुत बड़ा बनाया है। लेकिन ये अर्न्ध्र थे—डा० राम सुभाग सिंह, निर्जलिगप्पा, भोरारजी देसाई। मैंने इनको लिखा और हाथ जोड़कर कहा, खुदा के लिये न लड़ो, कांग्रेस के सिवा इस वक्त कोई हुकूमत करने वाला नहीं है। अगर लड़ोगे तो मुल्क तबाह हो जायेगा, तशाद्दुद आ जायगा, लेकिन मेरी इन्होंने नहीं मानी। अभी ज्योति बसु पर

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

ही क्या, न जाने कितने आदमियों पर हमला होगा, कितने पोलिटीकल मर्डर्स होंगे. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

18 hrs.

आखरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—आप जनसंघ का नाम लेते हैं और मुसलमानों को बेवकूफ बना कर उनको यह कहते हैं—बड़े हमदर्द बनने की कोशिश करते हैं। एक दफ्ता आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने मुझे छोड़ा और कहा कि क्या मुसलमानों में कोई है जो यह कहे कि भगवान राम की जो जन्मभूमि है, उनका जन्म स्थान है या भगवान कृष्ण का जो जन्म स्थान है, उन पर मुसलमानों ने नाजायज तौर पर कब्जा किया हुआ है? क्या यह इस्लामी रवायत के, स्त्रिप्ट के, हक में है। मैंने कहा—बिल्कुल नहीं है। मैंने उस बक्त दिलेरी से कहा था—अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो गलत है और उस गलती का खिमियाजा आज भी मुसलमानों को भुगतना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ ये खुद आज मुसलमानों का भारतीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं। आप जरा अपनी एजुकेशन की पालिसी की तरफ देखिये, किस तरह से आपने ऐसा रुख अख्तियार किया है कि 20 साल के बाद खुद मुसलमान अपनी तालीम को भूल जायेगा, उनके भारतीयकरण की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी, उनका खुद ही भारतीयकरण हो जायेगा। इसलिये कि जुबान के मसले को लेकर आप इसाफ्र नहीं कर रहे हैं, उर्दू को मिटाकर रख दिया है। उस उर्दू को, जो इतनी पापुलर थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा पापुलर थी, आज भी जितने अखबार उर्दू में निकलते हैं, जिनके निकालने वाले ज्यादातर हिन्दू हैं, मुसलमान नहीं हैं, मुसलमान तो बहुत थोड़े हैं, उनकी तादाद सबसे ज्यादा है. . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह: हम भी उर्दू के परस्तार हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार: आप परस्तार हैं, लेकिन आपके होम मिनिस्टर कहां परस्तार हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: हम इन्हीं की वजह से परस्तार हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार: ऐसी बात नहीं है।

आखरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—आपने दिन आप जम्मू और काश्मीर को हर मामले में अलग निकाल देते हैं, लिखते हैं—“एक्सेप्ट जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर” यह क्यों? हमने करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया जाया किया है। जाया इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आपने पूरा काश्मीर ले लिया और फिर वापिस दे दिया। आपकी जो विजिलेन्स फौज है, जिसको विजिलेन्स पुलिस कहते हैं उसके बावजूद क्या आज आज यह नहीं मानते कि चाइना आगे बढ़ रहा है? तो फिर आपको कौन सी कामियाबी हुई? पब्लिक सेक्टर में आये दिन चोरियां होती हैं लेकिन कहां है आपकी पुलिस? बाम्बे में करोड़ों रुपए की स्मगलिंग होती है, आप बड़े बड़े लोगों को लाइसेंस देते हैं तो फिर आपका इंटेलिजेंस कहां है? 13 अगस्त को 80 लाख रुपया रशिया का यूनाइटेड कामर्शल बैंक से निकाला गया, 20 लाख रुपया शांति प्रसाद जैन ने दिया तो कहां है आपकी इंटेलिजेंस? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब रिपोर्ट हुई थी लेकिन फिर भी आजतक शांति प्रसाद या साहू जैन क्यों बचे हुए हैं? उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट कब हुई थी और सी० बी०आई० ने आपके पास कितनी रिपोर्ट्स की हैं? कितने आदमी हैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की तरह से जिन्होंने 15 साल या दस साल तक कोई हिसाब किताब ही नहीं दिया? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अंधेरगदी में मेरे प्यारे भाई चन्हाण साहब, उनको मैं अपना भाई मानता हूँ, अगर उनके दिल में खयाल है तो हमारे साथ मैं मिलें और मुल्क में इन्कलाब लायें।

[سٹری عبدالحی ثار (گورنر کاؤس)]  
 چیرمین صاحبہ - میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو  
 جن کو میں اپنا پیارا بھائی کہا کرتا ہوں  
 یہ یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب کانٹیشیون  
 بنایا جا رہا تھا۔ تو اس وقت ایک قہقہ  
 یہ آیا تھا کہ گورنر کو یہ اختیار دیا جائے  
 کہ وہ انسٹرکشن دے۔ ہدایت کرے  
 اور وہ اپنے دماغ سے جس کام کو  
 صحیح سمجھے۔ وہ کوہ اس سلسلے میں ایک نیکو  
 کانٹیشیونٹ ایسیبل کے سامنے رکھا گیا تھا۔  
 لیکن ایک دن سٹری کرشن مینن اٹھے اور  
 انہوں نے کہا کہ پرائم منسٹر نے یہ ہدایت دی  
 ہے کہ ہم اس پرستار کو واپس لے لیں۔  
 اس وقت کے لا منسٹر۔ ڈاکٹر اجمد کو  
 اس بارے میں کچھ بھی پتہ نہیں تھا۔ کسی  
 کو بھی کچھ میں نہیں آیا کہ پٹل جی نے ایسا  
 کیوں کیا۔ پٹل جی کی نظر بہت تیز تھی۔ انہوں  
 نے راج کرنا تھا۔ انہوں نے سمجھا کہ اگر  
 گورنر حملہ حکم پر نہ چلے تو کیسے کام چلے گا۔ آج  
 ہم اس کا نتیجہ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔

ہوم منسٹر صاحب اور حمزہ مہراں اس  
 بارے سے انکار نہیں کریں گے کہ مختلف ایجنٹس  
 میں گورنر نے انکے ایک رول ادا کیا ہے۔  
 ویسٹ بنگال میں سٹری جیمز اور نے بڑی جھنجھوٹی  
 کے ساتھ یہ کوشش کی کہ وہاں کسی طرح کی برابری  
 نہ ہو۔ قتل اور فسادات نہ ہوں۔ نیکسٹ  
 جیسے حالات پیدا نہ ہوں اور منسٹر گورنمنٹ  
 ہو۔ لیکن کیرنل نے اس کے خلاف  
 طونان اٹھایا اور اسٹ کیونٹوں نے بھی  
 ان کا ساتھ دیا۔ اس کے بعد ایک دوسرے صاحب

وہاں گورنر بنا کر بھیجے گئے۔ جوں لوگوں کی  
 پسند کے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا۔ آج  
 بنگال میں جو صورت حال ہے۔ اس پر یقیناً  
 نہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب خوش ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اور  
 نہ ہاؤس کا کوئی سہیہ خوش ہو سکتا ہے

ہریانہ۔ پنجاب اور راجستھان میں  
 گورنر نے جو رول ادا کیے۔ وہ ان کے  
 شایان شان نہیں تھے۔ آخر گورنر کو  
 لیڈر باکس تو نہیں بنایا گیا ہے۔ ان سے  
 یہ امید نہیں کی جاتی ہے کہ یہاں سے جہاں شاہ  
 کیا جائے اس پر وہ عمل کریں۔ میری رائے میں  
 یا تو گورنر کے عہدے کو ختم کر دیا جائے اور  
 یا اصل میں اس عہدے کے پیچھے جو مقصد رکھا  
 گیا تھا۔ اس کے مطابق گورنر کو یہ اختیار  
 دیا جائے کہ وہ اپنی قتل اور دماغ سے کام لے  
 کر اپنی سٹیٹ کے فائز کے لئے صحیح کام کریں  
 پیلٹون کا اگر میں پارٹی کے آدمیوں کو گورنر بنا کر  
 بھیجا جاتا اب دوسرے لوگوں کو بھی بھیجا جائے گا  
 ہے۔ لیکن ان لوگوں کو بھیجا جانا چاہئے جو  
 اپنی قتل کے لئے کام لے کر صحیح کام کریں۔

انگریزوں کے زمانے میں اگر کہیں ایک جگہ  
 بھی کوئی چل جاتی تھی اور کوئی عہدید ہو جاتا  
 تھا۔ تو ایک طونان اٹھتا تھا۔ جلیان والا  
 باغ کا طونان ساری دنیا کو یاد ہے۔ آزادی  
 کے بعد جو قیامت آئی تھی۔ جس میں لاکھوں  
 جگہ گندہ ہندو مسلمان مارے گئے تھے۔ اس کو  
 چھوڑ دیجئے۔ لیکن اگر سٹری کی جگہ اور چوان  
 صاحب اپنی رپورٹس کو دیکھیں تو میرا یقین ہے  
 کہ آزادی کے بعد ان ۲۳ سالوں میں مختلف

### شری عبدالغنی ڈار

قسم کے رائٹس میں۔ کیونٹ اور لنگو شک رائٹس۔ بارڈر کے متعلق رائٹس۔ شوڈیش کے رائٹس۔ مزدوروں کے رائٹس گھیراؤ اور مکسلیٹری جیسے واقعات میں۔ ایک مالک سے اوپر بے گناہ آدمی مارے گئے ہیں۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ سارے ملک میں تشدد پھیل رہا ہے۔

میری بہن۔ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ ان کی جان خطرے میں ہے ہمارے لیڈر۔ ڈاکٹر رام سبھگ سنگھ۔ جن کو میں ڈیپو کر لیا کیونکہ جانے والا تھا ہوں۔ کے کیا ٹینٹ کی کھڑکی کو گولانوں کے پاس کاٹ کر ان پر حملہ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ وہ ایک فوجی کو دیکھ پلٹے دھڑکے ہوئے دیکھ پلٹے۔ جہ شرعیں آئی ہیں۔ وہ چپ رہے۔ لیکن۔ جب انہوں نے پھر حملہ کرنے کی ناکام کوشش کی۔ تو ڈاکٹر رام سبھگ سنگھ نے کسی دھرم کو پتہ لگانے کے لئے کہا۔ پتہ چلا کہ غسل خانے کی سیاری کھڑکی کاٹ دی گئی تھی اور اس سے وہ لوگ اندر داخل ہو گئے تھے

اب شری جیوتی بسو پر حملہ کیا گیا ہے اپنے بہت ہی عزیز بھائی شری دین دیوال اپادھیائے۔ کو بہت بہت پیار کرتا تھا۔ حلالاں کہ وہ جن سنگھ میں تھے۔ وہ اپنی پارٹی کے انتہا پسندوں کو ٹھنڈا کرنے اور انہیں جوش میں نہ آنے دینے کے لئے بہت کام کرتے تھے۔ ان کا بھی

قتل ہوا لیکن اس کو تو بہت دیر ہو گئی۔ یہ تو تازہ واقعات ہیں۔ اگر ڈاکٹر رام سبھگ سنگھ کی جان لینی ہے۔ تو بڑی خوشی سے لے لیجئے ہماری پیشانی پر بل بھی نہیں آئے گا۔ میرے گھر بدترین بار حملہ ہو چکا ہے۔ میں نے ہنس کر کہا ہے کہ جان لینی ہے۔ تو لے لیجئے۔ کیونکہ

جان دی۔ دی ہوئی اسی کی تھی حق تو یہ ہے کہ حق ادا نہ ہوا۔

میں نے قسم کھائی ہے کہ اگر وطن ہے۔ تو ہم ہیں۔ اگر وطن نہیں ہے۔ تو ہم کہاں ہیں۔

اگر کہیں کوئی واقعہ ہوتا ہے۔ کوئی حملہ ہوتا ہے تو یہ لوگ جن سنگھ کا نام لیتے ہیں۔ اگر جن سنگھ والے گنہگار ہیں۔ تو ان ۲۳ برسوں میں کیا ایک دو جن سنگھ والوں کو بچانے کی سزا ہوئی۔ کیا کسی کو نظر بند کیا گیا۔ اگر یہ لوگ واقعی مجرم ہیں۔ تو کیا سرکار نے ان کو کوئی سزا دی۔

ہیں دی۔ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ وہ مجرم نہیں ہیں۔ سرکار مجرم ہے۔ اگر کسی کو سزا دی ہوتی تو ہم مان لیتے کہ جن سنگھ والے مجرم ہیں۔ جگہ جگہ جو قتل ہوئے۔ گھیراؤ ہوئے۔ کیا ان میں بھی جن سنگھ کا ہی تعلق ہے جگال میں

جو واقعات ہوتے ہیں۔ جو قتل ہوئے  
ہیں۔ کیا ان کے پیچھے بھی جو سنگھ  
کا ہی ہاتھ ہے۔

جن سنگھ چار سال سے دہلی میں  
حکومت کر رہا ہے۔ میں دہلی کے  
ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جس اسکول میں  
میڈیم آف انسٹرکشن اردو تھی۔  
جس سنگھ نے وہاں اس کو نہیں ہٹایا  
جن سنگھ نے کبھی کسی مسلمان شیوہ  
کی سنیاری نہیں چھینی اور کسی  
مسلمان کنڈیکٹ کو نہیں ہٹایا۔ جو  
کام گاندھی جی کے کہنے کے مطابق  
اس سرکار کو کرنا چاہئے تھا۔  
اگر جن سنگھ اس کو کرنے لگے تو  
میں سٹری کنزول لال گپت کے پاؤں میں  
جاؤں گا یا ان لوگوں کے پاؤں میں۔

میں نے ڈاکٹر رام سبھگ سنگھ  
کی جان پیش کی ہے۔ میں نے اپنے  
آپ کو بھی پیش کیا ہے۔ ہم کو گوئی  
مادری جائے۔ لیکن ہم کام وہی  
کریں گے جو صحیح ہوگا۔ جب ہم نے  
ملک کی آزادی کی قسم لی تھی۔ تو  
سانے والے لوگ ہمارے ساتھی تھے  
کیا ہم نے یہ وعدہ نہیں کیا تھا کہ  
جب دلین آزاد ہوگا۔ تو ہر ایک  
غریب اور امیر کے ساتھ ایک سا  
سلوک ہوگا۔ آج کیا یہ سچائی نہیں  
ہے کہ اس وقت آپ ہارڈر کے

حاملات کو اس طرح سے الجھاتے  
چلے جا رہے ہیں جس طرح سے بیڈت جی  
نے الجھایا۔ بیڈت جی نے خود ہی کیٹھن  
بٹھایا۔ اس وقت ہم نے بیڈت جی  
سے کہا۔ آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔  
آپ کو چاہئے کہ سارے ملک کو تین چار  
پانچ یا چھ حصوں میں بانٹ دیں۔ تاکہ  
علاقائی تعصب یا زبان کا جھگڑا یا  
آپس کے جھگڑے پریشان نہ کریں۔  
اور ملک برباد نہ ہو۔ لیکن ہماری

کسی نے نہیں سنی۔ آپ ملک کے ٹکڑے  
کرتے چلے گئے۔ جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا  
کہ اور زیادہ لوگوں میں یہ خواہش  
پیدا ہوئی کہ الگ الگ صوبہ بنائیں  
اور ان کو آپ سنبھال نہیں پائے

اسی طرح سے ایک اور بات  
میں نے کہی تھی جو سب کو چھپی۔  
میں نے کہا تھا کہ جو پولیس کا ڈپارٹمنٹ  
ہے اس کو بھی آپ فوجی یول پر  
سینٹر کے نیچے کر لیجئے۔ سب نے کہا  
کہ سیٹوں کے حق کو چھیننا بہت  
بڑا باپ ہے۔ سیٹوں کو طاقت  
دینا چاہئے۔ لیکن اس وقت تک  
کسی کے دماغ میں یہ بات نہیں آئی  
تھی کہ ساری عمر یہ کاٹھ کی بیڈت یا  
چوٹنے والی نہیں ہے۔ آج کانگریس  
رول کرتی ہے لیکن کل ڈی۔ ایم۔  
کے دالے بھی چھا سکتے ہیں۔ لینڈسٹ  
بھی چھا سکتے ہیں۔ سو تنتر پارٹی بھی



### شری عبدالغنی ڈار

کہیں پر اپنا راج بنا سکتے ہے اور ہو سکتا ہے کہ کانگریس کے اپنے آدمی ہی باغی ہو جائیں۔ میری بات اگر اس وقت مان لی جاتی تو مجھے خوشی ہوتی۔ ملک میں جو دنگے فساد ہوئے۔ تشدد کی جو رو آج بڑھ رہی ہے وہ نہ بڑھ پاتی۔

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह भी बता दीजिए कि जब से दिल्ली में जनसंघ पावर में आई है, दिल्ली में कोई वंगा नहीं हुआ . . . (बयबान) . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: May I ask a question? This is with regard to the point raised by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. Had the communal riot taken place only because the Jan Sangh was not in power?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इसके दो कारण हैं—एक तो यह कि चाहे कितना भी प्रोवोकेशन हो, गवर्नमेंट घाफ इन्डियन चाहे कितनी भी कम्यूनल पार्लिमेंट्री हो, लेकिन उस प्रोवोकेशन के बाद भी हम सब ने हिन्दू मुसलमानों में यही प्रचार किया कि हम सब एक हैं, किसी तरह का बंधन नहीं होगा चाहिये। यही वजह है कि जिसके कारण कोई अगड़ा नहीं हुआ। चाप धपनी कम्यूनल पार्लिमेंट से लोगों के धन्दर टेन्शन फिएट करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से अगड़े होते हैं।

پر دھیان دیں۔ دنیا میں جہاں کہیں بھی ڈیموکریسی ہے وہاں ایسی بات کبھی نہیں سنی کہ ڈیموکریسی کے سب سے بڑے پد کے لئے اگر انتخاب ہوتا ہے تو اس میں ایسے گندے سے گندے ہتھیار استعمال کئے جائیں۔ گندے سے گندے پوسٹور اور پمفلٹ شائع کئے جائیں اور ان پر کسی کے دستخط نہ ہوں اور ہوم منسٹر صاحب کے کانوں پر جوں تک نہ رینگے۔ ہوم منسٹر کی بہت بڑی طاقت ہوتی ہے۔ اگر عبدالغنی بزم ہے تو اس کو کان سے بکڑ کر سامنے پیش کرتے اور کہتے کہ یہ غدار ہے۔ اس نے غدار کی ہے۔۔۔ (انٹراپیشن)۔۔۔

ہوم منسٹر صاحب میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت آپ کی جو پالیسی ہے وہ اندھے اور بہرے کی پالیسی ہے۔ بہرے کو سنائی نہیں دیتا اور اندھے کو دکھائی نہیں دیتا جتنی دُور چلتی ہے اتنی دُور گاڑی چلاتے جاؤ۔

श्री रामचन (लालसंघ): वह तो चाप धद है।

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ میں بھائی جوہان سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ اس بات

میں تو ماننا ہوں۔ میں نے کبھی انکار نہیں کیا۔ میں تو ننگا بھی ہوں ہر ایک مجھے دیکھ سکتا ہے۔ لیکن

کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ ایک دفعہ  
 آچار یہ کر پڑی جو نے بگے پیو ا  
 اور کہا کہ کیا مسلمانوں میں کوئی  
 ہے جو یہ کہے کہ بھگوان رام کی جو  
 جنم بھوی ہے ان کا جنم ستھان  
 ہے یا بھگوان کرشن کا جو جنم ستھان  
 ہے ان پر مسلمانوں نے نا جائز  
 طور پر قبضہ کیا ہوا ہے۔ کیا یہ اسلامی  
 روایت کے سپرٹ کے حق میں ہے  
 میں نے کہا بالکل نہیں ہے۔ میں نے  
 اس وقت دلیری سے کہا تھا۔ اگر ایسا  
 ہوا ہے تو غلط ہے اور اس غلطی  
 کا غمازہ آج بھی مسلمانوں کو بھگتنا  
 چاہئے۔۔۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی  
 میں یہ بھی کہتا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ خود  
 آج مسلمانوں کا بھارتیہ کرن کرنے  
 جارہے ہیں۔ آپ ذرا اپنی  
 ایجوکیشن کی پالیسی کی طرف دیکھیے  
 کس طرح سے آپ نے ایسا رخ  
 اختیار کیا ہے کہ ۲۰ سال کے بعد  
 خود مسلمان اپنی تعلیم کو بھول جائے  
 گا۔ ان کے بھارتیہ کرن کی ضرورت  
 ہی نہیں پڑے گی۔ ان کا خود ہی  
 بھارتیہ کرن ہو جائے گا۔ اس لئے  
 کہ زبان کے مسئلے کو لے کر آپ  
 انصاف نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ اردو  
 کو مٹا کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ اس اردو  
 کو جو اتنی پوپلر تھی کہ ہندوستان  
 میں سب سے زیادہ پوپلر تھی۔  
 آج بھی ہندوستان میں بھتے اخبار  
 اردو میں نکلتے ہیں جو کے نکالنے والے

آپ ذرا اپنے سینے میں جھانکئے۔  
 گاندھی جی کے ساتھ قرار کرنے کے بعد  
 آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ اس وقت جو  
 انڈسٹریل آیا ہے اس کی کیا وجہ ہے  
 یہ بھائی پامل صاحب نے کہا تھا۔  
 کیا کریں یہ آیا رام اور گیا رام جان  
 کھا گئے۔۔۔ لیکن جب آیا رام اور  
 گیا رام خود چوہان صاحب ہوں۔ یہی  
 ہیں اندرا اس میں شامل ہو جائے  
 تب کیا ہو۔ بنگلور سے لے کر آج  
 تک انہوں نے جو کچھ کیا۔ چوہان صاحب  
 کو اس کا علم ہو نا چاہئے۔ ان کے  
 کانوں کو تو بہت زیادہ سنائی دیتا ہے  
 خدا نے ان کا داغ بھی بہت بڑا  
 بنا دیا ہے۔ لیکن یہ اندھے تھے۔  
 ڈاکٹر رام سبھگ سنگھ۔ بھنگ گیا۔  
 مورارجی دیسائی۔ میں نے ان کو کھکا  
 اور ہاتھ جوڑ کر کہا۔ خدا کے لئے نہ  
 لڑو۔ کانگریس کے سوا اس وقت  
 اور کوئی حکومت کرنے والا نہیں  
 ہے۔ اگر لڑو گے تو ملک تباہ ہو  
 جائے گا۔ تشدد آجائے گا۔ لیکن یہی  
 انہوں نے نہیں مانی۔ ابھی جیوتی بسو  
 پرہیا کیا۔ نہ جانے کتنے آدمیوں  
 پر حملہ ہو گا۔ کتنے پوٹیکل مرڈرز ہو گئے  
 .... انٹرپن ...

آخری بات میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا  
 ہوں۔ آپ جن سنگھ کا نام لیتے ہیں  
 اور مسلمانوں کو بے وقوف بنا کر ان کو  
 یہ کہتے ہیں۔ بڑے حملہ در بننے کی



**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI** (Lakhimpur): While supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to make some observations.

The first important question today is that of national integration. In the olden days the integration of India was based on religion and culture, but with the changing times we must seek some other means by which we can maintain the integration of India. To my mind, the equal development of all the regions is the main criterion or the basis for maintaining the integration of India. We have often seen outbursts and agitations in different parts of the Country. There grievance is that no proper attention is paid to their region or that their region is being neglected. If there is sufficient reason for their grievances, we cannot blame the people if they become restive. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to look into those grievances properly, promptly and efficiently and to redress the grievances.

It is surprising that those who are working for fissiparous tendencies or who champion communal causes are taken in the National Integration Council and they become prominent in this way, but those who work for national integration with catholicity of mind are generally neglected because they are considered as people of no importance. I think the Home Ministry should change this attitude.

The next question is the Centre-State relationship. In our Constitution subjects had been divided between the Centre and the States. Law and order is a State subject but the Centre has over all responsibility to see that the Constitution is functioning properly in all the States and if there is a break of the Constitution the Centre should step in to maintain law and order in those States. Since 1950 till today, during all these 20 years, the Centre had to impose President's rule nineteen times in different States. This means that there is some lacuna or something wrong somewhere because of which the State Governments could not function properly. In this connection the role of the Governors come up for consideration. We have heard in this House that certain Governors had

not conducted themselves in a proper manner, at least not to the liking of certain parties. They criticise the action of a particular Governor and condemn him. In another context, those parties which have condemned the action of a Governor have praised the conduct to another Governor. I am reminded of a story: Once an old rich man was in his death bed and he summoned his sons and near relatives and said to them: I think so and so borrowed Rs. 5,000 from me and you must realise that amount. His sons exclaimed: 'thank God, our father has not lost his consciousness till he breaths last.' After that, the old man said: 'I have to pay Rs. 10,000 to A and Rs. 15,000 to B. You repay the debt and make me free from the debt.' The sons exclaimed: 'Our father is in a delirium; it should not be heard or acted upon. The death is approaching.' Such is the attitude of some of the parties. If a certain action of a Governor favours them, they praise him; otherwise, they condemn him. This is not a proper attitude to take. Certain norms should be laid down properly and should be accepted by all parties and those norms should be followed strictly.

In some States leaders of certain political parties have physically demonstrated the MLAs before the Governor to prove their numerical strength. To my mind there cannot be anything more derogatory and disgraceful than being physically present before the Governor to show their strength. If I happened to be in such a position, I shall have resigned immediately if I am compelled to do so. Political parties should influence their men that under no circumstances such a physical demonstration should be made before a Governor. After all the Governor is appointed by the President and the MLAs and MPs are elected by the people representing more than 50 crores of people.

There are some Union Territories, I think their number is ten. That concept itself is repulsive. Why should it be there? Are they colonies of the Home Ministry here? Why should they be retained as Union Territories? Smaller territories should be merged with neighbouring States if they could not function as full fledged States by themselves. Bigger units should be converted into States so that there will be no Union Territory to be used as a colony of the bureaucrats here, who get

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

appointed as Lieut. Governors there after their retirement. It is a conspiracy of the bureaucracy here that they managed to retain this concept of Union Territories without being merged with the neighbouring States or converting them into a State. Parliament should give proper attention to this matter so that this business is finished as soon as possible.

The problem of Assam is known to you. It has three foreign borders: the border of Pakistan, the border of China and the border of Burma. The Government of Burma is friendly to us, but the Governments of Pakistan and China are quite hostile to India. You know what happened during the Chinese aggression in 1962. We had to leave our hearth and homes overnight and cross over the Brahmaputra and come down to Gauhati, and in his broadcast at midnight, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, said, "my heart goes out to the people of Assam." We hope that the borders would be protected more efficiently and there may not arise such occasions in future.

We have seen the Chinese leaflets, and the Chinese agents are operating in those areas. Recently, I have seen not merely in the NEFA hill area but even in the plain area Chinese leaflets in different dialects have been profusely distributed and pasted on the walls. The posters and leaflets carry slogans, "Mao-Tse Tung is our Chairman" and such things, and that the people should rise in revolt to throw out the bureaucratic government of India and join China. Young people from the NEFA area are often taken to China and are trained there and shown round the place, and after that, they are allowed to come back to the region and to work for Chinese ideas and influence. There should, therefore, be more vigilance so that no person can be taken away under Chinese influence and no Chinese leaflets, can be distributed; no Chinese smuggling goods should be allowed to cross in those parts.

I would like to mention one other point. The people from Nepal also come to Assam. According to the agreement, they can come

without any passports and visas. It is well and good. But in disguise, people with political motives do enter India sometimes. There is no proper check. When the people from Nepal come to Assam, sometimes they say that they are citizens of Darjeeling. Nobody can distinguish whether some of them are citizens of India or not. Nobody can distinguish whether a particular person is coming from Darjeeling area, which is Indian territory, or coming from Nepal. There must be some check, not to prevent their entry into India but to see that among them no politically motivated Chinese agent enters India.

One word about the Assam Civil Service *vis a vis* the IAS. The cadre of the IAS officials in Assam is the largest in comparison to the population area and the administrative work-load in that area. There is some resentment among the ACS cadre in Assam. Their retirement age is 55, whereas the retirement age of the IAS people is 58. Therefore, the ACS people have no chance of getting promoted into the IAS cadre. Recently, there was one ACS officer who was promoted to the IAS; but he refused to be taken to the IAS because his case had long been neglected. If such things go on, how can one expect any incentive to be there for the Assam Civil Service people to work with enthusiasm or with courage and heart for the betterment of the State? Therefore, I request the Government to see that Assam does not become a dumping ground for the refused or surplus IAS officials.

One word more about some services. The Government of India has recently constituted an All-India Forest Service and an All-India Medical Service. I have no objection on principle to this. But under these schemes, I would like to say that the interest of the people of Assam is not harmed and the interests of the officials working there are not prejudiced.

Before concluding, I would like to say one thing. This is about the capital of NEFA. My constituency is bordering NEFA and therefore I am vitally connected with NEFA. But the capital of NEFA, that is, its administrative headquarters, is located at Shillong.

As you know, Shillong is the seat of three capitals—the capital of Assam, Meghalaya and the administrative headquarters of NEFA. Therefore, I would like to suggest that immediately the headquarters of NEFA should be shifted to a place within NEFA which will be convenient to all the local people. What is the justification for NEFA being administered from Shillong? It is better to administer it from the region itself. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to pay his personal attention to this. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry.

श्री शिक्करे (पंजिम) : सभापति महोदया, जब असत्य का उच्चार, पुनरुच्चार बार-बार, दस बार, सौ बार होता है तो असत्य अर्ध सत्य बनता है और असत्य का उच्चारण जब गोरबिल्ल के तन्त्र से या हमारे "भाल इंदिरा रेडियो" के तन्त्र से होता है तब अर्ध सत्य, सत्य बनता है। माननीया, जब इस सदन में महाजन कमीशन अर्वाइंड पर माननीय सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी या मोहसीन भाई ने भाषण दिये तब उन्होंने एक ऐसा वातावरण चित्रित किया कि महाजन कमीशन अर्वाइंड का जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ उसमें अन्याय हुआ। वह तो कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र ने महाजन कमीशन की स्थापना का अनुमोदन किया था। मैं मानता हूँ कि मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सचमुच महाराष्ट्र ने उसको सम्मति दी थी? महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश कांग्रेस ने सम्मति दी थी, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सम्मति दी थी, लेकिन आज तो एक बात ध्यान में रखें कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिति का स्थान उस जमाने में इतना था जो स्थान अब अपोजीशन का इस सदन में है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार की स्थिति इंदिराजी की सरकार जैसी थी तब महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मान्यता दी थी, लेकिन जो विरोधी पक्ष थे महाराष्ट्र असम्बन्धी में उन्होंने तो नहीं दी थी। लेकिन वह भी अलग बात में समझता हूँ। जिस जनता का प्रश्न यहाँ है, बेलगाम, कारवाड़ और निपानी की जनता अपने इस महाजन कमीशन की स्थापना को

क्या मान्यता दी थी? जिस जनता का प्रश्न है, क्योंकि बेलगाम की जनता, कारवाड़ की जनता अभी तक महाराष्ट्र में नहीं है, वह जनता महाराष्ट्र में आना चाहती है। लेकिन उन्होंने तो इस महाजन कमीशन की स्थापना के लिये सम्मति नहीं दी थी। वह तो बार-बार कहते थे कि यह सीमा विवाद इस प्रकार हल किया जाय कि ग्राम को यूनिट माना जाय, भौगोलिक संलग्नता को ध्यान में रखा जाय और प्रमुख प्रश्न समान भाषा के बारे में है। मेरा सवाल यही है कि यह सरकार भाषावार राज्य रचना जो होती है, वह जो आइडिया है अभी भी उसको मान्यता देती है या नहीं या भाषावार राज्य रचना जो करने का यह प्रमुख प्रश्न यहाँ था वह महाजन कमीशन के सामने था? आज हमने माननीय पाटिल साहब का भाषण सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि वह भाषावार राज्य रचना के खिलाफ हैं। तो वे जब भाषावार राज्य रचना के खिलाफ हैं तो उनके जो अर्ग्यूमेंट होंगे वे भाषावार राज्य रचना के खिलाफ ही होंगे। महाजन अर्वाइंड में भी मैंने यही देखा। खुद जस्टिस महाजन तो भाषावार राज्य रचना के खिलाफ थे और जो माननीय जज भाषावार राज्य रचना के खिलाफ हैं वह ऐसे अर्ग्यूमेंट आपके सामने आने देंगे, वह राय ऐसी देंगे जो भाषावार राज्य रचना को मानते ही नहीं। तो मेरा सवाल यही होगा कि अभी जो सीमा विवाद मुलझाने का प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने आया है उसको मुलझाने के लिये भाषावार राज्य रचना का प्रश्न ध्यान में रखा जायगा, क्या? क्या विलेज यूनिट रखा जायगा, भौगोलिक संलग्नता पर ध्यान रखा जायगा क्या?

आप जानते होंगे, और मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि यह महाजन अर्वाइंड जो है उसका मैंने अध्ययन किया है। उसका अध्ययन मुझको इसलिये करना पड़ा कि हम तो मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बांडर पर हैं और इस

[श्री शिकरे]

विवाद पर हमारे गोवा का भविष्य अवलम्बित है। यहां के बहुत से सदस्य गोवा गये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि गोवा का सौंदर्य कैसा है और वह भारत का एक सुन्दर टुकड़ा है। जो सदस्य वहां गये हैं उन्होंने लॉन्डा स्टेशन देखा होगा। लॉन्डा स्टेशन से जो पश्चिम में चार मील चौड़ा प्रदेश है उसको महाजन भवार्ड ने महाराष्ट्र में डालने की सिफारिश की है। लेकिन वहां से पांच-छः मील पर गोवा की सीमा है, बार्डर है। लॉन्डा की सीमा से बार्डर तक का प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र को नहीं जायेगा। क्यों? मेरा सवाल होगा क्यों नहीं। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि लॉन्डा से रामघाट तक जो 22 मील का प्रदेश है वह सीमा पर है। यह जो 22 मील का कारीडोर रक्खा गया है जब उसका नक्शा मेरे सामने आता है तब मालूम होता है कि वह सीमा विवाद का भू-प्रदेश है। इस 22 मील लम्बाई के कारीडोर में चार मील चौड़ा ऐसा प्रदेश है जो मैसूर में ही रहेगा। इसलिये हमारे जैसे गोवा के लोग चिंतित हैं क्योंकि हम तो समझते हैं जो सहाय्य पर्वत है वह नैसर्गिक सीमा होती है। उसके दूसरी तरफ से ऐसा कारीडोर रखना क्या पर्वत भवार्ड नहीं हो सकता?

महाजन भवार्ड जो है शायद उसकी जानकारी आपको नहीं है क्योंकि आप केवल भारत की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। हम भी भारत की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, लेकिन हम गोवा जैसे छोटे प्रदेश के लोग हैं, हमको गोवा की दृष्टि से भी देखना पड़ता है। जो इस तरह का कारीडोर रक्खा गया है उसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय होगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि लॉन्डा से अनमौड या लॉन्डा से कैसलराक तक का जो प्रदेश है उसके माने यह है कि 22 मील लम्बाई का और चार-पांच मील चौड़ाई का प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र को दिया जाता तो मैं समझता कि उसमें कोई तत्व है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि भवार्ड में ऐसी चीज नहीं है।

एक और बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस महाजन भवार्ड में कहा गया है कि कोंकणी एक स्वतन्त्र भाषा है इसलिये वह मैसूर में रहना चाहिये। गोवा में मेरे जैसे बहुत से लोग हैं। मैं यहाँ आया हूँ तो मेरा एक कलम का प्रोग्राम था। मैंने अपने एलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में एक ही प्रोग्राम रक्खा था कि गोमान्तक की भाषा मराठी है, कोंकणी उनकी बोली है। इसलिये भाषा की दृष्टि से गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर श्री सेक्वीरा जैसे संसद सदस्य हैं जो कहते हैं कि गोवा की भाषा मराठी नहीं, गोवा की भाषा कोंकणी है। लेकिन हम तो ऐसा कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा मराठी है और कोंकणी उसकी बोली अथवा डायलेक्ट है। लेकिन हम दोनों में कुछ तो साम्य है। मैं एक बात पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कोंकणी द्रविडियन भाषा या बोली है क्या? इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय होगी? वह संस्कृत से आई भाषा है। संस्कृत से आई हुई जो मराठी और कोंकणी हैं उनको एक साथ रखना चाहिये और उनके बोलने वालों को एक साथ रखना चाहिये।

महाजन भवार्ड में कहा गया है कि वहाँ की भाषा कोंकणी है और कोंकणी एक स्वतन्त्र भाषा मानी जाती है। अगर स्वतन्त्र भाषा कोंकणी मानी जाती है और कारवाड़ की स्वतन्त्र भाषा मानी जाती है तो उसका कारवाड़, सुपा, हल्याड़, माजाली का जो प्रदेश है वह मैसूर में रहना चाहिये। लेकिन वहाँ के लोग क्या कहते हैं? वहाँ के 90 प्रतिशत लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा मराठी है, बोली कोंकणी है, इसलिये वह प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र में जाना चाहिये। इस प्रश्न पर वहाँ की बाइस ग्राम पंचायतों ने एलेक्शन लड़ा। 22 में से 19 को दो तिहाई बहुमत उन्हें मिला और 3 में सीधा बहुमत मिला। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमारे सामने

ऐसा प्रश्न आता है कि महाजन भ्रवाई पर जोर देते हुए, बार-बार उनकी ओर निदेश करके यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि महाजन भ्रयोग ने कहा है इसलिये उसको हमें मानना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री पाटिल ने कहा कि सीमा प्रदेश और पानी के बारे में जो विवाद होता है उसको सुलझाने के लिये हम उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने रख दें। यहां कठिनाई यह है कि जब यह महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर सीमा विवाद समस्या महाजन साहब को दी गई तब उनको कोई टर्म्स ऑफ रिफरेंस नहीं दिये गये। जब हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जायेंगे तब हम लोग कौनसे टर्म्स ऑफ रिफरेंस देंगे। टर्म्स ऑफ रिफरेंस तो पार्लियामेंट को ही देने पड़ेंगे। जब भी कोई विधान बनता है तब उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपनी राय दे सकता है क्योंकि हमारे संविधान में यह चीज दी हुई है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट किस-किस विषय पर अपनी राय दे सकता है।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि महाजन भ्रवाई की कीमत कम हो जाती है क्योंकि बुनियादी तत्व जो है, जो टर्म्स ऑफ रिफरेंस हैं वह उनको नहीं दिये गये। टर्म्स ऑफ रिफरेंस न देने के कारण हर एक भ्रदमी यही चाहता है कि उसका जो मत है, जो उसका विश्वास है उसको मान लिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री शिकरे: तब फिर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Madam Chairman, I rise to support all the demands placed by the Home Ministry.

I am not surprised that Shri S. K. Patil accused this Government for the failure of law and order in every part of the country.

Unfortunately, he is not present here. I begin by reading the very first sentence that is in the Introduction of the Report for 1969-70. It says:

"The trend towards the growth of tension and violence in the country continued and the Ministry of Home Affairs was engaged not only in taking appropriate administrative measures in consultation, where necessary, with State Governments, but also in examining the socio-economic forces that lead to such tensions and violence."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

We have now to take up the Half-an-Hour discussion.

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi.

18.29 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### UTILISATION OF PL-480 FUNDS

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सरकार का ध्यान पी० एल० 480 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यों तो सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित है ही, परन्तु जिस ढंग से होना चाहिये वैसे नहीं है। भारतवर्ष का वह दिन दुर्भाग्य का था जिस दिन उसने आत्म-निर्भरता के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर धन तथा पी० एल० 480 के समझौते को स्वीकार किया। विदेशी सहायता और पी० एल० 480 के धन ने भारतवर्ष को बीस वर्षों में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं होने दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें सरकार की बुद्धिमानी नहीं कि आज देश आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है, अपितु अमरीका के लोगों ने ही इस बात को अनुभव किया कि अगर पी० एल० 480 का अनाज देते चलेंगे तो भारतवर्ष भीड़ मांगता रहेगा और वह कभी आत्म-निर्भर नहीं होगा। यह कम्युनिस्टों के चक्कर में घा जायेगा।



[श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी]

उन्होंने पी० एल० 480 का अनाज देना बंद करने का संकेत दिया। तब यहाँ की सरकार को पी० एल० 480 का सहारा छोड़कर अनाज उत्पन्न करने की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ा। पी० एल० 480 का जो अनाज आपने लिया उससे देश में बहुत सी खराबियाँ पैदा हुईं और भागे भी पैदा होने वाली हैं। जो हो चुकी वे तो हो चुकी लेकिन भागे के लिए जो खतरा है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ा नुकसान पी० एल० 480 से यह हुआ है कि भारतवर्ष का जो किसान है उसमें जो अन्नोत्पादन के लिये उत्साह होना चाहिये था उसको बिल्कुल कुचल दिया गया।

दूसरा यह हुआ कि यहाँ करोड़ों व्यक्तियों का धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ पी एल 480 धन के द्वारा। मिजो और नागालैंड के विद्रोह के पीछे भी यही पैसा काम कर रहा है। यहाँ की राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल में यही पैसा काम आया।

वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अस्थिरता भी इसी से पैदा हुई। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य भी केन्द्र पर निर्भर रहने लग गए। कारण यह कि अनाज इनके हाथ में है और राज्य अनाज के लिए इन पर निर्भर रहते हैं। इस तरह से इन्होंने कटपुतली की तरह से उनको हिलाना शुरू किया।

सदन में लगातार सरकार का ध्यान इन खतरों की ओर दिलाया जाता रहा है। लेकिन जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है वह मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। जो ऐग्रीमेंट अमरीका के साथ हुआ उसके अन्दर यह बात है कि अमरीका पी० एल० 480 का अस्वी. कोसदी पैसा भारत सरकार की सहमति से भारतवर्ष के हित में खर्च करेगा और बीस परसेंट पैसा अमरीकन एम्बेसी द्वारा खर्च किया जायगा

और उस पर भारत सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होगा।

इस विषय पर राज्य सभा में प्राप्ते घंटे की चर्चा हुई थी। और मोरारजी देसाई साहब उस वक्त तिस मंत्री थे। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था कि बीस परसेंट जो धन अमरीकन एम्बेसी के पास है उसके ऊपर भारत सरकार का नियंत्रण न तो है और न ही रहना चाहिये। नियंत्रण नहीं रहना चाहिये, उनके इस विचार से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यह ठीक है कि अमरीका का यह पैसा है और अमरीका इसको खर्च करे। लेकिन अमरीका भारत के हितों के विरुद्ध जाकर इसको खर्च नहीं कर सकता। भारत का हित सर्वोपरि है, अमरीका का हित सर्वोपरि नहीं है। खेद है इस बीस परसेंट धन से देश में अन्नकमि और बाढ़ की बात हो रही है। इसमें से अन्नकमि और बाढ़ की ईसाई मिशनरीज को दी जा रही है। मैं अन्नकमि बात नहीं कहता हूँ। बिहार के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर का यह स्टेटमेंट है।

"The Bihar Revenue Minister, Mr. Indra Depp Sinha told newsmen that an American Missionary working with one of the Foreign Relief Agencies in the famine stricken Palamu district of Bihar had claimed that an agreement exists between the Governments of India and USA, giving full freedom to missionaries to convert people in the course of famine relief operations."

The claim was made before a Deputy Commissioner of Palamu in July. The Minister gave the name of the missionary as Rev. John. Ralley."

निम्नोकी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई थी। उसने भी उसमें कहा था कि इस धन का उपयोग फारेन मिशनरीज कर रही है स्कूल और अस्पतालों के द्वारा। अमरीकन एम्बेसी के एक कार्यकर्ता जोकि भाग कर मास्को चले गए थे उन्होंने यह स्टेटमेंट देना किया था

कि नागा विद्रोहियों आदि को अमरीकन एम्बेसी से रुपया और सहायता मिलती है। पी० एल० 480 के पैसे से भारत में विदेशी क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करने का ही काम नहीं कर रही है अपितु धर्म परिवर्तित व्यक्तियों को देग-द्रोही बना रहे हैं, उदाहरणार्थ मिजो और नागालैंड में ऐसे ही अराष्ट्रीय तत्व भी सक्रिय हैं। इस वास्ते यह एक चिन्तनीय विषय है।

प्रो० एम० एल० खुसरो के नेतृत्व में एक अग्र्ययन दल पी एल 480 की जांच के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया था। उसने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि पी० एल० 480 का जो धन है इससे भारत के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है। उसने कहा था कि अब तक तो इनफ्लेशन नहीं हुआ है लेकिन जब आप पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत वस्तुएं मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे और उसमें धनराशि एकत्रित हो जाएगी तो उसके पश्चात् इस देश में इनफ्लेशन का खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा, यहां मुद्रा स्फीति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। दूसरी बात उसने कही थी कि यहां पर मूल्यों में अस्थिरता आएगी बल्कि अगर दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई तो आपको डिफिसिट बजट बनाना पड़ेगा और वस्तुओं के मूल्य अधिक बढ़ते हुए चले जायेंगे। इस प्रकार जो हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा है वह पूरा का पूरा सड़खड़ा जाएगा। उसने सिफारिश की थी कि इसी वक्त गवर्नमेंट को अमरीका के साथ इस मामले को तय करना चाहिये। उसने तीन सुझाव दिये थे। एक तो यह कि अमरीका के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया जाना चाहिये कि अस्सी परसेन्ट जो खर्च होता है वह भारत सरकार की सहमति से इस रूप में व्यय होना चाहिये ताकि भारत सरकार अपने बजट में इस प्रकार से उसका एडजस्ट-मेंट कर सके ताकि मूल्यों में वृद्धि न होने पाए। दूसरा यह कि भारत सरकार को अमरीका का पी० एल० 480 का धन अनुदान

में ले लेना चाहिये ताकि उस पर भारत सरकार का कंट्रोल हो जाए। तीसरा सुझाव यह दिया था कि इस धन को फ्रीज कर दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ये जो तीन सुझाव उसने दिये थे और जिन खतरों की ओर संकेत किया था उससे बचने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं।

अभी फरवरी में अमरीकी सैनेट की विदेश विभाग कमेटी के दो मेम्बर यहां आए थे। उन्होंने अपने दौर के दौरान कहा था और भारत सरकार पर दोषारोपण भी किया था कि इस धन के प्रयोग के लिए अमरीका भारत को जो योजनायें पेश करता है भारत सरकार का एक ही काम है कि उनका विरोध करे। उसने अभी तक कोई भी योजना अपनी ओर से प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। अमरीका की सरकार का यह आक्षेप था कि हमने बहुत सी योजनायें पेश की हैं कि यहां पर मकान बनाये जायें, सड़कें बनाई जायें लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उनका विरोध तो किया लेकिन कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं दिये। उनका सुझाव था कि भारत सरकार योजनायें उनके सामने उपस्थित करे जिन पर अमरीका विचार कर सके।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक पी० एल० 480 का जो धन आया है, वह कुल कितना आया है। अस्सी प्रतिशत जो भारत में व्यय होना था वह किस-किस मद में भारत सरकार ने व्यय किया है और कितना आपको लोन दिया गया है, कितना दान दिया गया है। बीस प्रतिशत जो अमरीका की एम्बेसी ने खर्च करना था और जिस पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं, उसमें से उसने कितना निकाल लिया है और कितना बाकी है? इस धन में से अमरीकन एम्बेसी ने कुन्जी फंड में कितना धन दिया है?

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जब आप

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

अनाज लेना बन्द कर देंगे तब भारतवर्ष के किसानों पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उस समय मुद्रा स्फीति होने का जो भय है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौनसा उपाय सोचा है ?

अमरीका के पास जो बीस प्रतिशत धन है जिसका यहां के राजनीतिक ढांचे में और चुनावों में खर्च किया जाता है और विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरीज के द्वारा इसका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, यहां के अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों पर खर्च किया जाता है, उसको कंट्रोल करने के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है, उसका क्या उपाय सोचा है ? क्या आपने अमरीकन सरकार से इस प्रकार की मांग की है कि जो धन इस बीस परसेंट में से आप अमरीकन एम्बेसी के भलावा और किसी चीज पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं, वह हमारे देश के हित में खर्च करना चाहिये और राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा उसको खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और वह किसी खास सामाजिक संस्था को न दिया जाय ?

क्या सरकार के सामने कोई इस प्रकार की योजना है कि अमरीकी गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर पी० एल० 480 के धन का प्रयोग वह कर सके ? क्या कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई है या क्या इस प्रकार का आपका विचार है कि भारत में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, हरिजन आदि हैं, उनके उत्थान के लिए इसको खर्च किया जाए ?

क्या सरकार अमरीकन एम्बेसी से मिल कर एक रिवाल्विंग फंड क्रीएट करायेंगी, जिसके द्वारा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक समस्याओं को हल किया जाये और उनके लिए मकानों और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये ?

क्या सरकार अमरीकन एम्बेसी के सामने

यह सुझाव रखेगी कि एक रिवाल्विंग फंड बना कर इस देश में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का विस्तार किया जाये ?

सरकार खुसरू कमेटी के तीन सुझावों में से किस सुझाव को स्वीकार करने और उस पर अमल करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री वेणीगंकर शर्मा (वांका) : सभा-पति महोदया, पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में जो अन्न आता है, उसके लिये दिये गये पैसे से यहां के अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को जिस तरह प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है और जो खुराफातें हो रही हैं, हमारे माननीय मित्र, श्री त्यागी, ने उसका एक नग्न चित्र आपके सामने पेश किया है। उसे मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उससे देश का जो सबसे अधिक नुकसान हुआ है, वह है उसके स्वाभिमान का हनन। हम पेट के लिये अमरीका के सामने हाथ पसारते हैं, उससे कर्ज लेते हैं, भीख मांगते हैं। इससे तो कहीं अच्छा था कि हमारी कुछ जनसंख्या ही कम हो जाती और यह सरकार जिनको खिला नहीं सकती, उनका खात्मा कर देती। यह सरकार जनसंख्या को कम करने के लिए भ्रूण-हत्या और गर्भपात सरीखे जघन्य कार्यों को वकालत कर रही है। इससे तो अच्छा था कि वह कुछ लोगों को खत्म कर देती, ताकि हमें पेट के लिए दूसरों से भीख न मांगनी पड़ती। मेरे नाम के एक पुराने कवि हुए हैं श्री वेणी कवि। उन्होंने कहा था : "पेट क्यों न भयों तू दीठ, भूखे मान गवार्वाहि," इत्यादि मैं नहीं समझता कि इस पेट के लिए सरकार का दर-दर की ठोकें खाना कहां तक उचित है।

हमारे पिछले प्रधान मंत्री, प्रातः स्मरणीय स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने इस समस्या का समाधान अपने ढंग से किया था। उन्होंने प्रत्येक सोमवार को आधा दिन भोजन

बन्द करने की सलाह दी थी। लेकिन यह उसकी कोई नई सूझ नहीं थी। पहले भी हमारे ऋषियों ने इस समस्या का समाधान किया था व्रतों और उपवासों का धर्म में समावेश के द्वारा। अगर एकादशी का व्रत रखा जाये, तो वर्ष में 24 दिन का भ्रम तो यों ही बच जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त राम-नवमी, जन्माष्टमी आदि कई और व्रत और उपवास हैं। अगर हम समूचे राष्ट्र को उन दिनों भोजन न करने की सलाह दें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे भोजन की समस्या तो अपने आप ही हल हो जायगी और पी०एल० 480 सरीखे समझौते से हम सदा के लिए मुक्ति पा सकेंगे साथ-साथ लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहेगा तथा इसके साथ ही परिवार-नियोजन की भी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जो पथ दिखाया था, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसका पुनरुद्धार करते हुए राष्ट्र को इस बात के लिए तैयार करेंगे कि भिक्षा और कर्ज मांगने के बजाये महीने में कम से कम एक दो दिन का भोजन बन्द करना ही अच्छा है ताकि हमारी भ्रम की समस्या सदा के लिए हल हो ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पी०एल० 480 एप्रिमेंट को एन्टी-पीपल और एन्टी-फार्मर मानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे देश पर एक बहुत बड़ा बल है, जिसके कारण हमारा देश खुराक के मामले में अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो पाया है। पी०एल०-480 से जो करेन्सी बढ़ेगी उससे किमते बढ़ेंगी। जैसा कि श्री त्यागी ने कहा है, पी०एल०-480 का बहुत सा पैसा अनडेजायरेबल एक्टिविटीज में लगता है। लेकिन इस बारे में मेरा मुख्य एतराज यह है कि इस एप्रिमेंट के तहत जो गेहूँ या अनाज आता है, वह केवल अमरीकन शिप्स से आता है और उसका सारा पैमेंट डालरज में करना पड़ता है। अगर शिप पोर्ट में खड़ा है और लॉडिंग

में देरी हो गई है, तो हैवी पिनेल्टी लगाई जाती है और वह पिनेल्टी भी डालरज में होगी। इसके अलावा शिप्स का किराया भी नार्मल इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट से दो गुना है।

इस व्यवस्था के कारण देश की शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री खत्म हो गई है। जहां तक अमरीका के शिप्स का संबंध है, उनमें से 86 परसेंट शिप्स बहुत पुराने हैं, जो कि 1940 में सेकन्ड वर्ल्ड वार के दौरान केवल तीन महीने के लिए बनाए गए थे। अमरीका के केवल 14 परसेंट शिप्स नये हैं। जो शिप्स केवल तीन महीने के लिये बनाये गये थे, वही शिप्स अनाज लाने के लिए आज तक काम में आ रहे हैं। वे शिप्स पी० एल०-480 के पैसे के कारण चल रहे हैं। एक इकानोमिस्ट ने अनुमान लगाया है कि पी०एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत हमारा देश जो डालर अमरीका को देता है, हमको उनका भाव साढ़े सात रुपये के बजाये अठारह रुपये देना पड़ता है, जबकि ब्लैक मार्केट या घोपन मार्केट में डालर का भाव बारह रुपये है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पी०एल०-480 एप्रिमेंट को इम्मीडिएटली, तुरन्त, कैंसल कर देगी। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है—जैसी कि मुझे आशंका है, क्योंकि यह सरकार दबू सरकार है और वह बाहर के किसी प्रेशर का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है—, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि सरकार कोई नया एप्रिमेंट नहीं करेगी ? सरकार हर महीने नया एप्रिमेंट करती है और देश की आत्म-निर्भरता को समाप्त कर रही है।

सरकार ने फारेन प्रायल कम्पनीज के साथ जो एप्रिमेंट किया हुआ है, यहां पर बार-बार मांग की जाती थी कि उस एप्रिमेंट की शर्तों को बदला जाये, लेकिन मंत्री महो-

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

दय कहते थे कि एप्रिमेंट को नहीं बदला जा सकता है। हमने देखा कि जब सरकार ने दवाव डाला, तो वे कम्पनीज उन शर्तों को बदलने पर तैयार हो गई। उसी तरह क्या सरकार पी०एल०-480 एप्रिमेंट को बदलेगी, ताकि उसमें यह जो कम्प्लेक्सन है कि अमरीका के शिप्स के द्वारा ही माल आयेगा, उसको हटा दिया जाये। यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि इंडियन शिप्स से, या जिस तरह भारत सरकार चाहे, उस तरह, मान आये। मैं इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का कंटेगारिकल एण्शोरेंस चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक रुपये का सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह फ्रीज हो जाये और दस माल के बाद उसकी पेमेंट होनी चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : क्या यह माननीय सदस्य की व्यक्तिगत राय है या जनसंघ की राय है कि पी. एल-480 के रुपये को जन्त कर लिया जाये ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह मेरी पार्टी की राय है।

SHRISAMAR GUHA (Contai): As many times before, I am again standing before the Central Government with a begging bowl for the dying city of Calcutta. Calcutta contributed immensely to the nation and in turn it has turned out to be a breeding ground of chaos, violence, poverty, squalor and disease, and also anti-national gangsterism. The Central Government, and the people of India, I should say, have failed to understand the ills and problems of Calcutta. On a previous occasion, I asked the Finance Minister whether a sizeable portion of PL-480 funds will be diverted, as has many times been demanded by the Metropolitan Development Council and also other organisations, for the development of Calcutta. But at that time our Minister pointed out that if that Fund is diverted for the development of Calcutta there would be possibilities of inflation, but fortunately on another

occasion the Prime Minister said on the floor of this House that the matter was under investigation. I would again repeat that I am standing here with a begging bowl for the dying city of Calcutta. I would request that a sizable quantum of PL 480 funds should be diverted for salvaging the dying city of Calcutta. I want to know whether the Government will do it.

श्री रणजीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैडम-चेयरमैन, मैं प्राणकी मारफन मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा यह पी० एल० 480 नहीं है, यह हिन्दुस्तान पर अमरीकन शैडो है, जिससे हमारे देश की तोही है। इसलिए इस देश की इज्जत बनाने के लिए आप कौनसी तारीख से इसको बंद करेंगे ? अगर आप मजदूर हैं, कोई एप्रिमेंट है या कोई इन्टरनेशनल प्राब्लीमेशन है, बारगेनिंग है, तो आप इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल इस तरह से करें जिससे बेचारा गरीब किसान भी न मरे, शिपिंग का भी नुकसान न हो और वह प्राब्लीमेशन भी पूरी हो जाये।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Today I have the greatest pleasure to give my full support to all that was said by my Jana Sangh friend on this question. They were declaring all these years that they were going to stop import of foodgrains under the PL 480 agreement. This declaration is being made year after year. I should like to know from the Government whether they can give us a definite time limit, a definite date, by which they are going to completely stop the import of foodgrains under PL 480.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 का बाहर से आनेवाला जो रुपये है, यह बन्द होना चाहिए, बल्कि अगर हो सके तो जो रुपाय यहाँ है, उसको जन्त किया जाये। श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ और खास तौर से मैं आज यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेहूँ के अलावा क्या कोई और भी खाने का सामान पी०एल० 480 के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान

में आता है? हम कब तक पी० एल० 480 के इस शर्माक तरीके पर डिपेण्ड करेंगे, हम कब हममें आजाद होंगे। कंवर लाल गुप्त की तकरीर सुनने के बाद मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह पी० एल० 480 नहीं है, बल्कि पी० एल० 420 है।

**SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore):** I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Government took up this issue with the American Government from time to time to change this Agreement and whether there was any recent meeting regarding this to change the terms of the Agreement to suit the needs of our country, and if so the latest reaction of the American Government. 20 per cent of the money is reserved to be spent by the American Embassy. Has any account of the expenditure of this money ever been called for and looked into by the Government?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** The hon. Member Shri Tyagi asked details of PL-480 funds. The total rupee accruals from PL-480 imports from 1956 till December, 1969 available for each purpose were:

Loans to Government	—Rs. 1363.44 crores
Grant to Government	388.49 crores
Cooly loans to Indo-Us enterprises	138.74 crores
Money for Us uses	283.72 crores

These have been the accruals from 1956 to Dec. 1969.

Out of these accruals, the actual expenditure is: loans given to Government. Rs. 1300.25 crores; grants given to Government Rs. 351.15 crores, Cooley loans disbursed Rs. 75.40 crores and money used for U.S. uses Rs. 233.14 crores. The balance left after these expenditures is Rs. 214.45 crores. In addition rupees have accrued from repayments on loans. Repayment and interest payment accrued to the U.S. from PL-480 loans are of the order of Rs. 177.76 crores and on non PL-480 loans (because there were certain dollar loans upto 1962 which were also repaid in rupees), Rs. 246.52 crores; interest on special securities is Rs. 109.90 crores. Hence, the total amount which re-

mained with the United States on 31-12-1969 was Rs. 748.63 crores. Out of these, a sum of Rs. 163 crores has been earmarked for loans and grants to Government and for Cooley loans, etc. The balance left is of the order of Rs. 586 crores and this entire amount is invested in Government of India securities, except for a sum of about Rs. 63 crores which is deposited in the three U.S. banks here, as time deposits.

Imports under PL. 480 started at a time when there was a critical shortage of certain commodities and we were also short of foreign exchange. This was a source and the money was to be repaid in rupees. Even now those imports are continuing according to PL-480 agreements.

Shri Shashi Bhushan asked: what are the commodities which are being imported? Soya Bean oil is imported; milo is imported, wheat and cotton are imported. I have given the total value of imports from 1956.

To answer the question of Shri Vasudevan Nair, as far as import of PL. 480 food grains is concerned, the Government of India and the Food Ministry have declared before and it is known to the hon. Members that it is the earnest desire of the Government not to import foodgrains after 1971. That is the position so far as the import of foodgrains is concerned.

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी:** प्राने इन्दौर में अपने भाषण में कहा था कि 72 तक बंद करेंगे लेकिन यहां पर 71 कह रहे हैं तो इसमें से कौनसा सही है?

**बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी):** मैंने कहा अप्रैल 1971 को 1971 के बाद 1972 ही आता है।

But as far as the import of soya-bean oil and cotton is concerned, it would depend upon the requirements of the country. We are trying our best to improve the quality and quantity of cotton; and about the oil requirements also, we are trying to improve the position of production. But it would depend upon the requirements of the country.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

19 hrs.

It was surprising that in one breath Mr. Tyagi was speaking against PL-480 funds. Mr. Vasudevan Nair was not here when Mr. Tyagi was speaking. In the same breath, instead of rejecting it or being against it, Mr. Tyagi was saying, "Why not take the entire amount as grant." This is a queer position, where one is opposed to the grant and then asks, "Why not go with the begging bowl and say that the entire amount should be converted from loans into grant." The Government of India has not come to a position where we would not like to fulfil our commitments. We are not functioning like those countries who had certain loans and agreements with other countries and did not fulfil them. As far as we are concerned, we are committed to the loan and we are having a programme...

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने चापकी जानकारी के लिए कहा है कि खुसरू साहब के अध्यक्ष ने यह सिफारिश की है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am coming to it. Please wait till I have finished, and if you have any questions, kindly raise them afterwards.

As far as the Khusro Committee's recommendations are concerned, more or less the Government have accepted all those recommendations. One of the recommendations was that when the PL-480 commodities' import actually stops, the PL-480 funds would be inflationary; otherwise they have said that they would be neither inflationary nor deflationary, because they are a part of the budget. When they are a part of the budget, when the commodities under PL-480 would stop coming, to that extent the expenditure out of the PL-480 funds would be inflationary. But even then, when we would make any expenditure out of the PL-480 funds as part of the budget, then, to that extent, we will have to raise the resources too. Supposing we draw Rs. 100 crores in the budget from the PL-480 funds, to the extent that we raise resources worth Rs. 100 crores, to that extent, it would not be inflationary. From this point of view, we will have to take into account expenditure which we make under

PL-480 funds so that they do not work inflationarily in our total expenditure.

So far as the amount which accrues to the United States for their expenditure and the amounts which are in the Government securities are concerned, the Khusro Committee said, "Why not freeze them." The actual position remains thus: whatever amount is deposited in the Government or has been given to the Government as part of the loan or as part of the securities, it is actually frozen, and it has to be repaid according to the terms of the agreements. The terms of the recent loan agreements are that for the first ten years no amount is to be repaid, the rate of interest being two per cent. But after 10 years, it has to be repaid in equal instalments in 30 years, the rate of interest being three per cent. To that extent, the entire repayment is phased. At the same time, whatever money the United States Government uses, that money is to be spent in a manner that it also does not work in an inflationary way.

The hon. House is aware that recently under an agreement between the two countries, Rs. 105 crores out of this amount has been taken as part of the electrification programme and that has been agreed to. It was also said by the Prime Minister, as has been stated by the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha, that previously it was not considered whether this amount could be spent for any slum clearance scheme or such things. But we are negotiating and we are trying to find out whether any such scheme could be made. I would not like to go into the details, but as far as the fourth Plan is concerned, Calcutta city has been amply taken care of; Rs. 42 crores have been provided during the fourth Plan period. This is an amount which is quite sumptuous as compared to the previous expenditure on Calcutta city. For instance, it was only Rs. 8 crores for the second Hoogly bridge. As compared to the previous expenditure of Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 14 crores during the Plan period, Calcutta Metropolitan City would be getting Rs. 50 crores during the fourth Plan period for various schemes. But I would not say that Rs. 50 crores is quite enough for the Calcutta city, because schemes have been worked out costing Rs. 120 crores to 200

crores for the Calcutta city. From that point of view, any agreement or scheme could be provided for slum clearance or things of that type. We are certainly working and negotiating on that basis. Therefore, so far as these funds are concerned, they would have to be spent in a manner which will not add to our inflation.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised a point about United States shipping. It is a fact that according to the agreement we have to bring 50 per cent of the total imports under PL 480 by the ships of the United States. At the same time, it is also provided that if the rates of the American companies are higher than the inter-national rates then to that extent they will be subsidised by the US. So, the agreement provides a cushion. Also, only 50 per cent is to be brought by the United States ships.

Shri Tyagi raised the point that the commodities coming under PL 480 and the money which has been given to the United States Embassy is being misused. This question was also raised by other hon. Members. As to how the money is being spent by the United States Embassy, we have no control over it. But, at the same time, I would like to make it very clear that 87 per cent of the PL 480 funds come to the Government in the form of loans or grants. About 5 per cent goes to the Cooly funds which are being used for giving loans to joint ventures. There are hundreds of such companies and Rs. 75 crores have been disbursed to them. According to the latest agreements, it is only 8 per cent of the amount that goes to the United States Government for their use. Out of this 8 per cent, according to the agreements 5 per cent could be converted, although it has not been fully converted as yet. Loans given to countries like Nepal also comes out of this 8 per cent. The expenditure of the United States Embassy is also covered out of this 8 per cent. If any donations or any help is to be given to any institution, that also comes out of this 8 per cent. For example, some of the institutions which have received assistance out of this 8 per cent are Holy Family Hospital, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, St. Johns Medical College and Hospital, Bangalore, Creighton-Freeman Christian Hospital, Vrindavan, Mercy Hos-

pital, Jamshedpur, Miraj Medical Centre, Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram and Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna. Therefore, for purposes of building and equipment this money could be given to such types of institutions.

At the same time, it is also stipulated that the end use of this money would not be for sectarian purposes. We take care of that.

Besides these moneys which the United States Embassy or the United States Government has got as part of the 8 per cent accrual from PL 480 funds, there are certain PL 480 imports which are distributed free as charitable donations of commodities by certain institutions. From that point of view, it is for the Intelligence Department to find out as to what exactly is the end use of that commodity or money. When a Private Member's Bill was being moved in this connection, the hon. Home Minister requested the mover to withdraw the Bill and assured him that the Government is considering that a comprehensive Bill should be brought whereby foreign finance, whether in the form of cash or commodities, is not given to private individuals or institutions in a manner whereby it is used in a sectarian manner or for political purposes.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : क्या इस सत्र में प्राय वह बिल लायेंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That is for him to decide. Therefore, that has been taken care of.

As far as the control of the expenditure of the United States Embassy is concerned, I would like to point out that the Government of India cannot go into the detailed expenditure of the Embassy, be it that of USA or USSR. . . (interruptions) If out of this money any cash assistance to any institutions is given, that is with the Government's approval. For example, Rs. 105 crores are going to be spent for rural electrification. That is with Government's approval. But we have no control over whatever is the actual expenditure of the United States Embassy out of these funds as we have no control over other embassies. For example we have rupee trade with Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia



[Shri P. C. Sethi]

or USSR. Those countries also get money in the form of Indian currency. Whatever they get in the form of that money is being spent for the embassies and we have no control over that because according to the convention it is not possible for us to go into the detailed expenditure or audit the accounts of these embassies.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will you make an amendment in the existing agreement? Will you scrap it or give an assurance that no further agreements will be made under PL-480?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have made the position clear as far as the food imports are concerned. The agreement is for the import of certain things; it is not forced on us. For example, we require cotton and for the purpose of that we have to enter into an agreement.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे शिपिंग के बारे में कंडीशन है कि 50 परसेंट अमरीकन जहाज से होगा, वह हटा दिया जाय। इस तरह की जां शर्तें हमारे खिलाफ हैं उनमें प्राप तरमीम करेंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as shipping is concerned, it is a part of the agreement. I am thankful to the hon. Member for making a very good suggestion. But these agreements are mutually drawn agreements and it cannot be done unilaterally.

श्री रवि राय : जो राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है उसको तो हटा सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्रायल कं (नीज में प्रापने किया है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री जी ने इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया कि अमरीका की सीनेट के दो प्रादमियों ने चार्ज लगाया है कि भारत सरकार ने हमारे सामने कोई स्कीम पेश नहीं की।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till Eleven o'clock tomorrow.

19.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 2, 1970, Chaitra, 12, 1892 (Saka).*