

Fourth Series, No.35

Tuesday, April 8, 1969
Chaitra 18, 1891(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

C O N T E N T S

No. 35. Tuesday, April 8, 1969/Chaitra 18, 1891 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 8, 1969 [Chaitra 18,
1891 (Saka)]

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Registration of Political Parties for
contesting Elections

+
*931. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether the proposal to make Law or Act under which all political parties will have to get themselves registered with the Election Commission to contest Elections in the country which was under consideration of Government has since been considered ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and
(b). No such proposal was ever under consideration by the Government or by the Election Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, it is my faith and belief that parliamentary democracy is at stake in the country. There is no free and fair election in this country. Unless and until the Congress Government at the Centre is finished it will not be possible. In order to maintain democratic government in this country we want a healthy convention that free and fair elections should be held. Mushroom political parties are coming up

at the time of elections and as far as the Election Commission is concerned these mushroom political parties are not registered with the Election Commission and they are not submitting any election accounts. There are also other lacunae in the Election Manual and in the People's Representation Act. Therefore, in order to modify the Representation of the People Act, may I know whether the Government of India is thinking of bringing a new legislation and also an amendment to the Representation of the People Act ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The present position is this. The Chief Election Commissioner has issued an order called the Election Symbols Reservation and Allotment Order of 1964.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, my question was different. He should first understand my question. I asked about registration and recognition. He is talking about symbols.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA
MENON) : Regarding the Representation of the People Act, 1951, it is in contemplation that there should be a comprehensive amendment of the Act. I have had discussions with the Chief Election Commissioner and I am sure he is making proposals regarding elections. Regarding the registration of political parties, there is a notification under which for purposes of allotment of symbols political parties which have been working for a period of five years in the country are registered and, if they get a certain number of seats and certain percent age of votes, they are treated either as national parties or State parties, as the case may be. By virtue of such recognition, either as a national party or a State party, they are entitled to get symbols reserved for them. But there is no law yet in our country under which registration of political parties for other purposes is insisted upon.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister has admitted that there is no law for registration of political parties. Taking into consideration the behaviour of the voters and the political parties and taking also into consideration the fact that Congress Party alone has been responsible for defectors, Ayarams and Gayarams, may I know whether Government is going to bring forward an amendment to the existing law, or enacting a fresh law, for registration of political parties to avoid mushroom political parties at the time of elections to give stability and strength to democracy ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are some fundamental considerations regarding that matter. It will have to be examined whether it will in any way affect the right of freedom of association provided by article 19 of the Constitution.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : In relation to the relevant notification requiring political parties to be registered and recognised either as a State party or as all-India party, what exactly is the position in relation to the Plebiscite Front, which is going to put up a large number of candidates in Kashmir ? Do they subscribe to this viewpoint ? Have they agreed to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, which forms an integral part of the oath which an elected representative is supposed to take immediately after he is elected ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If the Plebiscite Front seeking election wants to be treated as a political party, under the rules it will not be recognised as a political party unless it is in the field for a few years. Regarding their taking oath under the Constitution, I hope it is known to all that before a nomination is accepted the oath has to be taken.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : It is true that the position under the law is that the oath has to be taken before nomination is accepted. But my question was what information they have given to the Election Commission for purposes of being recognised as a State party, on

the specific issue of agreeing to the viewpoint of the integrity and sovereignty of India being respected ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : So far as I know, the Plebiscite Front has not applied to the Chief Election Commissioner for being recognised as a political party. The application which has been made, as reported in the newspapers, is that the date of by-elections already fixed by the Chief Election Commissioner may be postponed in order to enable them to get ready to participate in the elections.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : प्रश्न यह था कि क्या राजनीतिक दल जो कि चुनाव के समय में बन जाते हैं उनको रजिस्टर करने के बारे में सरकार कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है। मैं एक सवाल इसी सम्बन्ध में करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से नए नए दल चुनाव के समय पैदा हो जाते हैं और ऐसे पैदा हो जाते हैं जो संक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं और दुनिया भर की जात-पात का प्रचार करके तरह तरह से फिजा खराब करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बनाएगी ताकि उन्हीं दलों को चुनाव लड़ने की आज्ञा दी जाए तो देश में संक्युलरिज्म में यकीन रखते हैं और साथ ही जनता की आर्थिक लड़ाइयों को लड़ते हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I had no deep thinking on the matter but, as at present advised, I believe that unless simultaneously article 19 also is amended there may be difficulties in this respect.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, एलेक्शन कमीशन को बिल्कुल स्वायत्त शासन बनाने के पीछे यही प्रयोजन है कि एलेक्शन बिना किसी दबाव के और न्यायपूर्वक हो। लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि एलेक्शन होने के बाद जिस पार्टी की सरकार बनती है और वह यह देखती है कि इन लोगों ने हम को वोट नहीं दिया उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चलवाती है, दमन चक्र चल-

वाती है और गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल्स को परेशान किया जाता है, हैरेस किया जाता है, ट्रांसफर किया जाता है तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह एलेक्शन को निष्पक्ष और न्याय के आधार पर रखने के लिए कोई इस प्रकार का नियम बनाएगी कि एलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में जो मुकदमें चलें या अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो वह एलेक्शन कमीशन के धरू हो ? वह सारे केस एलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने आवें जिससे सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी कोई दबाव न डाल सके और वोटर्स को परेशान न कर सके ।

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: This question does not arise out of this.

SHRI SONAVANE ; Several complaints have been voiced that the Scheduled Castes voters, particularly in the rural areas, have been coerced and prevented from exercising their right of vote. What steps are contemplated by the Government to see that such prevention of or obstruction in the exercise of franchise by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of society is made a cognisable offence and that such a thing should be considered as a disqualification for the particular candidate who does this ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We shall consider that suggestion.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सवाल रेलीवेंट है ? मेरे सवाल को तो कहा गया कि यह इर्रेलीवेंट है और यह सवाल रेलीवेंट था जिस का विधि मंत्री ने जवाब दिया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a suggestion.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। यह तो किसी के साथ न्याय नहीं है कि अपनी पार्टी के किसी मेम्बर का जवाब तो आप दे दें और दूसरी पार्टी के

मेम्बर सवाल करें तो यह कहें कि यह इर्रेलीवेंट है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further argument on this point. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने डिफेंशंस कमेटी रपट का अध्ययन किया है और इस सदन के सामने एक निजी सदस्य का जो विधेयक भ्राया है उसका भी उन्होंने अध्ययन किया है जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि जो दल, दल-बदलू लोगों को अपने दल के अंदर समाविष्ट करेगा उसकी मान्यता को एलेक्शन कमीशन छीन ले ? यदि उन्होंने अध्ययन किया है तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में जल्दी अपनी नीति बनाएगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This was discussed in the Defection Committee of which both of us were members. I do not agree with the suggestion of Shri Madhu Limaye. He was not prepared to accept a suggestion made by me and some others that a person, who has been elected to a Legislature or to Parliament on a particular ticket, if he defects, should forfeit his seat. That will be a fundamental way in which this difficulty can be solved. I was very sorry to note that a person with very progressive views like Shri Madhu Limaye was not able to accept that proposal.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने, कमेटी के अन्दर जो बातें हुई हैं उसका हवाला दिया है...(व्यवधान)...मैं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह कहा कि अगर मतदान की पद्धति में आप आमूल परिवर्तन करेंगे जिससे मतदाता पार्टियों को वोट देंगे, पार्टियों का बक्सा होगा, तो इनके सुझाव को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैंने कहा कि आज की वर्तमान मतदान पद्धति में प्रादेशिक, टेरि-

टोरियल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के आधार पर उम्मीदवारों को मत दिए जाते हैं... (अ्यवधान)... उन्होंने झूठी बात को बताया। इससे गलतफहमी होगी या नहीं? अगर पार्टियों के आधार पर मतदान होता है तो मैं गोविन्द मेनन साहब का जो सुझाव है उसको मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री रवि राय : टिविस्ट करते हैं गोविन्द मेनन साहब।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I want your ruling. Is Shri Madhu Limaye a progressive or a reactionary?

SHRI R. BARUA : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI R. BARUA : On a point of information.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI R. BARUA : Whatever is deliberated in the Select Committee is not brought on the floor of the House..... (Interruption)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is right. अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह ठीक कह रहे हैं। इन्होंने औचित्य को भंग किया है। कमेटी के अन्दर जो बातें होती हैं यह अगर इस सदन के फ्लोर पर लाएंगे तो झूठी बात को नहीं लाना चाहिए। मुझे सख्त एतराज है और बरुआ साहब का प्वाइंट बिलकुल सही है। आप मंत्री महोदय को डांट दीजिएगा।

SHRI SONAVANE : Mr. Madhu Limaye is equally guilty of that charge.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने जब किया तो मुझे खुलासा करना पड़ा। मैंने कोई कमेटी की बात नहीं कही।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, जो एलेक्शन कमीशन ने रूल फ्रॉम किए हैं कि अमुक पार्टी को इतने प्रतिशत वोट मिलें तब राज्य स्तर पर या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसे माना जायगा तो सरकार के पास ऐसी कौन कौन पार्टियों के नाम हैं जिनको मध्यावधि चुनाव में या 1967 के आम चुनाव में जो प्रतिशत वोट का चाहिये उस प्रतिशत में वोट नहीं मिले हैं और क्या इस कारण उनकी उस स्तर की जो मान्यता है, उसको खत्म करने पर वह विचार करेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कौन कौन सी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ हैं?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : We have no details available at present.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में जिन पार्टियों के नाम इस प्रकार के हैं जिन से विदेशों के साथ उनकी देशभक्ति मालूम होती है, उनके भवत वह मालूम होते हैं, जैसे पाकिस्तान मुस्लिम लीग और माओवादी पार्टी जिनके नाम से ही विदेशों के साथ उनकी लायल्टी जाहिर होती है, और पाकिस्तान मुस्लिम लीग को कांग्रेस के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर 25 लाख रुपया मिला है जनता से तो क्या वह इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इस प्रकार की पार्टियाँ जिनके नामों से विदेशों से सीधा सम्बन्ध प्रकट होता है उनको मान्यता न देने का निश्चय किया जाय और उनके द्वारा चुने हुये किसी आदमी को भी चुनाव लड़ने की अनुमति न दी जाय?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It would be difficult to say which political party has relations with which foreign country. The names do not indicate that. I do not think it would be feasible to de-recognise such parties now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next Question, Shri Naidu.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या दूसरे देशों के नाम से यहां पार्टी बन सकती है जैसे पाकिस्तान मुस्लिम लीग?

**Resignation by Government before
General Elections**

*932. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to changes in certain States after the General Elections, it has become necessary to consider the proposal that Government or Ministers should resign before the General Elections so that fair and free Elections could be ensured ;

(b) if so, whether the Opposition parties in power in certain States have agreed to this proposal ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to call the Opposition Parties to discuss the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : All these years, the Opposition Members used to ask and demand that, either in the States or in the Centre, the Government, the Ministers, should resign two months before the elections in order to have fair elections. Now, in some States, the Opposition has also come to power. May I know from them whether they hold the same view now.....(*Interruption*) The Opposition parties used to say that the Congress Government used to take lot of money from big factory-owners and big money bags.....(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : That is a fact.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : But now, after the Opposition has come to power in Kerala, for instance, they have taken money and given licences for Birlas in Kerala.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I protest against it. He is a responsible Member

of the House. He is making a wrong accusation. It is all nonsense. It is the Congress party who are taking money every hour from the capitalists and they go on accusing others. What is this nonsense ? How do you allow him to say such things ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Naidu, the Question is about the resignation by Government before General Elections. Don't bring in any extraneous matters please. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिरला परिवार से 38 लाख रुपया किसने लिया ? इन लोगों ने लिया है, इसीलिये बिरला की जांच नहीं करा रहे हैं ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Why should they be so touchy if they have not taken money ? This only shows that something is fishy there. If you have not taken money then I withdraw my allegation. Why should you protest so much ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. members may please resume their seats. I would like to tell Mr. Naidu that the question relates to a particular issue, whether Government is prepared to consider and discuss with the Opposition about resignation of Government before General Elections. He should, therefore, not bring in extraneous matters...(*Interruptions*). Mr. Naidu may put his question straightway. Or shall I pass on to the next Question ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In view of these allegations and in order to have fair elections, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consult the Opposition parties which are running Governments in some States whether they are agreeable to this proposal which was proposed some years back ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You resign first.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : How can I ? (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : In the system of Government which we are having in India, the idea that Ministers who run the administration should resign before the General Elections is not feasible, nor is it possible (*Interruption*).

SHRI RABI RAY : Why not ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why not ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why is it not feasible ? What is the reason ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is feasible. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have an opportunity to put a supplementary question when you can raise this matter, and not like this. Mr. Naidu may put his second question.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The Minister has not answered my first question. I asked whether he was going to consult the Opposition parties which are running the Government in some States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When it is not feasible, there is no question of consultation. You may put your second question.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I ask the Government whether they are going to formulate a policy at least to make the Ministers in the States resign ? (*Interruption*). In the Centre we cannot have President's rule. So in the Centre we must have a Government. In the case of States, the President's rule is possible. So, the Ministers in all the States, whether ruled by the Congress or by the Opposition parties, should resign two months in advance in order to have fair elections.

The second point is this. The Ministers are getting money from Chinese Embassy. They are getting money from Pakistan Embassy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not relevant. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am only putting the question to formulate a policy. If it is not possible, may I know whether the Government will take a decision

that 2 or 3 months before Elections, no new licence for any factory etc. should be given in States, whether the Minister can do that ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that extraneous matters should not be brought in they have been declared irrelevant. I will permit you to put a question, not now.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The member should have a limit. Everybody knows that Mr Naidu has a loose tongue. Nobody take him very seriously.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I have already observed.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are two suggestions in the question put. When I said under the present system which is in vogue in our country, it is not possible or feasible to have this arrangement, there was an array of friends who raised a protest. If in the States, whether under Congress administration or under the administration led by other political parties, the Ministers have to resign 2 months before the election, the result would be that we shall have to impose Presidential rule in all the various States in India (*Interruptions*) before elections. I do not think that it is desirable nor do I think it is constitutionally proper because President's rule can be imposed only under conditions which are said to exist under Article 356 of the Constitution.

Coming to the Centre, you know that under Article 74 of the Constitution there cannot be even a moment when there is no Ministry to advise the President. So far as Centre is concerned, it is the same as in United Kingdom.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He asked 'Who says that'. I say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What have you done in West Bengal ?

It is all humbug. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SONAVANE : Why should he say like that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever your objections it is not clear. Under the scheme of the Constitution he was referring to Art. 74. Is he not entitled to refer to that Article and say how it is not feasible. Unless there is a Ministry to advise the President—that was the question. It is not proper...(*Interruption*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why should he say that ? He should withdraw the word 'humbug'.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : 'Humbug' should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request hon. Members to resume their seats. The Law Minister was explaining the constitutional position. On that, I do not think, such remarks are called for. That is number one. You may disagree with his interpretation. But he has every right to state the constitutional position (*Interruption*) If hon. Members do not resume their seats, I will pass on to the next question. (*Interruption*) I said, I will permit some supplementaries, because some objection was taken. Now, Shri Vasudevan Nair. Only supplementary.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has answered. You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He has not answered my question. For the last portion he has not replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied and I have followed him. Have you disposed of that question ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has fully answered. Please resume your seat.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Sir, I know, it is too much for me to expect from the Congress Ministry.....(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Ask a question, no preamble.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is too much for me to expect from the Congress Ministry to see the most democratic idea of the Ministry stepping down at least 2 months before the election. But, at least, I should like the Minister to answer this question, whether they will consider the most decent proposition put forth to the Government so many times that they should not misuse, their ministers should not misuse, the official machinery and the public funds at the time of elections, for the sake of party propoganda as the Congress ministers do always in every election, (*Interruption*) as they did in the last election.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We will establish this with facts. It remains a fact that even in the last mid-term election, the hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has spent lakhs of rupees, Rs. 3 lakhs, 4 lakhs or 5 lakhs, for speaking for 2 minutes or 3 minutes or 4 minutes in Congress meetings. Is it not a wastage of public money ? It is not misuse of public money for the congress party's ends ? There are Governments belonging to all parties in various States. Will the Minister devise some ways and means by which it can be ensured that ministers at least do not make use of public funds for party propoganda at the time of election ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am in complete agreement with the hon. Member. But I would go a step further and say that public funds should not be used, not only at the time of elections, but at all times.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ये प्रधान मंत्री का नया मकान रुकवायेंगे ? ..(ब्यवधान)...अभी

इधर से सवाल पूछा गया था एलेक्शन के बारे में तो इन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि एलेक्शन के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि सभी फुल्लर्जिबियों को रोकना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के नये मकान को रुकवायेंगे और वह पैसा बचायेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is most irrelevant.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री के मकान से बड़े मकान में श्री मधु लिये जी रह रहे हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve about. They must have seen something in Kerala and that is why they are raising it here. I want to know from the Minister whether our Communist friends in Kerala have received money from the Birlas for setting up a factory there ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have no information. It does not arise from this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go to the next question. I have to accommodate as many members as possible. We have exhausted twenty minutes on this.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : I want to submit that this House should not be derogated to the extent of accusing every State Government Minister, especially during Question Hour. If any member raises a question involving the State Ministers or their conduct, then at least the Minister in charge should reply to that saying that if such things are discussed in the Houses that will affect the dignity of the State Governments. Otherwise the Minister in charge will be failing in his duty and this will have repercussions throughout the country. The Centre-State relations will certainly become very much strained. Therefore, I would request you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to at least advise the Council of Ministers to take responsibility for all these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A very pertinent question has been raised. Even while prefacing your questions you should

take care to see that you do not cast aspersions on State Governments even by implication—State Governments and State Ministers. That much care should be taken by all of you in the present context of the situation. This must be observed by all hon. Members. I would like to observe another thing and I think Shri Jyotirmoy Basu will listen to this particularly. You are running a Government in a State. When certain position is explained on the basis of the Constitution, you should not use words like 'humbug.' It is not good. You can differ from any interpretation, but you cannot use that word. It is not fair.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He should withdraw the word.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The Public Accounts Committee of this House examines the accounts of various State Governments when they do not have their own Assemblies. The Committee comes out with certain findings. Is it not proper for a Member to refer to the findings of the Public Accounts Committee and say that this has happened in a particular State ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you refer to that particular report where such findings are given, then that is a different matter. But charges should not be levelled against them. That does not add to our dignity. If we want to protect our dignity, we must protect their dignity also.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have learnt it only from them.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The object of asking questions on this matter is that the elections in India should be fair and free. They should not be rigged and they should not be controlled by any other means. But the reply has been given in such a fashion as if the Minister wants to score a point over others and not to understand the spirit. I understand that at present there are certain limitations in the Constitution, but I do not think that the Constitution will stand in the way if we want to see that Ministers resign two

months before the Elections or at least they do not use their offices for election purposes. I can point out to you that recently the Orissa Government have passed a law that the Chairmen and Members of all Municipalities and Boards, must resign three months before the election. If they could do it, how could you say that it is not possible here? At the time of election even temporarily you use Government funds furthering...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you put your question now? The position has been made very clear. Now you put the question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Under the present condition, even if the Prime Minister of India spends Rs. 7 lakhs of government money for a period of 15 days or one month and then when the bill is sent, the money is put back in the exchequer, it is, I should say, misappropriation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Temporary misappropriation.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes temporary misappropriation. When the party opposite will not be here in 1972 and when in States political changes will take place, let us make an attempt and see that the elections are free and fair. I know the constitutional hurdles. Even then I would prefer that one or two months Presidential rule before the elections, the Ministers must resign before Election.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go to the next question. We have wasted 25 minutes. Instead of putting a question, he is going into other things.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Are Government prepare to have a parliamentary committee constituted, along with some Judicial experts to discuss this problem and after their report, make necessary changes in the law?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The constitutional position is very clear and no committee is required. This is the system which obtains in every democratic country in the world where parliamentary institutions such as we have here there are there. Even

in America where there is a presidential system, this is the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not quote America because there their President was shot dead.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do agree that misuse of funds at the time of elections or at any other time should be avoided and whatever devices which law can make in this respect will certainly be made in the Representation of the People Act when amendments are sought. Already the Chief Election Commissioner has circularised Governments to the effect that before the elections, no discretionary funds be used etc. This is the matter. I was explaining the constitutional position.

One hon. member shouted 'humbug' which I took to refer to the Constitution, not to me, I referred to Art. 74. According to him, it is humbug.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have spent 25 minutes on this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने सदन को बचन दिया था कि हर पार्टी के मੈम्बर को बुलायेंगे। आप उस बचन से पलट रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपसे सप्लीमेंट्री पूछने के लिए भी पहले शोर मचाना चाहिये।

Lack of Lighting Arrangements in Trains

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*934. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the inadequacy and on some occasions total non-availability of lighting arrangements in the passenger and fast running trains;

(b) the reasons why these necessities of the travelling public are being ignored ; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring about improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Adequate lighting is normally provided in all coaches. However, failures occasionally occur due to theft of train lighting fittings, failure of the equipment, lack of materials, and lapses in maintenance.

(b) and (c). Railways are very keen that these fittings should be kept in good working order and steps have been taken to improve their maintenance and to provide better security arrangements to reduce pilferage and thefts.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The hon. Minister said that occasionally it happens. Even then, what arrangements are there to set right the electric arrangements at once ? Is it not a fact that generally after 4 or 5 or 8 or 10 stations, some mechanics come and look into it, but they cannot do the needful ? Will these things be looked into more effectively so that the amenities due to third class passengers at least are safeguarded ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Though all our efforts are made to maintain the lighting system in a satisfactory condition, failures do occur sometimes because of lack of materials, and maintenance, theft proneness of some of the equipment, etc. We are making all-out efforts to minimise this kind of thing, so that the difficulties faced by the passengers are minimised. Prior to 1968, there has been some shortage of cells and other equipment because of which we had to take some drastic measures to cut the amenities. But now that the availability of materials has slightly eased, we anticipate that these shortages will be no longer there. We will try our best to rectify the defects.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Has the hon. minister information that in passenger trains especially there are no lights for days together and they are not corrected ? If so, what steps are being taken to penalise the mechanics appointed there ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It is also a fact that sometimes failures of lights and fans do occur in compartments. As I said,

the theft-proneness of some of the equipment is also responsible, because in lights and other things, we use a huge element of copper and other materials which are liable to theft. We are trying to devise some other method by which we can stop this kind of pilferages. We are also trying to improve the security measures, so that such pilferages do not take place.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : If the hon. member gives the names of those trains and the sections, I will find out. All those who are responsible for the failure of lights will have to be shifted. We will shift them from there.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली स्टेशन से जितनी पैसेन्जर ट्रेन्स चलती हैं उनमें किसी में भी लाइट नहीं रहती है ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Apart from thefts, there is one recurring defect, i.e. inefficiency of the batteries used for lighting. May I know whether they have checked why this inefficiency occurs in the manufacture ? If the present company cannot produce batteries in a proper way, will they consider licensing another company ? As the inefficiency is going to last for a long time, will they import batteries, so that we may have the benefit of lighting ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It is a fact that particularly in 1968, because of some shortages of batteries, we had to use over-aged batteries in some compartments, which caused occasional failures. Now after the improvement of the supply position of batteries I hope the position will ease to a great extent. It was not exactly because of the inefficiency of the suppliers, but because of the inadequate supply that we had. Now the position has improved.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुभव तो यह है कि गाड़ियां बिना प्रकाश के चलती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इटारसी जबलपुर संक्शन की ओर दिलाता हूँ जहाँ पर कोई रात की गाड़ी प्रकाश के साथ नहीं चलती, जहाँ प्रकाश के

अभाव में करबगांव व करेली स्टेशनों के बीच में पांच स्त्रियों के प्राण गये, व रोज चोरियों होती हैं। ऐसी दशा में क्या मैं आशा कर सकता हूँ कि रात की गाड़ियों में जब प्रकाश नहीं दे सकते तो रात को गाड़ियों का चलाना ही बन्द कर देंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इटारसी और जबलपुर के बीच आज ही मैं पता लगाऊंगा कि क्यों प्रकाश नहीं रहता है। और जो जवाबदेह हैं उनको हटा दूंगा, और आज के बाद माननीय सदस्य नहीं पायेंगे कि कोई गाड़ी बिना लाइट के चलती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सिर्फ पैसेन्जर ट्रेन ही नहीं बल्कि मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स स्टेशनों के ऊपर खड़ी रहती हैं, और 40, 40 मिनट का स्टॉपेज होता है तो रोशनी इतनी मन्द हो जाती है कि न मँम्बर कोई किताब पढ़ सकता है और न क्वेश्चन लिख सकता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पता नहीं किताब पढ़ने की कोशिश सदस्य महोदय क्यों करते हैं लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य जानता हूँ कि देहरादून की तरफ जो गाड़ी जाती है उसके आने जाने का समय कम होना चाहिये और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि वह गाड़ी बहुत देर तक रुका मत करे और आज की अपेक्षा वह कुछ कम घण्टों में दिल्ली पहुँचे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKERS : This question was raised at the time Railway Budget only recently. Again hon. Members want to take the time of the House over this. I am not permitting. Let us go to the next Question.

Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee

935. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question. No. 330 on the 12th November 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee has been submitted :

(b) if so the broad details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government on the report ; and

(d) if the report has not been submitted, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Committee has informed the Government that the collection and analysis of information and data in regard to its field of study, which is rather wide, have taken longer time than anticipated. The Committee expects to submit its report to Government before the end of June, 1969.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल 12 नवम्बर को जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था उसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 30 जनवरी 1969 तक यह रिपोर्ट आजायेगी परन्तु इस रिपोर्ट के आने में देरी हो रही है और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि काफ़ी इस के सामने काम है, डेटा वगैरह नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बिड़ला का जो भ्रष्टाचार का दायरा है वह बहुत अधिक बढ़ रहा है इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी इस सदन को देने में आखिर देरी क्यों हो रही है

और क्यों नहीं समय पर उनको कागजात मिलते हैं और जो भी बिड़ला के खिलाफ अभी तक सरकार के पास विभिन्न प्रकार के अभियोग पहुँचे हैं क्या उन को भी इस सदन के पटल पर रक्खेंगे ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as the question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, the Committee had 33 formal meetings and it discussed several aspects of the reports that were submitted to the Committee. The hon. Member may kindly understand that the Committee had to deal with nearly 25,000 files and various research officers had to go into this question, make studies and submit their reports. Only after these reports are submitted the members of the Committee would be able to analyse them and come to certain conclusions. That is why in the very nature of the work itself it had taken time. Whatever information was available had to be computerised. The Committee is trying to do its best to give the report as early as possible. We expect the report may be available before the end of June, 1969.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रश्न का पूर्णरूप से उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा हिस्सा था कि इस कमेटी में बिड़ला के भ्रष्टाचार का हाथ है और यही कारण है कि कमेटी की रपट जोकि 30 जनवरी 69 तक आनी चाहिए थी उसकी तारीख बढ़ाकर जून के आखिर तक कर दी गई है तो क्या इसके बारे में जांच करवा कर सदन को जानकारी देंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I very respectfully submit that I am not able to understand the exact implications involved in the question. If it is understood to be a reflection on the working of the Committee, I would very humbly submit that that implication is totally uncalled for. It is a highly well-placed committee and it is doing very good work. The ambit of the inquiry by this Committee is not merely limited to the

Birla Group of industries. As the hon. Members are well aware, this Committee is going into the entire licensing policy and also the working of the financial institutions, pre-empting of licences etc. As the terms of reference are very well known to the hon. Members of this House, I need not repeat them here.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि अभी तक बिड़ला समुदाय के बारे में जितने भी अभियोग या एलिगेशंस सरकार के पास पहुँचे हैं उन सबों को वह इस सदन के पटल पर रक्खेंगे ?

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय उन्हें अभी सदन को टेबुल पर रक्खेंगे ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Probably, the hon. Member is referring to the allegations made by Shri Chandra Sekhar. We have absolutely no objection to place them and also the finding of the government in respect of the various allegations on the Table of the Housing

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Let them be placed on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given the assurance. No further question is needed on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would rather thank the hon. Minister for agreeing to place the entire memorandum drafted by Shri Chandra Sekhar, which is in two parts, which has already been placed on the Table of Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House. But I would like to know whether the reaction of the Government thereto will also be placed on the Table of the House, because we want to know that.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : We have already placed the memorandum on the Table of Rajya Sabha and we would most respectfully place them on the Table of the House subject to your direction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the reaction of the Government also be placed

on the Table of the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has already given that assurance twice. So, please resume your seat.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप जो लायसेंस देते हैं जिसमें यह शर्त होती है कि जिस को आप लायसेंस देते हैं उसे आप मंत्रीरियल भी देंगे तो जिन फर्मों को प्राइवेट या पब्लिक सेक्टर में आपने लाइसेंस दिये हैं उन फर्मों को आपने ए मंत्रीरियल पहुँचा दिया कि नहीं और अगर नहीं दिया तो उसकी क्या वजह है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : लाइसेंस देने के वक्त यह जरूर देखा जाता है कि जितनी उन को जरूरत होती है कम्पोनेंट्स और रा मंत्रीरियल की वह इंडस्ट्रीज को मुहैया किया जाय। जो चीज यहां हमारे मुल्क में नहीं मिलती है और उसका फोरेन एक्सचेंज से ताल्लुक होता है तो जहां तक फोरेन एक्सचेंज एवेलुबुल है उस हद तक उनको रा मंत्रीरियल पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाती है और मेरे खयाल से किसी इंडस्ट्री को भी यह शिकायत नहीं है कि लाइसेंस मिलने के बाद उनको कम्पोनेंट्स न मिले हों या रा मंत्रीरियल न मिला हो।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस कांग्रेसी शासन के 20 साल के दौरान यह लायसेंसिंग पालिसी जिस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई थी वह उद्देश्य फेल हो गया है। उस से एक ही बात हुई है कि न तो यह सरकार सोशलज्म अपना सकी है और न ही यह कैपिटलिज्म अपना सकी है। एक कौंस्पिरेसी है मिनिस्टर्स की, सेक्रेटरीज की और कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की जिनके कि बैस्टेड इंटरैस्ट हैं। केवल यह तीनों ही पनपे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी को क्या यह चीज भी सुपुर्द की जायगी कि जहां लायसेंसिंग पालिसी

कैसे चले यह मालूम करें। आया इस पालिसी के जरिये बहुत से मंत्रियों, बहुत से सीनियर आफिसर्स और बहुत से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने, जिन में से कइयों का चर्चा आया और कइयों का चर्चा नहीं आया, तीनों ने बहुत धन लोगों की कीमत पर इकट्ठा कर लिया इन सब के बारे में मंत्री महोदय एन्वारी करवायेंगे और यह सब चीजें टम्स आफ रिफरेंस में होंगी ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाइसेंस जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म हों इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इसमें कई सवाल मेम्बर साहब ने उठाये हैं। सबसे पहला सवाल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी का उठाया गया, जिस के बारे में कहा गया कि वह नाकामयावी रही। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। इस लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के कई मकसद थे। एक तो यह कि हमारे पास जो महदूद फारेन एक्सचेंज है उसको किस तरह से अच्छी तरह इस्तेमाल किया जाये जिससे मुल्क की सनत की तरक्की हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के जरिये से हमने काफी हद तक फारेन एक्सचेंज का अच्छा इस्तेमाल किया है और मुल्क में उससे काफी इंडस्ट्रियल एक्सपेंशन हुआ है। काफी इम्पोर्ट सब्स्ट्रियुशन भी हुआ है। दूसरा सवाल यह था कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का तहफुज किया जाये। तो पिछले चन्द वर्षों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि इस वक्त हमारा निअरली 35 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में हो रहा है और एम्प्लायमेंट भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में करीब करीब 30 परसेंट के है। हमारी पालिसी का तीसरा मकसद यह है कि किस तरह से हर स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रीज को फैलाया जाये ताकि वहां का रीजनल एम्बेलेस दूर हो। बहुत हद तक यह काम हुआ है, लेकिन अभी तक शिकायत है कि इस पालिसी के जरिये से रीजनल इम्बेलेस दूर नहीं हुआ है। इस में

बहुत से सवाल आते हैं और उन तमाम चीजों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी है वह किसी तरह के ना-कामयाब नहीं हुई है जैसा आनरेबल मँम्बर समझते हैं। चौथी बात यह है कि किस किस हद तक इस लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी को हम बदलें। तो दस-पन्द्रह साल के तजुर्बे के बाद जब हमारे पास कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी और प्लैनिंग कमीशन का जो विचार है, इन तमाम बातों को देखकर हम निश्चय करेंगे कि किस तरह से हम अपनी पालिसी को बदलें और उसके बाद काम शुरू होगा।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मंत्रियों ने पैसे बनाये, सेक्रेट्रियों ने पैसे बनाये कांस्पिरेसी करके, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जायेगा ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आनरेबल मँम्बर इस किस्म के जनरल ऐलिंगेशन्स लगाते हैं। अगर उनमें हिम्मत है तो किन मंत्रियों ने पैसा बनाया और किन सेक्रेट्रियों ने बनाया, उनका नाम यहाँ रखें। इस तरह के जनरल ऐलिंगेशन्स लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : बगैर कनाइवेंस के नहीं हो सकता। इसमें कांस्पिरेसी है (व्यवधान) इन्बारी कराई जाये (व्यवधान) मैं सबूत दूंगा कि कितनी वेंलथ इकट्टी की है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : पहले कितनी सम्पत्ति थी मंत्रियों के पास और अब कितनी है, इसकी जांच की जाये।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We accept the challenge of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

श्री मीठालाल मीना : यहाँ पर 30 सवाल रोज रखे जाते हैं और तीन चार सवाल हो

पाते हैं, इससे कितना टाइम खराब होता है जिन पर 12 हजार ६० रोज खर्च होते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one question takes 28 or 30 minutes, it is not possible.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE : I had been standing up three or four times.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should realise that when I put a stop to supplementaries after nearly 30 minutes were exhausted, there was a big row. We have to regulate questions by time because others are deprived of their questions. I know it. If we want to go further, the preliminary remarks at the time of the question, which take such a lot of time, have to be dropped. I warn hon. Members that they are coming in the way of others questions. Even now we have exceeded the time.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE : Why do we waste our time.....(Interruption).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो लोग शोर मचाते हैं उन्हें फौरन मौका मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो शोर नहीं मचाते हैं उन मँम्बरों को मौका नहीं मिलता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not fair.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं कई बार खड़ा हुआ लेकिन आपने सवाल नहीं पूछने दिया।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : मैं बीस बार खड़ा हुआ, चाहे कल हो चाहे आज हो फिर भी मौका नहीं मिला।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Goyal, may I point out it is not a question of so many Members getting up in their seats. As far as possible, I tried to accommodate Members, one from this side and one from that side.....(Interruption). Mr. Madhu Limaye ; the calling-attention.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : कुछ मैम्बरों को आप कभी समय नहीं देते और कुछ को हमेशा देते हैं। यह क्या नीति है? कुछ को आप हर बार समय देंगे और कुछ को आप दो-दो तीन-तीन दिन तक समय नहीं देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब हम खड़े होते हैं तो हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Goyal and Mr. Kachwai, at first, I thought I should ignore your remarks. You belong to a responsible party in the House. If you indulge in such remarks, I will have to take stern action.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल भी ऐसा हुआ था और आज भी हुआ। आप ने एक घोषणा की कि आप एक-एक बार सब दलों को देंगे, लेकिन आपने नहीं दिया। आप की कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मैम्बरों को भी यह सोचने का कारण है कि उनकी जान बूझ कर उपेक्षा की जा रही है। ऐसी धारणा नहीं पैदा होने दी जानी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At one time, two supplementaries took 20 minutes. What can I do? I wanted to call Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. 20 minutes were exhausted in two supplementaries. That is the trouble.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरे नाम का उल्लेख किया है इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ स्पष्ट रूप से कि मेरा अपना यह अनुमान है कि जो इस सदन में शान्ति के साथ खड़े होकर कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं या वाद-विवाद में भाग लेना चाहते हैं उनके लिये आप की ओर से कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं है। जब तक वह शोर शराबा नहीं मचाते तब तक आप सन्तुष्ट नहीं होते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not fair. We now take up Call Attention notice. Shri Madhu Limaya.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grant for Welfare Scheme for Harijans of Delhi

*933. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has approached the Planning Commission for a provision of Rupees ten lakhs in Delhi's Plan for Welfare Schemes for Harijans ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The Delhi Administration had approached the Planning Commission for an additional outlay of Rs. 326.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs was for the scheme of improvement of Harijan Bastis in rural areas of Delhi.

(b) A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Supplementary Grants of the Area Demand of Delhi for 1968-69, as grant-in-aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

-तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हानि

*936. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में तोड़ फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों

का, उपक्रम-वार, कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और पभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Representations from Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

*937. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representations from the Station Masters and the Assistant Station Masters' Association regarding their demands ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demands :

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All these demands have been examined but could not be acceded to, except that the question of laying down a unified channel of promotion for them is already being examined in consultation with the Railway Administrations.

Also the question of providing some relief to staff who may have reached the maximum of their scales of pay is under consideration.

इस्पात के सौदों सम्बन्धी सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन को कार्यान्वित करना

*938. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 781 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन अधिकारियों को अब तक आरोप पत्र दिये गये हैं उन पर लगाये गये आरोपों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन की अन्य सिफारिशों पर अब तक और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जिन अधिकारियों को अब तक आरोप-पत्र दिये गये हैं उन पर आरोपों का व्यौरा सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—640/69]

(ख) अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही करने का काम यथासम्भव केन्द्रित कर दिया गया है तथा एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को केवल इसलिये नियुक्त किया गया है जिससे कि कार्यवाही यथा शीघ्र की जाय।

(ग) विधि मंत्रालय/केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से मेसर्स रामकृष्ण कुलवन्त राय के विरुद्ध मानकीकृत संहिता के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मेसर्स अमीचंद प्यारे-

लाल और मेससं एपीजे (प्रा०) लि० के मामलों की जिनमें समिति की राय में विनियम नियंत्रण विनियम का उल्लंघन किया गया था, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन में अभिलेखों के अनुरक्षण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया है और उनको ठीक करने के लिये अनुदेश दिये गये हैं। बड़े मूल्य के अन्य लाइसेंसों/परमिटों के शेष मामलों की भी जांच की जा रही है।

Industrial Estates on Co-operative Pattern in States

*939. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Estates on co-operative pattern in urban areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa were not properly planned during the three plan periods resulting in backwardness in the industrial field ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether proper emphasis in this respect is being given in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनों

*940. श्री मोटालाल मोना :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान में कोई भी नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने का सरकार का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो नई रेलवे लाइनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुमंग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : नई लाइनों के लिये चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। रेलवे का विकास राज्य या क्षेत्र के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित का ध्यान रखते हुए सम्पूर्ण विकास की दृष्टि से किया जाता है। फिर भी, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राजस्थान में पौकरन जैसलमेर लाइन 1966-1967 में बनाई गई थी और हिन्दूमलकोट-श्रीगंगानगर लाइन, जो राजस्थान में ही है, बनाई जा रही है। खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना तक रेलवे लाइन के पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट की रेलवे बोर्ड जांच कर रहा है और कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन की यातायात सम्बन्धी सम्भावनाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किय जा रहा है ; ये लाइनें भी राजस्थान में पड़ती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जांच/पुनर्मूल्यांकन पूरा हो जाने के बाद इन प्रस्तावों पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

Quality of Cars

*941. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the gradual fall in the quality of cars manufactured by the Hindustan Motors and others in India ;

(b) whether any action has been taken to implement such findings ;

(c) whether any improvement has been noticed due to such action, if any ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). Government has been receiving complaints about defects in the quality of cars manufactured by the Hindustan Motors and the other two manufacturers of India. Following these complaints, Government had set up a committee of experts to make a thorough investigation into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the committee have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers and statutory directions have been issued to them in respect of the more important of these recommendations to ensure compliance. The matter has also been discussed individually with the representatives of the three car manufacturers and they have assured Government that they would implement the various recommendations of the Committee. However, the implementation of these recommendations, by their very nature, would take time and it is too early to say at this stage whether the quality of cars manufactured in the country has since improved.

In the meantime, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the committee, a team of experts has been deputed to visit the plants of the three car manufacturers with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The Team will also suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively.

Payment on false Bills to M/S. United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta

*942. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation Private Ltd., Calcutta has received crores of rupees from Government by producing false bills;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted in this regard;

(c) the number of Government servants involved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) Yes, Sir. The amount is about Rs. 2 crores.

(b) CBI who were asked to make detailed investigations into the matter, have since completed their enquiry.

(c) and (d). A charge sheet against certain Directors and employees of the U.P.C.C. (P) Ltd., and two Inspecting Officers of Government has already been filed by the CBI before the Judge, Fourth Additional Special Court, Calcutta. It is also proposed to file a charge sheet against four more Assistant Inspecting Officer/ Inspecting Officers. A report recently received from the C.B.I. recommending departmental action and action deemed fit against certain officials is under examination.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY, BHANNAGAR

*943. SHRI R.K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a machine factory tool to be located in Bhavnagar does not include grinders and other sophisticated machine tools for which there exists a good deal of demand;

(b) whether Government propose to include these items in the manufacturing programme of the factory; and

(c) when the factory is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Under the Second Agreement on Economic Collaboration between India and Czechoslovakia signed in May, 1964, two factories for the manufacture of machine tools were included among the projects to be implemented within the framework of the Agreement. A provision of Rs. 6.30 crores was also made under the Second Czech Credit to meet the foreign exchange requirement of these projects. According to earlier expectations, these two projects were to represent part of the additional capacity which was required to be set up during the Fourth Plan period to bridge the likely gap between demand and indigenous availability of machine tools.

Taking into account the probably demand of various types of machine tools and the likely growth of indigenous capacity, it was decided that a Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes a year and a Medium Heavy Machine Tool Plant at Bhavnagar with a capacity of 5000 tonnes a year should be set up. A Grey Iron Foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes a year, common to both the plants and to be attached to the Medium Heavy Machine Tool Plant, was also envisaged. The Bhavnagar project was to cost Rs. 20.50 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 6.18 crores.

The Detailed Project Report for the Bhavnagar Project was received in January 1967. By then, due to general recession in engineering industries, there had been a fall in demand for machine tools, leading to downward revision of the target for the machine tools industry during the Fourth Plan period. Further studies revealed that the Heavy Machine Tool Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore had between themselves enough surplus capacity to undertake the manufacture of virtually all the machine tools programmed for production in the Bhavnagar Project. In these circumstances it was decided to postpone consideration of this project till the year 1969-70 when it was to be re-examined to see if there would be any need for a new machine tool unit. The question of establishment of this project has since

been re-examined. As the machine tool industry has not yet recovered substantially from the effects of recession and as the immediate objective before the Government is the gainful utilisation of the existing capacity, consideration of this project has been further postponed to the middle of the Fourth Plan when it should be possible to reassess the need for establishing additional capacity for machine tools in a new unit.

According to the original plan, the Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer was to take up manufacture of various types of Grinding machines and the Medium Heavy Machine Tool Plant at Bhavnagar was to take up manufacture of the following items of machine tools :

	<i>Annual Capacity</i>
1. Centre lathes (630 mm swing)	200 Nos.
2. Centre lathes (800 mm swing)	150 "
3. Centre lathes (900 mm swing)	100 "
4. Turret lathes (50 mm bar capacity)	200 "
5. Turret lathes (80 mm bar capacity)	50 "
6. Horizontal Boring Machines (63 mm spindle diameter)	100 "
7. Horizontal Boring Machines (80 mm spindle diameter)	50 "
8. Special Accessories	657.16 tonnes
9. Spare parts	55.20 tonnes

The Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer is being set up for the manufacture of various types of Grinding Machines, as originally envisaged. For the reasons stated above, consideration of the Bhavnagar Project has been postponed. The product mix of the new project, when it is implemented, is yet to be finalised.

**Ban on the Establishment of new
Re-Rolling Mills**

*944. SHRI SITARAM KESARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to impose a ban on the establishment of new re-rolling mills ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Taking the overall re-rolling capacity in the country, there is no scope for installation of new re-rolling mills.

जगदलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में कागज और गुग्गी बनाने का कारखाना

*946. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मोला नाथ मास्टर :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों के अध्ययन दल ने मध्य प्रदेश में जगदलपुर जिले में इन्द्रावती नदी के किनारे पर कागज और गुग्गी बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की सरकार को सलाह दी है ;

(ख) उस अध्ययन दल द्वारा प्रस्तावित कारखाने पर होने वाले अनुमानित खर्च का क्या ब्यौरा दिया है ;

(ग) इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और इस पर कुल कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) अध्ययन दल को सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा करने में कितना समय लगा और इस पर सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) राष्ट्र संघ के विकास कार्यक्रम तथा खाद्य कृषि संगठन के एक विशेषज्ञ दल ने अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में इस क्षेत्र में कागज तथा गुग्गी के एक संयुक्त कारखाने की स्थापना की सम्भाव्यता बताई है ।

(ख) दल की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कारखाने की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर विचार विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और उस पर सरकार के विचार कर लेने के पश्चात ही किया जा सकता है । कारखानों की लागत या अस्थायी अनुमान लगभग 28 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है ।

(घ) अध्ययन दल ने सर्वेक्षण पूरा करने में साढ़े तीन वर्ष का समय लिया है जो 31 अक्टूबर, 1968 को समाप्त हुआ । भारत सरकार ने उन्हें कर्मचारियों तथा स्थान आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिये 70.70 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया और इसके अतिरिक्त 58,000 अमरीकी डालर के तुल्य रुपये का व्यय स्थानीय काम की लागत के रूप में किया है ।

Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physically Handicapped Children

*947. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physically Handicapped Children and its hostel are facing closure threat ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Wagons

*948. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of wagons in the country and industry is facing difficulty in certain areas in obtaining the requisite number and type of wagons indented for ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any survey in this regard so as to identify areas in which wagon shortage is experienced ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to alleviate such shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The essential demand for different industries are being met more or less in full. Total registered demand for wagons outstanding are equivalent to less than two days' loading. Barring Central and South Eastern Railways the supply is upto date on other Railways. Outstandings on Central and South-Eastern Railways for clearance of general goods traffic are due to deployment of a large number of wagons to clear heavy bunched demand of high priority traffic like foodgrains, finished products of Steel Works, Cement, Coal etc., and disruption of Railway working and hold-up of a large number of wagons due to such factors as strikes in Bombay Port Trust Railway, Madras Port, Civil disturbances in Andhra State for Telengana agitation etc.

(c) With the close of the financial year, demand from heavy industries like Steel, Cement etc. has dropped and arrangements are being made to liquidate the outstanding demand for general goods traffic on these two Railways.

Haldia Industrial Complex

*949. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the Haldia Industrial Complex ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a Free Trade Zone for Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

अवध शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

*950. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 148 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अवध शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किन उद्योगों के लिये तथा किन वस्तुओं को तैयार करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त कम्पनी को कब लाइसेंस दिया गया था और उसने कार्य कब आरम्भ किया था ;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी ने उन वस्तुओं के अतिरिक्त जिनके लिये इसे लाइसेंस दिया गया था, कुछ और वस्तुओं का भी निर्माण किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरूद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). अवध शुगर मिल्स लि० नाम की कोई भी कम्पनी नहीं है। सम्भवतः यह प्रश्न दि औध शुगर मिल्स के सम्बन्ध में है।

दि औष शुगर मिल्स लि० हरगांव, जिला सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में चीनी का एक कारखाना चला रही थी और उसका पंजीयन उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उस समय किया गया था जब 1952 में यह अधिनियम लागू किया गया था। मई, 1954 में इस कम्पनी ने उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गन्ना पेरने की दैनिक क्षमता 1925 टन से बढ़ा कर 2600 टन करने के लिये लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति हेतु आवेदन दिया था। नवम्बर, 1954 में एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था। 1963-64 के सीजन में पूरा हो गया था। जनवरी, 1960 में उपक्रम ने गन्ना पेरने की अपनी क्षमता और बढ़ा कर 3000 टन प्रतिदिन करने के लिये पुनः आवेदन दिया था। और अगस्त, 1961 में एक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किया गया था। इसके पश्चात् मार्च, 1966 में यह विस्तार लाइसेंस रद्द हो गया क्योंकि उपक्रम विस्तार करने में असफल रहा।

इस फ़र्म की अकोला में एक बनस्पति फैक्टरी भी है जो उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत पंजीबद्ध है।

Manufacture of Heavy Duty Pumps and Compressors

*951. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six years after scrutiny of the feasibility study of Russian-assisted installation for the manufacture of Heavy Duty Pumps and Compressors, the Central Government have not yet decided about the foreign collaboration in the project ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the decision ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Only the Techno-Economic Report for the Pumps and Compressors Project was received from the USSR authorities in 1962. This report was examined in detail and an agreement was executed with M/s. Prommashexport, USSR, in July 1965 for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. The Detailed Project Report was received on 15.9.1966 and it provided for a plant with a capacity of 16,700 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 31.32 crores (pre-devaluation). Since this report had been prepared on the basis of estimates of requirements as were foreseen about five years ago, it was considered advisable to take into account the relevant developments that had taken place in the country since that time. After taking into account the indigenous capacity which had since become available both in public and private sectors, it was decided to revise the annual capacity of this project to 6,000 tonnes. As USSR authorities have declined to collaborate in setting up the project with its revised capacity, it has become necessary to seek alternative technical assistance for implementing this project and Government's decision finally will be taken shortly.

Closure of Uneconomic Railway Lines

*952. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to close various uneconomic Branch railway lines is under active consideration of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, their total number and details in the following manner :—

(i) zone-wise and gauge-wise break-up together with distance covered by each branch line ;

(ii) total annual net revenue and expenditure of each line for the financial years 1966-67 and 1967-68 (Actuals) and for 1968-69 (based on figures available upto December only) ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the States have opposed the closure of these branch lines :

(d) if so, their names as also of the branch lines which they want to remain undisturbed ; and

(e) Central Government's reaction to their opposition ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). No proposal for closure of uneconomic railway lines is at present under consideration.

रेलवे यात्री यातायात

*953. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोविया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे यात्री यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) रेलवे यात्री यातायात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। 1968-69 में यात्री यातायात में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह बजट में लगाये गये अनुमान से कम रही है।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1968-69 के पहले चार महीनों में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के मुका-

बले यात्री यातायात कम रहा। ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि बरसात कुछ पहले शुरू हो जाने, बाढ़ और लोइनों में टूट-फूट और कुछ हद तक कम दूरी वाला आयात रेल की बजाय सड़क के रास्ते होने के कारण यह गिरावट आयी है। अगस्त से यात्री यातायात में फिर वृद्धि के संकेत दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं।

(ग) सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये रेल प्रशासन लगातार प्रयास कर रहे हैं। जिससे स्वभावतः रेलवे को अधिक यातायात पाने में सहायता मिलेगी। इस दिशा में जो उपाय किये गये हैं, उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं, वर्तमान गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगाये गये हैं और उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है।

(ii) सीधे जाने वाले अतिरिक्त डिब्बे चलाये गये हैं।

(iii) गाड़ियों की यात्रा में लगने वाला समय कम किया गया है और बहुत तेज गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं।

(iv) अधिक शयन-यानों और वातानुकूल चेअर कारों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Broad gauge line from Madras to Tuticorin Harbour

*954. DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI KIRUTTINAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposed broad gauge line from Madras to Tuticorin Harbour via Erode and Dindigul Stations is likely to be completed ; and

(b) whether the line is proposed to be extended from Tuticorin Harbour to Cochin Harbour also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Preliminary engineering and traffic surveys for a new B.G. line from Karur to Dindigul and onwards to Madurai and for the conversion of the M. G. line from Madurai to Tuticorin including the Maniyachi—Tirunelveli section) are in progress based on the results of the surveys, further consideration to the project will be given. If this proposal materialises, it would provide a B. G. connection between Madurai and Tuticorin Ports.

(b) No such direct extension for a B. G. line from Tuticorin to Cochin Harbour is at present under consideration. Tuticorin and Cochin are already connected by a M. G. line *via* Maniyachi-Tirunelveli-Quilon. There is no proposal at present under consideration to convert this section into B. G. Re-assessment of the earlier survey reports of the Tirunelveli-Nagercoil-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum line and surveys for the conversion of the Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam M. G. section into B. G. are being undertaken during the current year (1969-70). If these proposals materialise, Tuticorin and Cochin would be connected *via* Trivandrum, as well.

Shortage of Tyres and Tubes

- *955. DR. KARNI SINGH :
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
 SHRI K. HALDAR :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of all kinds of tyres and tubes in the country is far below the normal requirements resulting in acute shortage of this commodity ;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that the production of rubber in the country has been extremely slow ;

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate rubber production by planters to have rubber import and consequently foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Excepting in respect of certain categories of scooters, tractor and truck tyres, the indigenous production of tyres and tubes is sufficient to take care of the demand.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have been constantly reviewing the position of Tyre Industry and steps have been taken to ensure adequate availability of all categories of tyres and tubes. The present shortages were to some extent, due to sudden spurt in demand and loss of production owing to strike in one of the major Tyre Manufacturing Units during 1967-68.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-641/69*]

Inclusion of Sambavan Sambavar and Samban in Scheduled Castes List

- *956. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether any representation from the Kerala Government has been received requesting to include the Sambavan, Sambavar, Samban in the list of Scheduled Castes ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

New Railway Lines in Kerala

*957. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted by the Planning Commission for the construction of new Railway lines in Kerala ;

(b) the share of Kerala out of this total amount ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress in the matter of Railways in Kerala State remains at the same level of 1956 ;

(d) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for the improvement of Railways in Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan proposals have not yet been finalised. Railway development is not envisaged on any statewide or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the national interest.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The section between Ernakulam and Kottayam (59.3 Kms.) of the Ernakulam-Quilon Metre Gauge line, about 155 Kms. in length, was constructed and opened to traffic on 17th October, 1956 and the remaining portion between Kottayam and Quilon (95.7 Kms.) was constructed and opened to traffic on 6th January, 1958.

(e) It has been decided to undertake preliminary engineering and traffic surveys for conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Metre Gauge section to Broad

Gauge and to re-assess the earlier survey reports of Trivandrum-Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli line and these surveys are being undertaken during the current year (1969-70). Based on the results of the surveys, further consideration to the proposals will be given.

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा दान

*958. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा भारत की सामाजिक संस्थाओं को दिये जाने वाले दान पर कौन से नियम लागू होते हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेशु गुह) : इस प्रकार के विनियम समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

नागालैंड में नाबालिगों द्वारा मताधिकार का प्रयोग

*959. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने, जिनके नाम मतदाता सूची में थे परन्तु जो वास्तव में नाबालिग थे और इस प्रकार मतदाता बनने योग्य नहीं थे, नागालैंड में हाल में ही हुए मध्यावधि चुनाव में मत डाले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे भ्रनाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने की प्रस्थापना है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सरकार को न तो जन साधारण

से और न अभ्यासियों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत मिली है कि फरवरी, 1969 में नागालैंड में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन में, ऐसे नाबालिगों को जो मतदाता बनने के लिये अर्हित नहीं थे, तालि-कोकित किया गया था और उन्हें मत डालने की इजाजत दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

National Instrument Project, Durgapur

*960. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital investment upto-date in the National Instrument Project at Durgapur ;

(b) whether the working result of this project is satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) An amount of Rs. 409 lakhs has been invested in the Ophthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur of the National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta .

(b) and (c). The plant has recently commenced production and has produced lenses valued at Rs. 57,000/-. It is too early to assess the working results of this project.

Divorces

5533 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of divorces filed and

the number granted annually during the last three years in India, religion-State-wise ;

(b) usual reason for divorce ;

(c) the annual statistics of divorce for Delhi during the last three years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that divorce suits are being filed more by men than by women and if so, reasons therefor : and

(e) whether in view of the fact that many couples are rushing to divorce, Government will consider tightening up of divorce laws ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected.

Action taken on Sarkar Committee Report

5534. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the names, designations of officials about whom the Sarkar Committee on Steel had adversely reported with details of the action taken against each ;

(b) The details of action taken against M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal & Co. ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) The following are the officers against whom the Sarkar Committee had made adverse observations :

1. Sh. S. Bhoothalingam
2. Sh. A. S. Bam
3. Sh. B. C. Mathur
4. Sh. C. A. Nair
5. Sh. S. C. Mukherjee
6. Sh. V. Doraswamy

Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel.
Iron & Steel Controller.

Deputy Secretary, Department of Iron & Steel.

Under Secretary, Department of Iron & Steel.

Deputy Iron & Steel Controller.

Deputy Iron & Steel Controller.

7. Sh. S. B. Basu	Assistant Iron & Steel Controller.
8. Sh. L. K. Bose	Assistant Iron & Steel Controller.
9. Sh. S. Gupta	Superintendent, Office of the Iron & Steel Controller.
10. Sh. B. B. Pathak	Assistant, Office of I. & S. C.
11. Sh. S. N. Banerjee	—do—
12. Sh. D. P. Mitra	—do—
13. Sh. G. N. Sen Gupta	L.D.C. office of I. & S. C.

S/SHRI S. BHOOTHALINGAM, V. DORASWAMY, L. K. BOSE AND B. B. PATHAK have already retired and no action can be taken against them, in terms of article 351 A of the Civil Service Regulations and Article 314 of the Constitution. In the case of Shri L. K. Bose, since pension has not yet been sanctioned, a proposal for suitable reduction of pension is under consideration, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Union Public Service Commission. In the cases of S/Shri B. C. Mathur and C. A. Nair, the Central Vigilance Commission have advised that a warning would be appropriate, and necessary action is being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the case of Shri S. N. Banerjee, disciplinary proceedings for the imposition of a minor penalty, have been initiated. Disciplinary proceedings for the imposition of a major penalty have been instituted in the case of all the other officers.

(b) and (c). The Committee had referred certain cases of the firm, where they felt that there might have been a possible violation of exchange Control Regulations, to the Reserve Bank of India, who had entrusted the C.B.I. with the investigation of the matter. The investigation has not yet been completed. Action under the Imports Control Order is also being processed separately.

Conversion Of Central Social Welfare Board Into Company, Corporation Etc.

5535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of Law and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Central Social Welfare Board into a

Limited Company, Corporation or Trust directly under the Centre ;

(b) if so, the grounds for this change ;

(c) whether the West Bengal Minister for Social Welfare has objected to the scheme on the ground that it would take away existing rights in this sphere of this State Governments ; and

(d) the Government of India's reaction to this objection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Central Social Welfare Board has been registered as a Charitable Company under Section 25 of Companies' Act, 1956, and it has started functioning as such from 1st April, 1969 :

(b) The Public Accounts Committee in its 52nd Report 1965-66, (Third Lok Sabha) recommended giving a legal status to the Central Social welfare Board and the Government of India after examination of various aspects decided to register the Board as a Company :

(c) and (d). A representation has been received from the Government of West Bengal. It has been examined and found that the objection raised that the registration of the Central Social Welfare Board as a Charitable Company would take away the existing rights in the sphere of the State Governments is not valid.

Production and Consumption of Newsprint

5536. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of newsprint consumed in the country annually during the last three years ;

(b) names and locations of newsprint production units in private and public sectors and the quantity and value of newsprint they produced annually during the last three years ;

(c) quantity and value of annual newsprint imports during the last three years, country-wise ;

(d) the practical manner in which it is proposed to increase newsprint production in the country to cut down imports and when ; and

(e) particulars of proposals for newsprint production by private sector under consideration at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The consumption of the newsprint on the basis of imported newsprint and indigenous production was as under :

Year	Newsprint Quantity (Tonnes)	imported Value (Rs. (Crores)	Nepa newsprint		Total	
			Qty. (Tonnes)	Value Rs. (Crores)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value Rs. (Crores)
1965-66	85,251	9.74	30,330	3.18	1,15,581	12.92
1966-67	1,07,392	12.37	29,534	2.97	1,36,926	15.34
1967-68	81,610	9.34	30,933	3.25	1,12,543	12.69

Besides about 25,000 tonnes of Exeise free white printing paper valued at about Rs. 3. 37 crores was released every year for consumption by newspapers.

(b) There is only one newsprint mill in the country and it is in the Public Sector, viz. The National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Neapanagar (M. P.), and its annual production during the last three years has been as under :

1965-66	30, 330 tonnes	3. 18 crores
1966-67	29, 534 tonnes	2. 97 crores
1967-68	30, 938 tonnes	3. 25 crores

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase the capacity for the production of indigenous newsprint :

(i) The capacity of the existing newsprint mill in the country is being increased from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum and;

(ii) a project report for the establishment of a newsprint mill in Kerala with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum has been prepared which is under consideration of Government.

(e) There is one proposal for the establishment of a newsprint unit in the private sector in Himachal Pradesh, but the proposal is still in a preliminary.

Consumption of Cigarettes and Bidiies

5537. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

(c) A statement showing the requisite details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—642/69]

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of tobacco, which was consumed either in cigarettes or in bidi and chungli, during the last three years ; year-wise ;

(b) the quantity of tobacco which was imported during this period ;

(c) the number of companies producing cigarettes in the country ; and

(d) the percentage of Gujarat State in smoking and utilising tobacco in comparison with the other States of India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The estimated quantity of tobacco in cigarettes and beedi during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Consumption
1966	143, 260 tonnes
1967	138, 130 tonnes
1968	124, 870 tonnes

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

(c) Nine.

(d) On the basis of the tobacco consumed in the manufacture of beedis, the percentage of utilisation of tobacco in Gujarat State works out to 7.5% approximately.

Statement

Statement showing quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported since 1965-66 :

Year	Quantity	Quantity in Millions of Kgs. Value in Rs. lakhs	
		Quantity	Value
1965-66	0.17		2.
1966-67	0.11		23.67
1967-68	0.63		132.82
1968-69	0.12		5.53
(April-November, 1968)			

Telephone Operators in Northern Railway (Delhi Division)

5538. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1003 on the 25th February, 1969 regarding Telephone Operators in Northern Railway (Delhi Division) and state :

(a) whether he is aware that there are still two Telephone Operators who are to be relieved instead of one as stated by him in the question mentioned above ;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving incorrect information; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to relieve those telephone operators ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली तथा जयपुर के बीच हवा महल एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

5539. **श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "ताज एक्सप्रेस" की मांग ही दिल्ली तथा जयपुर के बीच "हवा महल" एक्सप्रेस नामक तेज चलने वाली डी-लक्स रेलगाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब चालू करने का विचार है और इस सेवा का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच रात के समय की वर्तमान गाड़ियां सुविधाजनक हैं। इसके अलावा "ताज एक्सप्रेस" की तरह की कोई चीज डी-लक्स गाड़ी चलाने के लिए फिज़-हाल यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य नहीं है।

Booking of baskets of tomatoes by Goods Train

5540. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 85 baskets of tomatoes booked under PWB No. 214408 dated the 17th April, 1968 ex-Mughal Sarai to Delhi by Passenger Train, were carried by goods train with the result that the parcels which can reach destination the next day, reached destination the 20th April, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the wagon carrying the parcels reached destination, it was placed in the yard in an unloading position for 24 hours and opened by the Railway Administration only when it was noticed that watery stuff was flowing from the wagon;

(c) whether the carrying of parcels by goods train and keeping the wagon in an unloading position for 24 hours in yard does not constitute negligence on the part of the Railway Administration; and

(d) if not, what is the responsibility and liability of the Railways in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. The parcels in question were carried by 71 UP Parcel Express train from Moghalsarai to Delhi. This train was running 10 hours late and arrived Delhi on 19-4-1968 at 11.30 hours.

(b) The Van containing the parcels could not be placed on the unloading platform on 19-4-1968 due to operating exigencies of the busy Delhi yard. It was placed on 20-4-1968 at 9 hours and released on the same date at 14 hours. It is true that the consignment was found damaged.

(c) The parcels in question were carried by Parcel Express and not by goods train. The delay in placement was due to operating exigencies and not to negligence.

(d) According to section 74 (3) of the Indian Railways Act, a railway administration shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of good booked at owner's risk, from whatever cause arising, except upon proof that such loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery was due to negligence or misconduct on the part of the railway administration or any of its servants.

Booking of Perishable goods by Passenger Trains

5542. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1696 on the 5th March, 1969 and state ;

(a) when the parcels were loaded in 230 Mahsana-Ajmer Fast Passenger and 14 DN Ajmer-Delhi Fast Passenger ;

(b) the number of parcels booked from Ajmer between 3rd to 6th April, 1966 for Delhi and onward stations;

(c) what is the exact responsibility of Railways in carrying the perishable goods booked by Passenger trains;

(d) whether it is a fact that though the Parcels reached destination on the 7th April, 1966 the physical assessment was made on the 8th April, 1966 as the goods reached at odd hours; and

(e) what is the scope of the term 'negligence' which would render the Railway responsible for accepting liability for damage and delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) The parcels in question were loaded in Bogie Parcel Van No. 3046 between 9.00 A. M. to 11.00 A.M. on 3-4-1966 which was attached to 230DN Mahsana-Ajmer Fast Passenger on its arrival at Palanpur. The train left Palanpur at 12.30

hrs. on 3-4-1966 and arrived at Ajmer at 5.10 hours on 4-4-1966. The van was detached at Ajmer and was further attached to No. 14DN Ajmer-Delhi fast Passenger train which left Ajmer at 14.25 hours on 4-4-1966.

(b) 54 packages to Delhi and 60 packages to other stations beyond Delhi were booked from Ajmer between 3rd and 6th April, 1966.

(c) It is the responsibility of the Railways to carry the traffic by passenger or parcel train and get it to the destination as expeditiously as may be practicable.

(d) No, The parcels were unloaded on 7th April, 1966, and the damages were assessed and delivery was effected the same day.

(e) It is not feasible to say in general what may constitute 'negligence'. Whether there was negligence in any particular case would have to be settled in the light of the facts and circumstances of it.

आयोगों, आदि के प्रतिवेदन

5543. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय, अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों तथा समितियों द्वारा गत बीस वर्षों में प्रकाशित तथा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, प्रकाशन तिथि भाषा मूल्य तथा उनके उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों। आयोगों द्वारा प्रस्तुत और जनता के लिये प्राप्य प्रतिवेदनों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—643/69]

राज्यों को सहायतानुदान

5544. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 866 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने फरवरी के अन्त से पहले वार्षिक व्यय का व्यौरा दे दिया है तथा जिन्होंने उसके बाद सूचना दी थी और सूचना कब दी गई थी तथा व्यौरा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : जैसा कि 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 866 के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है। योजना पूर्व अवधि में गृह मंत्रालय के पत्र दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 1951 में विदित की गई प्रतिक्रिया लागू होती थी। उसके अधीन खर्च का व्यौरा नहीं, बल्कि योजनाओं का व्यौरा दिया जाना ही अपेक्षित था। वार्षिक खर्च। 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक सम्बद्ध होता है। इसलिये, ऐसे राज्य सरकारों के नाम देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, जिन्होंने फरवरी के अन्त से पहले वार्षिक खर्च का व्यौरा दे दिया था।

चौथी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने की योजना

5545. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बेरोजगारी, निर्धनता तथा औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव अथवा योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा कब तक पता लगने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना इसमें सम्मिलित की जाने वाली प्रायोजनाएं और उनके लिए आवण्टित राशि को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। अतएव इस स्थिति में यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ही कोई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किए जायेंगे और उनमें से कोई पूर्वी जिलों में स्थापित होंगे अथवा नहीं।

Visits abroad by Delegations sponsored by the Department of Law

5546. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad at the instance of his Ministry (Department of Law) on Government account during the last year;

(b) the countries visited by each such delegation and the duration of each visit;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and details of the agreements, if any, concluded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) (a) : Nil.

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

चुनाव के दिनों में पद्य-निषेध

5547. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार ग्राम चुनावों में चुनाव की तिथियों में सारे देश में शराब की खपत इसकी औसत खपत की तुलना में कितनी अधिक या कम रही ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार चुनाव के दिनों में पद्य-निषेध लागू करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ० श्रीमती फूलरेखु गुह) :

(क) चुनाव के दिनों में शराब की खपत सम्बन्धी कोई आंकड़े प्राप्य नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). चुनाव के दिनों में पद्य-निषेध लागू करने और शराब की खपत को सीमित करने के बारे में निर्णय करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है क्योंकि पद्यनिषेध एक राज्य विषय है।

समाज कल्याण कार्य से सम्बन्धित अधिकारिदों का विदेशों का दौरा

5548. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निम्नलिखित अधिकारी उनके नाम के आगे बताये गये प्रयोजनों के लिये 1968 में विदेशों में गये थे ;

(1) श्री जी० पी० शर्मा, निदेशक, इंस्टीट्यूट फार ब्लाइंड, देहरादून अन्धों के

सहायता कार्य सम्बन्धी तृतीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये ;
लेने के लिये ;

(2) श्री लाल एडवानी, शिक्षा अधिकारी तथा श्रीमती डा० ज्योत्सना शाह, निदेशक केन्द्रीय सुधार सेवा ब्यूरो अपराध रोकने तथा अधिकारियों के व्यवहार के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सलाहकार दल की दूसरी बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये ;

(3) श्री लाल एडवानी, शिक्षा अधिकारी, कल्याण विभाग, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये चतुर्थ अन्तर प्रशान्त क्षेत्र सम्मेलन में भाग

(4) श्री एन० सुन्दरम, संयुक्त सचिव, समाज कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विभिन्न अधिकारियों से विदेशों में दौरे पर परिणामस्वरूप उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिये क्या लाभ हुआ और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेष्म गुह) :
(क) और (ख) : व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

क्रमसंख्या	अधिकारियों के नाम और पदसंख्या	सम्मेलन/बैठक का नाम, जिसमें भाग लिया।	भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च
1	2	3	4

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|-------------|
| 1. | श्री जी० पी० शर्मा, निदेशक 'नेशनल सेंटर फार दी ब्लाइंड, देहरादून।
और
श्री लाल अडवानी, विशेष अधिकारी (विकलांग) (पहले शिक्षा अधिकारी), समाज कल्याण विभाग, नई दिल्ली। | नेत्रहीनों के लिये किये जाने वाले कार्य सम्बन्धी तीसरा एशियाई सम्मेलन, मनीला। | 3600 रुपये। |
| 2. | डा० (श्रीमती) ज्योत्सना शाह, सुधार सेवाओं में केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो की निदेशक, नई दिल्ली। | अपराध की रोक तथा अपराधियों के साथ व्यवहार सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र दल, जिनेवा।
श्री लाल अडवानी ने इसमें भाग नहीं लिया। भारत के केवल डा० (श्रीमती) ज्योत्सना शाह ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया। | 7862 रुपये। |

1	2	3	4
3.	श्री लाल अडवानी	पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी चतुर्थ योजना प्रशान्त सम्मेलन ।	मनीला, जहां (1) में बताये गए सम्मेलन में भाग लेने यह गये थे, से लौटते समय इस अधिकारी ने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। कुछ भी अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं हुआ।
4.	श्री एन० सुन्दरम, महानिदेशक (पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण) तथा पदेन संयुक्त सचिव, समाज कल्याण विभाग, नई दिल्ली।	समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन, न्यूयार्क। (यह सम्मेलन में भारतीय शिष्ट मंडल के सदस्य थे तथा समाज, कल्याण मंत्री जिन्होंने शिष्ट मंडल का नेतृत्व किया, के वरिष्ठ सलाहकार थे।)	12,009.52 रुपये।

इन भ्रमणों के समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा बढ़ावा दिये जाने वाले समाज कल्याण कार्यक्रम के संवृद्धि विषयक लाभ प्राप्त हुए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों के लिए समाज कल्याण योजनाएँ

5549. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4299 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों के लिये समाज कल्याण योजना के बारे में सूचना इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राक्ष्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेडु गुह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में 1966-67 और 1967-68 के दौरान चलने वाली हरिजन

कल्याण और समाज कल्याण योजनाओं का योजना बार-ब्यौरा विवरण पत्र में दिया गया है जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—644/69] कुछ और व्यौरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

5550. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा कल्याण मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2462 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्रों की छात्रवृत्तियों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इतना अधिक विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेष्म गृह) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य ने दसवर्ष की लम्बी अवधि से सम्बन्धित ब्योरा मांगा है। 56 जिलों और 1000 संस्थानों के विषय में यह देने को कहा गया था। प्रशासन के सामान्य चलन में ऐसा ब्योरा सामान्यता संकलित नहीं किया जाता। अतः राज्य सरकार को विशेष कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने थे तथा ऐसे ब्योरे की जानकारी के लिये विशेष सर्वेक्षण कराना था। एकत्र करने तथा संकलन के इस भारी काम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार को यह काम पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त समय दिया गया।

दिल्ली में नये स्टेशनों और प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण

5551. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

नया रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की बढ़ी हुई जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगामी तीन वर्षों में कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशन, हार्लिंग स्टेशन और प्लेटफार्म बनाने का सरकार का विचार है और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से बनाये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : दिल्ली शाहदरा स्टेशन के पास औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय के सामने गाड़ी हॉल्ट की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में इस समय एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

आगामी तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली क्षेत्र में कोई नया स्टेशन खोलने की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है।

शकूरबस्ती में उच्च स्तर के यात्री प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था और नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म बनाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और अभी तक उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक का पद

5552. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : ;

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 301 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :]

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक के पद की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : (क) जी हां। प्रधान अंगुली छाप परीक्षक (जिसे पहले मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक कहा जाता था) के एक पद की मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के फालतू भंडार की बिक्री

5553. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 782 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के पास फालतू पड़े 373.9 लाख रुपये के भण्डार की बिक्री के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) इस की बिक्री कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि उल्लिखित तारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया था, उत्पादन के दौरान विक्रीय इस्पात का फालतू स्टॉक लगातार जमा होता रहता है। अतः इस फालतू स्टॉक की बिक्री भी लगातार होती रहती है और इसके पूरा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फालतू स्टॉक को यथा सम्भव रूप से कम रखने के प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। इन प्रयत्नों में ऋण देने की सुविधा, विक्रय पूर्व रितायतें गोदाम और नये स्टॉकयार्ड खोलने तथा विज्ञापन द्वारा प्रचार आदि शामिल हैं।

हेवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

5554. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4791 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हेवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के कर्मचारियों के मंजूरी ढांचे की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त समिति कब तक अपना काम पूरा करेगी और अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगी ;

(ख) यह समिति कब नियुक्त की गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या समिति का काम क्रमानुसार चल रहा है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). यह समिति 5 सितम्बर 1968 को नियुक्त की गई थी। इस बात को देखते हुए कि इन्जीनियरिंग उद्योग के लिए नियुक्त किए मंजूरी बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप देने से पूर्व मंजूरी बोर्ड पर सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय निर्णय लेने को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहती है ; आशा है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लेने के दो मास के भीतर समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

बुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक काम

5555. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 299 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 कर्मचारियों को, जिनके लिये वैकल्पिक नौकरी के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा

रहे थे, वैकल्पिक नौकरी की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिए वैकल्पिक नौकरी की व्यवस्था कब की जायेगी ?

इस्रात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). छंटनी किये गये 9 कर्मचारियों में से दो को दूसरी नौकरी दे दी गई है ।

छंटनी किये गये शेष सात कर्मचारियों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

(i) एक कर्मचारी को चपरासी की नौकरी दी गई थी परन्तु चूँकि वह स्वास्थ्य-दृष्टि से अयोग्य निकला, अतः उसको पेशकश रद्द कर दी गई है ।

(ii) चार कर्मचारियों को दूसरी नौकरी देने के लिये साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया परन्तु वे नहीं आये ।

(iii) दो को नौकरी नहीं दी गई क्योंकि वे अयोग्य पाये गये ।

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थायी बनाना

5556. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरजमान :

श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थायी बनाना दिल्ली में 1946 से, बीकानेर में 1956 से तथा फतहगढ़ और इज्जत नगर में 1955 से स्थगित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(ग) क्या सेवा का एक वर्ष पूरा हो जाने की तिथि से उन्हें स्थायी बनाया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या इतने वर्ष स्थायी न बनाये जाने के कारण कर्मचारियों को होने वाली हानि के लिये उन्हें प्रतिकर दिया जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Import of Equipments by Public Undertakings

5557. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public Sectors Undertakings are importing equipments which are indigenously available in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of complaints received by Government during the period from the 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968 in this connection ;

(d) the action taken by Government on those complaints ; and

(e) the various measures proposed to be taken to tighten the importation of of equipment which is indigenously available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. Normally the important of items of equipment which are available indigenously in the country is not permitted. It has, however, been necessary to permit import of some isolated items of equipment in certain cases on grounds like

the technical unsuitability of the equipment available from indigenous sources, the unduly long delivery schedules indicated and unconscionably high prices etc., though as a rule all sectors of the industry are required to use indigenously available items of equipment, as more and more items get progressively manufactured in the country, even if it involves a little adjustment in the specifications wherever possible.

(e) The various measures taken by the Government to tighten the importation of equipment which is indigenously available in the country, include :

- (i) issue of standing instructions to all the project authorities both in the centre and state Governments to associate the Dte. General of Technical Development with the planning of the project from the very early stages to ensure that the items/equipments etc. which are capable of being developed within the country are not allowed to be imported for lack of timely planning ;
- (ii) issue of standing instructions to the DGTD and other sponsoring authorities to scrutinise all the applications for import of machinery etc. to ensure that the machinery etc. proposed to imported or its near substitute is of the type which is not available from indigenous sources ;
- (iii) the placing of more and more items of production on the banned list for import, consistent with the development of production and the demand for them ;
- (iv) periodical review of the imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed with a view to ensure to the extent possible that the items of machinery etc. which have been developed in the meanwhile are not allowed to be imported ;
- (v) casting an obligation on project authorities to advertise in the Indian Trade Journal all proposed

imports of capital goods or machine tools exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs in value so that the indigenous manufacturers may inform the advertising unit whether they are in a position to supply the requisite machinery or its near substitute ;

- (vi) holding of dialogues between the project authorities in the one hand all the likely manufacturers on the other in order to ensure that no plant, machinery, equipment etc. which could be got manufactured in the country are sought to be imported.

Accumulation of Hindustan Machine Tools Goods

5558. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of manufactured goods of Hindustan Machine Tools is lying in stock for sale ;

(b) if so, the stock position of manufactured goods as on the 31st December, 1968 with cost thereof ; and

(c) the percentage it represents of the annual installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, a large number of machine tools is lying in stock for sale.

(b) The stock of machine tools as on 31-12-1968 was 848 machines valued at Rs. 375 lakhs.

(c) Fifteen percent.

आयात स्थानापन्न वस्तु

5559. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में आयात स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं के लिये किन उद्योगों में प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं के आयात में गत वर्षों की तुलना में निरन्तर कितनी कमी हुई है ;

(ग) आयात स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं के परिणामस्वरूप गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में आगामी तीन वर्षों के कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री श्री(फरुखउद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) चूंकि आयात प्रतिस्थापन कार्यक्रम में उद्योगों का विस्तृत क्षेत्र आता है, अतः ऐसे विशिष्ट उद्योगों के नाम बताना कठिन होगा जिनमें विगत तीन वर्षों में आयात प्रतिस्थापन कार्यक्रम लागू करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं। सामान्यतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि उद्योग के प्रत्येक पहलू में आयात प्रतिस्थापन को अधिकतम सीमा तक लागू करने के लिए हर सम्भव पग उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) आयात प्रतिस्थापन के हेतु उठाए गए विभिन्न पगों के परिणामस्वरूप अधिकाधिक वस्तुओं को देश में विकसित किया जा रहा है और सामान्यतः किसी भी ऐसी मशीन, उपकरण तथा फालतू पुर्जों के आयात की अनुमति नहीं की जाती जिसे कुछ विशिष्ट विवरण आदि में कुछ थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करके ही देश में ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में आयात प्रतिस्थापन के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न पगों के फलस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा में हुई बचत का यद्यपि

ठीक-ठीक आंकना कठिन होगा यद्यपि साधारण अनुमान के आधार पर विगत तीन वर्षों में विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत का अनुमान लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

(घ) प्रत्येक उद्योग में आयात प्रतिस्थापन कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय निरन्तर किये जा रहे हैं :

1. आयातित कच्चे माल, पुर्जों तथा फालतू हिस्सों के स्थान पर देश में निर्मित अथवा उससे मिलती-जुलते किस्म के कच्चे माल, पुर्जों तथा फालतू हिस्सों का प्रयोग करना ;
2. उत्पादन की प्रत्येक इकाई में आयातित कच्चे माल तथा पुर्जों की खपत में कमी करना।
3. मध्यवर्ती पदार्थों की अपेक्षा मूलभूत कच्चे माल से रसायन तथा रसायन उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के काम में प्रगत्यात्मक परिवर्तन।
4. प्रावस्था भाजित कार्यक्रम में शीघ्रता लाकर देशी उत्पादों की न्यूनतम समय में अधिक उपलब्धि करना।
5. पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के आवेदनों की ओर कड़ाई से जांच करना ताकि देश में निर्मित या निकट भविष्य में निर्मित होने वाली मशीनों तथा उपकरणों आदि के आयात को अनुमति न दी जाय।
6. केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारियों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वह परियोजना की प्रायोजनावस्था से ही तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक से परामर्श करते रहें ताकि देश में निर्मित होने

वाली मशीनें अथवा जिनको देश में विकसित किया जा सकता है उनकी उचित समय में योजना के अभाव के कारण आयात न कर लिया जाये, इसका पुनिश्चय किया जा सके।

7 आयात प्रतिस्थापन क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन करने की योजना भी चालू की गई है जिसके अंतर्गत उन व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थाओं को इनाम दिये जाते हैं जिनके व्यवहारिक विचारों से आयात में कमी होती है।

8. सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को ऐसे निर्देश जारी करना कि वे सभी बनी बनाई वस्तुओं के खाके अपने विदेशी सहयोगियों से प्राप्त करें ताकि इन खाकों के आधार पर देशी निर्माता ऐसी वस्तुओं को देश में ही निर्मित कर सकें।

आगामी कुछ वर्षों में उद्योग के क्षेत्र में अधिकतम आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने हेतु इन प्रयासों पर और अधिक बल देने का प्रस्ताव है।

सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन (पश्चिमी रेलवे) पर उपरि पुल

5560. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन पर एक उपरि पुल के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राजस्थान सरकार के बीच बातचीत चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
श्रीर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरि पुल के निर्माण के लिये सरकार के प्रस्ताव क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सवाई माधोपुर में बड़ी लाइन के सम्पार नं० 151 और मीटर लाइन के सम्पार नं० 1 के बदले उपरि पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव पहले पहल राजस्थान सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1967 में तव रखा था जब चौथी योजना की अवधि में सम्पारों के स्थान पर 7 ऊपरि पुल बनाने के लिए उसने रेल प्रशासन की एक अग्रता सूची पेश की थी। सवाई माधोपुर में ऊपरि पुल बनाने के काम को इस अग्रता सूची की मद सं० 2 पर रखा गया था, राजस्थान सरकार ने मई, 1968 में सूचित किया कि 1969-70 को शुरू होने वाले वर्ष से लेकर सरकार के लिए प्रति वर्ष केवल एक ऊपरी/निचले पुल की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव होगा। अतः सवाई माधोपुर में ऊपरि पुल बनाने के कार्यक्रम की केवल 1970-71 में ही रखे जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Theft of Parcels and Passenger Goods

5561. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHTI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that cases of theft of parcels and passenger goods are on the increase on all the railways as compared to the preceding years;

(b) if so, the value of goods which have been stolen during the last one year (from 1-1-68 to 31-12-68) on each Railways;

(c) whether enquiries were made in all the cases; and

(d) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b).

Though there is decrease in the number of cases reported but the value of goods stolen in 1968 has increased when compared to 1967. The value of goods stolen on each Railway during 1968 was and below :

<u>Railway</u>		<u>Rs.</u>
Central	—	3,46,038
Eastern	—	10,90,824
Northern	—	1,93,630
Norther Eastern	—	1,07,798
Northeast Frontier	—	1,30,295
Southern	—	2,03,888
South Central	—	1,33,739
South Eastern	—	2,36,771
Western	—	9,72,390

(c) and (d). Enquiries were made in almost all the cases reported. Persons found involved were prosecuted by police. Some of the case are pending Police investigation or trial in court.

Advice of Central Mechanical Research Institute Durgapur to Small Scale Manufacturers

5562. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made to obtain advice from the Central Mechanical Research Institute at Durgapur from small and medium scale manufacturers in Gujarat State; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to provide such advice to small scale manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Requirements of Raw Materials for Engineering Industries

5563. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any machinery to find out exact requirements of raw materials for engineering industries with a view to adjust the production schedule of iron and steel plants;

(b) if not, whether Government consider it necessary to evolve such a machinery; and

(c) if so, how it is that several units find it difficult to obtain the requisite quantities of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING : (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) and (b). In the short terms, the requirements of the engineering industries for iron and steel are broadly known from the orders placed with the main producers and the production schedules of the steel plants are drawn up on this basis. For planning of capacity and production on a long-term basis various studies are undertaken from time to time and special assessments are also made by agencies such as the DGTD, National Council of Applied Economic Research and the various Engineering Associations.

(c) Certain categories of products, notably, flat products such as sheets and plants are, at present, in short supply as compared to the demand for them. As the indigenous production cannot meet the overall requirements, imports for such scarce categories of steel are allowed on a liberal basis.

Extension of Class I Officers in the Railways Ministry

5564. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which extension had been given to Class I officers of his Ministry who were to be retired at the age of 58 during the year 1968;

(b) the number of cases in which Class I officers of his Ministry on retirement at the age of 58 were reappointed during the year 1968;

(c) the names of those officers; and

(d) the reasons for their extension or reappointment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Nil.

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

फालतू पुर्जों का आयात

5565. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के बारे में 19 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 207 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि आवश्यक मिश्रित घातुओं के आयात की अनुमति दी जाये तो देश में आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों बनाने से कितने रूपयों के कुल विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फख्खरीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) देश में निर्मित मशीनों और उपकरणों के लिए फालतू पुर्जों की आवश्यकता सामान्यतः देश से ही पूरी की जाती है । अतः फालतू पुर्जों के आयात का प्रश्न केवल उन्हीं मशीनों और उपकरणों तक सीमित है जिनका पहले आयात किया गया था । उपर्युक्त किसम की मिश्रित घातुओं तथा अन्य कच्चे माल का समय के अन्दर न मिल सकना इस प्रकार तैयार किये गये फालतू पुर्जों के प्राप्त करने के संबंध में अनेक कठिनाइयों में से एक कठिनाई है । अन्य मूलभूत रूकावटें इस प्रकार के हिस्से के खाकों, प्रत्येक के विस्तृत

विशिष्ट विवरणों का न मिलना तथा प्रत्येक फालतू पुर्जों की कम आवश्यकताएँ हैं, जिनके कारण अक्सर बचत पूर्ण ढंग से इनका निर्माण करने की गूँजाइश नहीं रह जाती । इस स्थिति को देखते हुये यह बता सकना कठिन है कि अपेक्षित मिश्रित घातुओं के आयात की अनुमति देकर देश में ही इस प्रकार के फालतू पुर्जों का निर्माण करके रूपयों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जा सकती है ।

अन्दमान द्वीप में 'ओन्जेस' जनजाती के लोग

5566. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे अन्दमान द्वीप में रहने वाले 'ओन्जेस' नामक जनजाती के व्यक्तियों की संख्या वर्ष 1946 में 600 थी, जो वर्ष 1968 में घटकर 200 रह गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि निकट भविष्य में इस जनजाती के बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाने का भय है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस जनजाती को समाप्त होने से बचाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीरती फूलरेख गुरु) : (क) 1931 तथा 1951 की जनगणनाओं में ओन्जेस जनजाती की गणना नहीं की गई थी, बल्कि जनसंख्या का केवल अन्दाजा ही लगाया गया था, जो 1931 के लिए 250 था । 1951 के लिये 150 था 1961 की जनगणना के दौरान वास्तविक गिनती की गई थी और जनसंख्या

129 पाई गई।

(ख) तथा (ग). इंडियन कौंसिल आफ मेडिकल रिसर्च द्वारा भेजे गए डाक्टरों के एक दल ने इस जनजाती का चिकित्सा सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा एक मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण भी शुरू किया गया है। उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक औषधालय स्थापित किया गया है।

डालमिया समवाय समूह

5567. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1961-62 में डालमिया समवाय समूह की कितनी पूंजी थी ; और

(ख) इस समय डालमिया समवाय-समूह की कितनी पूंजी है तथा यह किस सीमा तक बढ़ी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) एकाधिकारी जांच प्रयोग द्वारा, आर० के० डालमिया तथा जयदयाल डालमिया के समूहों से संबंधित, दिखाई गई कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूंजी, 1961-62 से 11.22 करोड़ रुपयों के सम्मिलित आंकड़ों की थी।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, यह प्रतीत हुआ है कि उपरोक्त कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूंजी 1967-68 में 13.07 करोड़ रुपयों की हो गई। अतः 1961-62 से 1967-68 तक की अवधि में इसमें 1.85 करोड़ रुपयों की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है।

टाटा कम्पनी समूह की पूंजी

5568. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्यमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1961-62 में टाटा कम्पनी समूह में कुल कितनी पूंजी विनियोजित थी ; और

(ख) टाटा कम्पनी समूह में इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और तब से इस कम्पनी समूह की पूंजी को कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ग). 1961-62 के वर्ष की, टाटा समूह से संबंधित कम्पनियों की परिसम्पतियों के बारे में सूचना शीघ्रतः उपलब्ध नहीं है। एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा, 1963-64 के वर्ष की इस समूह की कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूंजी, 102.3 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित की गई थी। श्री बी० दत्ता द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 1966-67 के वर्ष में, एक नवीनतम वर्ष, जिसके बारे में शीघ्रतः सूचना उपलब्ध हुई है, प्रदत्त पूंजी के तुलनीय आंकड़े, 23.4 करोड़ रुपयों की बढ़ोतरी से, कुल 125.7 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये।

Houses constructed with grants given to Orissa Government for Sweepers and Scavengers

5569. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed with the grant-in-aid given to Orissa Government for housing of sweeper and scavengers under the centrally sponsored schemes in 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the amount of grant-in-aid given to Orissa during these two years; and

(c) the amount allocated for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, when received.

(b) 1966-67	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 0.25 lakhs

(c) Rs. 0.25 lakhs

Central Assistance for tribal districts of Bihar

5570. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has sought Rs. 26 crores Central aid to implement certain schemes in the five tribal districts ;

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

(c) what are the Schemes that will be covered by Bihar Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has been advised to fit the programmes within the ceiling prescribed for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Bihar.

(c) She schemes proposed are :—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) minor irrigation | (Rs. 21.00 crores) ; |
| (ii) medium irrigation | (Rs. 4.12 crores) ; |

(iii) forests (Rs. 1.03 crores) and

(iv) education (Rs. 0.50 crores).

Class IV posts in Khurda Road Division

5571. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class IV posts of various types notified during the last two years in the Khurda Road Division of the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) the number of applications received for the above posts and the number of candidates actually appointed ; and

(c) the number of above posts filled through Employment Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). During this period, 359 vacancies were filled, but they were not notified. In view of the need for economy and the need to absorb the surplus staff, recruitment on Railways is made only when absolutely necessary and is restricted to the barest minimum. Since a large number of surplus staff were available on the South Eastern Railway due to completion of Projects etc., there was no scope to consider outsiders and hence no notification was sent to the Employment Exchange, etc.

Capital Structure of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5572. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital structure of Hindustan Steel Ltd. is to be revised in order to exclude from it investment not relevant to its productive operations ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the Scheme and what are the advantage expected from such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) and (b). Some of the basic handicaps under which Hindustan Steel is functioning were listed in a Pamphlet 'Performance of HSL' laid on the Table of the House on 5-4-1968. Various measures are under examination with a view to removing or minimising these handicaps. No final decisions have yet been taken.

Introduction of a Turbo-Train

5573. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in the know of Canada's latest innovation known as Turbo-Train ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such a train in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present stage of development of gas turbine technology in India in habits any immediate possibility of consideration of introduction of turbo trains in the country.

Loss suffered by Railways

5574. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total amount of loss suffered by the Railways in the country during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 in:-

- (i) accidents ;
- (ii) thefts ; and
- (iii) damage to property etc?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (i) The cost of damage to railway property as a result of train accidents (collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains) that occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April, 1968 to February, 1969) was estimated at approximately Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 112 lakhs respectively.

(ii) and (iii) Compensation paid during 1967-68 on account of thefts of and pilferage from booked consignments was approximately Rs. 355 lakhs and on account of damage to such consignments was approximately Rs. 133 lakhs. Figures for 1968-69 are not yet available.

The value of railway property stolen during 1967-68 was approximately Rs. 36 lakhs. Figures for 1968-69 are not yet available.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

5575. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has offered to help India to set up sub-contracting exchanges in the important Indian cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The Government of India has asked for the services of an expert from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation for advising them on establishment of Sub-contracting Exchanges in the country. Meanwhile Mr. Robert Holtz, Secretary General, International Federation of Small & Medium Industrial Enterprises, Paris, visited India during the month of December, 1968 to study this problem. His report is awaited.

Votes Polled in Mid-Term Elections

5576. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who voted in the last mid-term General Elections in February, 1969;

(b) the percentage of women voters in these elections;

(c) how it compares with the General Elections of 1967; and

(d) the reasons for poor polling in various areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SLEEM) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Capital Express

5577. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in the starting of the Capital Express and also suspension of the Circar Express from Madras Central; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradings in Scales of Senior Railway Officers

5578. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain upgradings in the scales of the senior officers have been announced by the Railway Board recently ;

(b) if so, whether due consideration in this respect has been given to the railway officials who have equally put long meritorious services in the regional Railways and other Research Organisations under the Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been no revision in the scales of pay but 148 Senior Scale (Rs. 700-1250)

and 106 Junior Administrative Grade (Rs. 1300-1600) posts have been upgraded to Junior Administrative (Rs. 1300-1600) and Intermediate Administrative (Rs. 1600-1800,) grades respectively, on the Zonal Railways Production Units and other Establishments under the Ministry of Railways.

These upgradations have been made, after taking into consideration the worth of charge of each post.

In filling the upgraded posts the claims of all eligible officers who are suitable for promotion have been considered.

Railway Line from Kottayam in Kerala

5579. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the construction of link line from Kottayam to Bodinayakanur, Permade and Kumili in Kerala ;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be started ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to the limited funds likely to be made available for new lines in the Fourth Plan, the Kottayam-Bodinayakanur line is not likely to merit adequate priority for consideration therein.

Doubling of Railway Line from Sboranur to Mangalore

5580. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISHWANATH
MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider doubling the existing Railway line from Shoranur to Mangalore stations on the Southern Railway ;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As sufficient spare capacity is available on the section to cater for the anticipated increase in traffic, doubling is not considered necessary at present.

Railway Line From Kuttippuram to Ernakulam

5581. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISHWANATH
MENON :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of new line from Kuttippuram to Ernakulam via Ponnani, Guruvayoor and Kodungaloor, in Kerala ;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAGH SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to the limited funds likely to be made available for new lines in the Fourth Plan, the Kuttippuram-Ernakulam line is not likely to merit adequate priority for consideration therein.

राजस्थान में स्कूटर कारखाना

5583. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में

एक स्कूटर कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारखाने की स्थापना कब की जायेगी और किस स्थान पर की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकू-दीन अली अहमद) : (क) राजस्थान में स्कूटर का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्राप्त अनेक योजनाओं में से केवल चार योजनाएँ जिन्हें आगे जांच करने के उपयुक्त समझा गया । फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है जिससे उनमें से एक को लाइसेंस देने के लिए छांटा जा सके, शेष योजनाएँ अस्वीकार कर दी गई हैं । इन चारों योजनाओं में से किसी भी योजना में प्रस्तावित कारखाने को राजस्थान में स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता ।

Assets of Tata Birlas, Mafatlals and Others

5584. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total assets of the Tatas, Birlas, Mafatlals and other twenty top industrial and business concerns in 1947, in 1957 and in 1967 respectively ;

(b) the manner and method of the growth of their assets ;

(c) whether this growth has been at the cost of medium and small industrial and business concerns ; and

(d) the number of old concerns acquired by these top twenty business houses during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a). Information regarding the total assets of Tatas, Birlas, Mafatlals and other top twenty industrial and business groups in 1947 and 1957 is not available. However, the figures for 1966-67 regarding total assets of companies included by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission in the Tata, Birla and Mafatlal Groups stood a Rs. 547 crores, Rs. 480 crores and Rs. 106 crores respectively. Information regarding the total assets of the top twenty industrial and business groups for 1967 is not available.

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

(d) Information regarding the number of old concerns acquired by the top twenty business houses, which include in many cases a number of private companies, is not available as permission for investment in shares of other companies by private companies, which might have led to their being 'acquired', is not required under the Law. Information regarding Public limited companies will be collected and it will be laid on the table of the House.

Railway Higher Secondary School at Bareilly

5585. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is one Higher Secondary School at Bareilly under the Northern Railway ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Higher Secondary School is given aid by the State Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sons of only Railway employees are admitted there, irrespective of their worth or merit ; and

(d) if so, reasons for not admitting the sons of non-railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. It is a High School and not Higher Secondary School.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Sons of Railway employees are admitted into the School in order of merit. Children of non-Railway employees are admitted according to merit if there are

vacancies after admitting children of railway employees.

Export of Steel

5587. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the value and volume of steel exported by each private sector firm during the last three years year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Two statements indicating quantity and value of pig iron and steel exported by private sector firms during 1966-67 and 1967-68 are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-645/69*]. The statistics for the year 1968-69 have not yet been compiled.

Improvement in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5588. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Press Conference held on the 17th January, 1969, in Calcutta, the former Minister of State for Steel, Mines and Metals remarked that the Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants were "coming up" ; and

(b) if so, the basis of such remark ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This remark was based on the expectation that during the year 1969-70, the performance of these Plants in terms of production, utilisation of capacity, despatches, working results, state of maintenance etc. would be better than that in the year 1968-69.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Railways

5589. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Railway Boards circular with regard to reservation of posts for a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be filled in by promotion was issued in the year 1961 under Railway Board's letter No. E(SCT)57/CM 1/20 dated the 18th March, 1961 ; and

(b) the circumstances under which the case circular was cancelled under the Railway Board's circular No. E (SCT) 62/CM1s/8 dated the 3rd August, 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Railway Board's letter No. E (SCT) 57 CM1/20 dated 18-3-1961 provided that the minimum period of experience prescribed from safety point of view for a post to be filled in by promotion should not be relaxed even in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) In terms of Railway Board's letter No. E (SCT) 62 CM 15/8 dated 3-8-1962 reservation quota is applicable only to such promotions from Class IV to Class III where there are selections *i.e.* only in the case of posts not in the normal avenue of promotion.

The instructions issued in Board's letter of 3-8-1962 are of a different nature and hence did not cancel the instructions issued in the circular referred to in part (a) above.

Reversion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees at Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy

5590. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy, have been reverted on the ground of unsuitability after their promotions ; and

(b) whether any training will be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in this workshop after their promotions for making them suitable to the promoted posts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, only one Scheduled Caste employee has been reverted.

(b) Yes, where considered necessary.

Pay Scales of Teachers in Southern Railway Schools

5591. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of teachers as per schedule of the Second Central Pay Commission are not properly implemented in Southern Railway Schools ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No ; pay scales of Teachers have been fully implemented as per schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Cement Prices

5592. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement industry has been pressing for an increase in the price of cement ;

(b) whether the matter has been referred to Cost Accountants ;

(c) the recommendations of the cost accountants in this connection ; and

(d) whether any decision has been reached in the matter and if so, the nature of the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Train Examiners

5593. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Train Examiners have not been allotted an entry grade of Rs. 205-280 but only a section of Train Examiners with five years apprenticeship has been given the said entry grade ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such discri-

mination inspite of the fact that Train Examiners of grade of Rs. 180-240 and Rs. 205-280 perform the same duty in the same cyclic shift with equal responsibility at Delhi Main Station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) The lowest grade for Train Examiners is Rs. 180-240; the next higher grade is Rs. 205-280. Hitherto, persons promoted from the ranks as also directly recruited Apprentices who were given 4 years training were absorbed in the scale of Rs. 180-240. Recently, the matter was reviewed and a large number of posts upgraded from Rs. 180-240 to Rs. 205-280. It has been further prescribed that all the posts in the scale Rs. 180-240 will hereafter be filled by promotion from lower grades; posts in the scale Rs. 205-280 will be filled up to 20% by promotees and 80% by direct recruitment of Apprentices who are to be given 5 years training. In accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court in a Writ case arising out of this reorganisation, it has been further laid down that persons who were already in scale Rs. 180-240 on 31-3-66, irrespective of whether they are promotees or directly recruited Apprentices who have completed 4 years training should be promoted to the next higher grade on the basis of selection.

(b) The number of posts in the higher grade have been increased by upgrading 50% of the posts in the lower grade. Every effort is made to pin point the higher grade posts.

Licences to Flour Mills in Kerala

5594. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN ;**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have overlooked the Priority list drawn up by the Kerala Government for grant of Licences to flour mills;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is not

a single mill in the whole of Travancore area;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider to grant another licence to one of Kerala Government's nominees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had recommended six applications in order of preference for setting up of Roller Flour mills in the State of Kerala in which M/s. Cochin Roller Flour Mills, Kalamasery (Ernakulam) occupied the second position. As this unit had already been established with indigenous plant and machinery and was ready for crushing wheat and as there was a specific request from the Government of Kerala for expeditious grant of a licence, this unit was regularised by the grant of a licence. Other applications were rejected after taking into consideration the recommendation of the Flour Milling Committee that the capacity of the roller flour milling industry in the country as a whole was sufficient.

(c) Though there is no roller flour mill in the Travancore area, there are four flour mills in the State of Kerala.

(d) and (e). There is sufficient flour milling capacity in the country as a whole and no further licensing for the creation of additional capacity is considered necessary for the present.

Assets of Tata, Birla And Mafatlal Groups

5595. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the total assets of Tata, Birla and the Mafatlal Groups during the period 1963-64 and 1966-67;

(b) whether it is a fact that the major role in the expansion of the big business houses is played directly by the Finance provided by the financial institutions as is revealed in the recent study of the Department of the Company Affairs which surveyed the

growth of the Tatas, the Birlas and the Mafatlal Groups between the years 1963-64 and 1966-67 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The increase in the total assets of companies included by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission in the Tata, Birla and the Mafatlal Groups over the period from 1963-64 to 1966-67 is as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)	
<u>Increase in Assets</u>	
(i) Tata	129.3
(ii) Birla	187.3
(iii) Mafatlal	60.1

(b) As given in the survey made by Shri B. Datta the loans outstanding given by Government "financial institutions" to these three houses were of the order of Rs. 4 crores with Tatas, Rs. 5 crores with Birlas and Rs. 12 crores with Mafatlals.

Rise in Cement Price

5596. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement industry has for a long time been asking for an increase in the price of cement and a decontrol of the distribution of the products ;
 (b) whether it is also a fact that the question of price rise has been bogged down due to the differences between his Ministry and the Planning Commission ; and

(c) if so, what are the points of difference between the two wings of Government and where decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

चौध का बरवारा स्टेशन पर शंड

5597. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे पर (जयपुर और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच) चौध का बरवारा स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर एक शंड बनाने की योजना पर पश्चिम रेलवे विचार कर रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत यह कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 50 फुट X 35 फुट प्लेटफार्म पर छत डालने का काम दिसम्बर, 1968 में पूरा हो गया।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मध्यावधि चुनावों पर हुए खर्च का व्यौरा

5598. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों पर सरकार का राज्यवार कितना-कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(ख) चुनाव में पराजित तथा न्यूनतम संख्या से कम मत प्राप्त करने वाले प्रत्याशियों की जन्त हुई जमानत की राशि से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई है ; और

(ग) इस आय का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनूस सलीम) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी संग्रहीत की जा रही है।

Despatch of Rice Wagon from Achalda to Mathura

5599. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a rice wagon was loaded on the 8th January, 1969 from Achalda Station, Northern Railway to Mathura Junction ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loaded wagon reached Shivpur near Varanasi instead of Mathura ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the railway authorities of Shivpur sent the wagon to West Bengal instead of Mathura in spite of the protests from the consignee ;

(d) if so, the latest position of the wagon and whether it has been despatched to Mathura ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A wagon load of rice booked from Achalda (Northern Railway) to Mathura Junction on 7th December, 1968 was despatched from Achalda on 8th December 1968 (The date is not 8th January, 1969).

(b) Yes.

(c) As known at present, the consignment was sent from Shivapur to Mathura Junction but in transit, it was misdespatched again and found its way to K. P. Docks.

(d) The consignment was redirected from K. P. Docks to Mathura Junction. It arrived Mathura on 13. 3. 1969. Book delivery was effected by the consignee on 14. 3. 1969. and assessment delivery was granted on 20. 3. 1969.

(e) The matter is being investigated and appropriate action will be taken against

the staff found responsible.

Trains manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners

5600. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the loss of revenue from the running of trains is due to the non-posting of Travelling Ticket Examiners ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The number of trains manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners differs from day to day with the object of securing as effective a check as possible and with the object of periodic intensive checking on sections where the incidence of ticketless travel is high.

(b) It is a fact that the ticket checking machinery on Railways is not able to detect and charge every ticketless passenger but, at the same time, the cost of providing for an exhaustive cent per cent check would be out of all proportion to the revenue. With a judicious deployment of Travelling Ticket Examiners, the effort has been to reduce the loss from ticketless travelling as much as possible, keeping the ticket checking organisation to a reasonable size.

Running Of Trains Division-Wise (Southern Railway)

5601. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: the number of trains running on the Southern Railway, Division-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The number of passenger-carrying trains running daily on different Divisions of the Southern Railway is follows :—

Madras	442
Olavakkot	129
Guntakal	89
Tiruchchirappalli	147
Madurra	134

The daily average number of goods trains on the different Divisions of the Southern Railway during 1968-69 was as indicated below :

Division	B. C.	M. G.
Madras	49	22
Olavakkot	112	Nil
Guntakal	48	20
Mysore	Nil	57
Tiruchchirappalli	Nil	50
Madurai	Nil	98

**लोको मिकेनिकल कर्मचारियों
की ओर से स्मरण-पत्र**

5602. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष अक्टूबर अथवा नवम्बर मास में भारतीय रेलवे के विभिन्न लोको शैडों में कार्य करने वाले लोको मेकेनिकल कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने हस्ताक्षरों सहित एक स्मरण पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वेतनमानों, पदोन्नति सरणियों और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों के बारे में लोको शेड कर्मचारियों की ओर से कुछ अम्पावेदन मिले हैं ।

(ग) किसी वर्ग विशेष के वेतनमानों आदि में किसी प्रकार के संशोधन पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्ग एक दूसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं । फिर भी, जो कर्मचारी पिछले कुछ समय से अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर पहुँचे हुए हैं, उनको राहत देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
के लेखे की लेखापरीक्षा**

5603. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3563 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के लेखे पर सरकारी लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा की गई आपत्ति पर की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) इसके लिये भवन के उत्तरदायी अधिकारी का नाम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विचाराधीन है और सूचना मिलते ही उसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ऊपरी भूमिगत पुल

5604. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान कितने ऊपरी तथा भूमिगत पुल बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) उनका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या वह धनराशि खर्च कर ली गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दो ।

(ख) और (ग). (i) इन्दौर में सियागंज के निकट समपार नं० 249 के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल : 1968-69 के बजट में इस काम के लिए दस हजार रुपये की रकम रखी गई थी लेकिन इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने अनुमोदन के बाद अनुमान 6-3-69 को वापस किये। अब इस काम को 1969-70 में शुरू करने का विचार है।

(ii) मनेन्द्रगढ़ स्टेशन के निकट पेन्द्रा-चिरिमिरी रोड के समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने वर्तमान समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बना का एक अन्तिम प्रस्ताव भेजा था। चूँकि ऊपरी पुल का स्थान समपार से बहुत दूर रखा गया है, इसलिये शुरू में ही इसकी सारी लागत राज्य सरकार को देनी होगी। इसलिये 1968-69 में इस काम के लिए रेलवे ने कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की थी। राज्य सरकार के अन्तिम निर्णय की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Production of Billets

5605. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of billets in 1967-68 was substantially larger as compared to previous years ;

(b) if so, whether any advance information of the possibility of increased supply was given to the re-rolling mills in India and whether any specific request was made by the Re-rolling Mills Association for supply of such information ;

(c) whether the requirements of the re-rollers in India with regard to the sizes and specification of billets are known to the steel plants ;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that in spite of their knowledge, production of billets in 1967-68 was not according to the specifications needed by the re-rollers ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) The production of billets for sale in 1967-68 was more by about 80,000 tonnes than in 1966-67.

(b) A general indication of the possibility of increase in the supply of billets was informally given by the Iron and Steel Controller's Office to the Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association in 1966. However, the Association asked for details of the quantities that would be supplied size-wise per month from Bhilai. This detailed information does not seem to have been furnished on account of the difficulty of anticipating the exact dates of commissioning of the various new units.

(c) The broad requirements of sizes and specifications of billets are known to the Steel Plants.

(d) and (e). The pattern of production is not solely determined by requirements but also depends on technical and other factors relating to production.

Technical aid to Asian Nations

5606. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to give technical aid to Asian nation at the Asian Industrial Development Council meeting ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the assistance and the difference spheres of economic activity that it will embrace ; and

(c) the reaction of the Asian nations towards the offer ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL, DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). At the Fourth Session of the Asian Industrial Development Council held at Bangkok from 12th to 18th February, 1969, the Indian Delegation offered to provide on request the following assistance to the developing countries in the ECAFE region :—

- (a) Services of experts for an advisory panel for advising the countries of the ECAFE region on steel technology and other related matters like choice of technology and equipment, processes and evaluation of feasibility and Engineering Reports.
- (b) Training facilities to all the developing countries in the ECAFE region at the Metallurgical Institutes in India.
- (c) Services of experts and consultancy assistance for undertaking feasibility studies as well as for preparation of Project reports for the establishment of Nitrogenous fertilizers and petrochemical projects.
- (d) Expert services and consultancy for establishment of forest based industries and also for providing training facilities in the standardisation of tember projects.

The Council appreciated the offer made by the Indian Delegation.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation

5607. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the Hevy Engineering Corporation far from recording a break-through, has registered a fall in the production ;

(b) if so; what is the rate of production since January, 1969 ; and

(c) the causes for the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The overall production in Heavy Machine Building Plant has been consistently maintained at a level above 2,000 tonnes per month from September, 1968 onwards. Similary, in the Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tool Plant, production during January and February, 1969 has been above the monthly average for 1967-68.

(b) Production during January and February 1969 was as follows :

	January 1969	February 1969
Heavy Ma- Cine Build- ing Plant	2096.6 tonnes	2112.2 tonnes
Foundry Forge Plant	1546.13 tonnes	1963,11 tonnes

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Maharashtra State Tour Organisers' Association

5608. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Maharashtra State Tour Organisers' Association regarding the enhancement of demurrage (detention) charges in the first week of February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum ;

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the first week of February, 1969, we received from Maharashtra State Tour Organisers' Association a telegram protesting against the increase in detention charges for reserved carriages with effect from 1st January 1969. The Association said that this enhancement was affecting tourism and requested immediate suspension of the order.

No other communication from the Association was received.

(c) and (d). In reply to this telegram, the Association were advised that their request could not be acceded to.

Divisionalisation of North Eastern Railway

5609. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 176 on the 18th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the proposals for divisionalisation of the North Eastern Railway have since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, details thereof with reasons and justification therefor.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The North Eastern Railway is to be organised into four divisions with headquarters at Izatnagar, Lucknow, Varanasi and Samastipur. The divisional system of working is being introduced to secure the advantages of a greater delegation of powers and better coordination of work than is possible under the district system. The headquarters of the divisions have been chosen on the basis of their suitability for administrative and operational control.

Railway mixed Higher Secondary School at Chakradharpur

5610. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any joint appeal has been received by the authorities concerned regarding the step-motherly treatment meted out to Oriya students in imparting education and in conducting examination in the Railway Mixed Higher Secondary Schools at Chakradharpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the step taken to supply the question papers to Oriya students in their mother tongue; and

(c) the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Joint appeals were received from some Oriya employees requesting for teaching Oriya students in classes VI and VII of the Railway Mixed Higher Secondary School, Chakradharpur, through their mother tongue i.e. Oriya, as also supplying of question papers on non-language subject to them in the said language.

(b) and (c). As the medium of instru-

tion in the above mentioned school is Hindi, it has not been possible to arrange for setting of question papers on non-language subjects in Oriya Language owing to practical difficulties.

Director-General of Backward Classes Welfare

5611. SHRI P.R. THAKUR :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

whether it is a fact that while the present Director-General of Backward Classes Welfare was the Member-Secretary of the Committee on Untouchability for some time, he himself directed in writing the Committee Office to collect the necessary information regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes in 'Services' from the different State Governments as well as the various Central Government Departments for purposes of the Committee's Report;

(b) if so, whether this matter was ever re-examined by him in the light of the Committee's terms of reference and brought to the notice of the Minister for appropriate advice to the Committee even after his dissociation from the Committee and when he actually took full charge of the Department; and

(c) if not, the basis on which objections were raised only recently against the inclusion of 'Services' matter as part of the Committee's Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee asked for an extension of its terms of reference only on the 23 January—two days before its tenure was due to expire so as to include representation in Government services 'Services' is a subject that comes within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry appointed a Working Group (the Yardi Group) to go into this matter in April, 1967 and the

Group had already given its report in November, 1967. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also decided to investigate questions relating to services. It was on this basis that the Department did not agree to the eleventh hour request for expanding the terms of reference of the Committee to include 'services'

**Donations to Congress Party during
Mid-Term Polls**

5612. SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he collected donations for Congress party during mid-term polls; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the parties along with the amount collected from each of them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proportional Representation System for
General Election**

5613. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion to the effect that the proportional representation system for India is best suited for general elections and the recent mid-term election trends had further strengthened the case for a change; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Government have not received any Such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Charges for Passenger
Luggage**

5614. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the announcements that passengers luggage will be charged for, after allowing a further 10 Kg. per head, at a higher rate, and the fare for the Rajdhani Express fixed at a higher rate, were made without the approval of the Parliament before the Budget for 1969-70 was presented;

(b) if so, the justification for making such changes without the approval of Parliament; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The power to fix railway rates and fares vests in the Central Government and is exercised by the Ministry of Railways as a limb of the Central Government. The law does not acquire that the Central Government should obtain prior approval of the Parliament for adjustment of rates and fares made from time to time.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), the question does not arise.

Conductors and Guards on Trains

5615. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that post of Conductors on Railways was originally held by the Transportation Branch and was made

over the Commercial Branch on economy grounds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Conductors are enjoying the Grade of Rs. 250-380 whereas the Guard in-charge is placed in 205-280 and both of them are employed on the same train;

(c) whether it is a fact the Guard in-charge is to perform multifarious duties as compared to the conductor;

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the total amount of saving from 1962 to 1968 by providing the post to the Commercial branch and how far they have been proved useful in maintaining punctuality, safety of travelling public and efficiency; and

(e) the reasons for not transferring the Conductors' posts to Transportation branch?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Prior to 1950, on most Railways, there was a category known as Conductor Guards borne on the Operating Cadre. On a recommendation of the Joint Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Railway Board and of organised labour and presided over by a neutral chairman the designation of this category was changed to 'Conductors' and included in the Commercial cadre of TTEs in 1950. This change was not made on grounds of economy.

(b) Conductors in grades Rs. 250-380 and 205-280 are utilised in common link to work Mail and Express trains, whereas Guards who are utilised to work these trains are in grade Rs. 205-280 which is the highest grade for Guards. However, the total emoluments of Guards are much more as they are in receipt of running allowances to which the conductors are not entitled.

(c) No. The duties assigned to Guards in-charge of Mail and Express trains are primarily of an operating nature, whereas the conductors look after the amenities of all classes of passengers.

(d) The question of savings does not arise in view of the answer to Part (a). The duties of Conductors being of a purely Com-

mercial nature, they have no bearing on the punctuality of a train. They proved useful in the matter of affording convenience to the passengers.

(e) The decision to fill the posts of Conductors entirely from amongst the category of T.T.Es. instead of 50% of the posts from Guards was taken in 1962 on representations from organised labour as well as from the staff. The decision is in conformity with the circumstance that the duties of conductors are of a commercial nature, and is in accordance with the findings of the Joint Advisory Committee referred to in the answer to part (a).

Industries in Kerala

5616. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an unanimous non-official Resolution passed by the Kerala Assembly requesting for more industries to be started in Kerala during the Fourth Plan Period;

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is being examined.

Foreign Investment in Cigarette Industry

5617. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAUMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a major part of the cigarette Manufacturing Industry

in our country is owned by Foreign interest;
(b) if so, the details of the companies and the Capital invested by foreign interests;

(c) whether monopoly is developing in this Industry; and

(d) if so, steps proposed by Government to prevent this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) . No, Sir. The production of the foreign-owned companies during the past three years has generally remained steady. Government's policy has been to encourage production of cigarettes by Indian owned companies with a view to increasing the share of Indian Companies. Government have also agreed to the setting up of a new unit in Ahmedabad by an Indian-owned Company. It is expected that the increased demand of cigarettes in the next few years will be taken up gradually by increased production by Indian-owned Companies.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Capital investment (Rs. lacs)
<i>Foreign-owned Companies</i>		
1.	M/s. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	1,400
2.	M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Hyderabad.	160
3.	M/s. Godfrey Philips, Bombay	80
<i>Indian-owned Companies</i>		
4.	M/s. Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay.	185
5.	M. s. National Tobacco Co., Calcutta.	200
6.	M/s. Masters Tobacco Co., Bombay.	10
7.	M/s. D. Macropolo & Co., Bombay.	8
8.	M/s. Crown Tobacco Co., Bombay.	7
9.	M/s. Internal Tobacco Co., Ghaziabad	Not available

Railway Users' Committee

5618. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down certain principles to form the Railway Users' Committee at various levels;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) what are the interests representing on these Committees; and

(d) whether adequate representations have been given to registered passengers' organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Nominations to these Committees are based on the principle; of securing representation of various identifiable and important groups of rail-users. Representation is specifically provided for Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, Agricultural Associations, Passenger Associations, Members of Parliament, representatives of State Government and representatives of State Legislatures.

(d) Yes.

Dieselisation of Express Trains on Southern Railway

5619. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to dieselise the Express Trains such as Nilgiri Express, Cochin Mail, Kerala Express, West Coast Express and Island Express on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Not at present.

(b) Overall shortage of diesel locomotives which are more urgently required for movement of essential goods traffic over congested sections.

Closure of Unremunerative Railway Lines

5620. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the reports of the State Governments and Union Territory Governments have been received on the proposal for the closure of unremunerative Railway lines ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) It was in respect of fourteen unremunerative lines that we wrote to the State Governments and one Union Territory Government. Replies have been received so far in respect of 11 out of the 14 lines.

(b) Copies of the replies received from the State Governments and the Union Territory Government are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-646/69*]

Demonstration by Staff of Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway Delhi

5621. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern

Railway, Delhi is demonstrating daily ; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees and steps taken by Government to ameliorate their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, since 25.2.69.

(b) The demand of the employees is that while working out the quota of 25% of vacancies of clerks Grade I for the purpose of promotion of un-qualified clerks Grade II, the vacancies of short term duration may also be taken to account. Their demand is being looked into.

Clerks Grade I and Sub-Heads in Railway Traffic Accounts of the Western Railway

5622. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of Clerks Grade I and Sub-heads who were sanctioned leave for more than 30 days since the 1st April 1968 to-date in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, Ajmer and the Headquarters, Seniority Unit, Bombay ; and

(b) the number of staff promoted to the posts of Clerk Grade I and Sub-heads against these vacancies in the above two units separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

PART (A).

Seniority Unit	Number of persons sanctioned more than 30 days leave since 1.4.1968.	
	Sub heads	Clerks Grade I
(a) Traffic Accounts Office, Ajmer.	13	25
(b) Head Quarters Seniority Unit, Bombay.	15	34

PART (B).

All the vacancies in the categories of Sub-heads and Clerks Grade I arising out of staff proceeding on leave for more than 30 days were filled up to the extent possible either by continuing the staff already promoted or by fresh promotions from eligible staff in accordance with their seniority, as follows :

Seniority Unit	Category of staff.	No. of vacancies filled by continuing the staff already promoted.	No. of vacancies filled by fresh promotions.	No. of vacancies not filled in.
(1) Traffic Accounts office, Ajmer.	Sub-Heads Clerk Grade I	5 20	8 5	— —
(2) Head quarters Seniority Unit, Bombay.	Sub-Heads Clerk Grade I	11 —	4 7	— 27

Tribal Cultural Research Institutes

5623. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1577 on the 29th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the Tribal/Cultural Research Institutes/Bureaus has since collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-647/69*]

New Cement Factory in Orissa

5624. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to establish a new cement factory in Orissa during the year 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the site selected for the same ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Idle capacity of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

5625. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, in order to utilise its idle capacity, plans to diversify capacity to produce, among other new items, tractors ;

(b) if so, the details of the diversification plan and the cost thereof and the extent and particulars of the new items to be manufactured by each unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools ; and

(c) by what time the diversification work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes.

(b) As diversification of the existing lines of production, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have proposals to take up manufacture of the following new items :—

1. Tractors in the Pinjore Unit ;
2. Various types of Printing Machines in the Kalamassery Unit.
3. Metal forming presses and Jig Boring Machines in their Hyderabad Unit.
4. Pressure die casting machines and other various types of sophisticated machine tools of the Company's own as well as imported designs in their Bangalore Unit.

The additional plant cost involved in this diversification programme in most cases is not likely to be substantial in view of the Company's plan to utilise its existing machinery capacity to the fullest extent possible in achieving the diversification. The details are being worked out.

(c) The Company is taking up manufacture of new sophisticated items under collaboration arrangements with various foreign parties and these are being finalised. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the diversification programme will be completed.

Funds for Welfare of Scheduled Caste people during the Third Plan Period

5626, SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI DEVEN SEN ;
SHRI ONKAR LAL
BERWA :

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

(a) the amount provided for the various schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes people in the country during the Third Plan period ;

(b) whether it is a fact that several crores of rupees earmarked for the purpose were not spent during that Plan period ;

(c) if so, the amount that has thus lapsed ; and

(d) the names of the authorities which were responsible for not spending the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) ;
(a) to (c). The relevant details were laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in answer to the unstarred question No. 2708 on 18-8-1966.

(d) The circumstances vary from State to State. Sizeable cuts had to be made in the plans owing to the national emergency. In other cases, public response was short of expectations, or the amount involved was a small percentage of the amounts budgeted. These cannot be treated as actionable lapses.

Export of Khadi goods

5627. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4078 on the 10th December, 1968 and State :

(a) whether the information regarding export of *Khadi* goods has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which they were exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports were made to the U.S.A., the U.K., France, Hong Kong, Australia, Japan and Dubai. The value of the goods

including deliveries made to local recognised exporters, was as under,

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63	2.04
1963-64	0.17
1964-65	0.96
1965-66	0.09
1966-67	Nil

Idle capacity in Hindustan Machine Tools

5528. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the idle capacity in Hindustan Machine Tools last year and the causes thereof ;

(b) if the lack of demand is due to saturation, will not the hire purchase system proposed and to idle capacity in those units, which may take new machine tools ;

(c) if the lack of demand is due to lack of sophistication in the types produced, the estimated cost of plant required to eliminate at least part of the 50 per cent machine tools now imported ; and

(d) if hire purchase is to be allowed to this Hindustan Machine Tools, whether Government will extend it to other industries in the public and private sectors and if not, not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Due to the continuing recessionary trends in the Machine Tool Industry, the utilisation of capacity of Machine Tools units of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., was about 40 per cent. However, during the last four months of 1968-69 the sales position improved considerably and consequently the utilisation of capacity has gone upto 60 per cent.

(b) Demand for machine tools arises from:

- (i) Creation of additional capacity in Engineering Industries.
- (ii) Replacement of existing machine tools and
- (iii) Modernisation.

Due to the recessionary trends in the Engineering Industries for the last two to three years, saturation to a certain extent has taken place in the more established ranges of machine tools required for creation of additional capacity. However, the potential demand for replacement and modernisation which cuts costs and thereby has a self-generating effect of creating further demand, would be substantial. although this potential demand, is not materialising due to the recessionary trends. In this context, sale of machine tools under hire purchase system is expected to ease the situation to some extent.

(c) Some of the types of machine tools produced by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., are quite sophisticated and upto international standards. However, there are many types of machine tools which are not yet produced indigenously and are presently being imported. Concerted efforts are, therefore, being made by the Company to utilise the available manufacturing capacity more fully by diversifying their product range so that some of the types of sophisticated machine tools which are hitherto being imported could be manufactured by them. This is proposed to be achieved by adding to the existing units only certain balancing plant and equipment as and when the need arises. An estimate of the cost involved in this regard is not possible at this stage, in the absence of detailed information on the extent and value of balancing plant and equipment to be so added.

(d) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have their own hire purchase scheme. It is primarily for the units whether in the private or public sector to have their own schemes of hire purchase for selling their products.

**Definition of "Weaker Section of Society"
as provided in the Constitution**

5629. SHRI SIDDAYYA ; Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expression "Weaker Section of the Society" contemplated in Article 46 of the constitution has been defined;

(b) if so, what is the definition, and

(c) if not, how the provisions of the above Article are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b) . The weaker section include the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, and the lowest income groups.

(c) Does not arise.

(i) Value of import licences issued for stainless steel sheets and strips for 20 & 26G

(ii) Value of import licences issued for 18G and thicker and subsequently converted to 20 & 26G.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Cycle and Motor Tyres
in Capital**

5631. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of cycle and motor tyres in the Capital at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such tyres are freely available in the black-market at every high rates; and

(c) whether Government will hold an enquiry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

Import Licences for Stainless Steel

5630. SHRI K. N. PANDEY ; Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Questions No. 192 on the 19th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding the value of import licences for stainless steel issued or converted for 21/26 gauges during 1967-68 and 1968-69 has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b) . The gauges of stainless steel sheets etc. for which import licences could be issued or converted during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 20 and 26G and not 21/26G. The value of the import licences issued or converted during 1967-68 and 1968-69 upto 31st October, 1968, is given below :

	1967-68	1968-69 (upto 31st Oct. '68)
(i) Value of import licences issued for stainless steel sheets and strips for 20 & 26G	Rs. 1,18,52,000/-	Rs. 11,55,140/-
(ii) Value of import licences issued for 18G and thicker and subsequently converted to 20 & 26G.	Rs. 39,48,135/-	Rs. 2,07,887/-

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Excepting nylon tyres for trucks and buses and tyres for Vespa scooters, there is no shortage of tyres in the Capital.

(b) No such complaints have been received in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

**Staff in Khadi and Handloom
Industries**

5632. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people actually en-

gaged in (i) *Khadi* and Allied Industries
(ii) Handloom and allied industries ; and

(b) the amount spent on each of these two Industries during 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) :

(a)	(i)	<i>Khadi</i>	13.34 lakhs
		Village Industries	7.68 lakhs*
	(ii)	Handloom	About 100.00 lakhs.
(b)	Year	Grant	Loan	Total
<i>Khadi</i>	1967-68	930.26	621.53	1551.79
	1968-69	727.79	326.77	1054.56
	(upto 28-2-69)			
<i>Village</i>				
<i>Industries</i>	1967-68	161.62	426.46	788.08
	1968-69	193.43	290.22	483.65
	(upto 28-2-69)			
<i>Handloom</i>	1967-68	156.31	70.75	227.06
	1968-69	139.46	69.10	208.56

*includes 0.10 lakhs casual workers.

N. B. The amount shown against handloom industry is the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the handloom cooperatives which account for 20% of the total production of handlooms and it is exclusive of financial assistance rendered by State Governments to the handloom industry outside the cooperatives.

Employees of Social Welfare Department

5634. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers and staff at present working in the Department of Social Welfare ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons therein ;

(c) whether Government consider the representation of these communities as adequate ;

(d) if not, what measures are proposed to be taken to rectify the situation ;

(e) whether some All India and Central Services Officers from these communities are likely to be posted to this Department in the near future ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) 817

(b) 146

(c) and (d). The proportionate representation works out to 18%, which compares favourably with the position prevailing in other Ministries of the Government of India. In undertaking fresh recruitment, the policy is to ensure that reserved posts go to members of the communities.

(e) and (f). Deputation vacancies are filled up by officers whose services are available at a particular point of time.s

Industrial Development in Bihar and Kerala

5636. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 383 on the 12th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the Industrial Development in Bihar and Kerala has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government of Kerala has since replied whereas the reply from the Government of Bihar is still awaited.

(b) A statement of the replies received would be placed on the Table of the House.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में माल की देखभाल

5637. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1969 के आंतरिक प्रश्न संख्या 3567 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वार्षिक स्टाक जांच प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के स्टाक में प्रतिवर्ष कितना, किस प्रकार का और कितने मूल्य का माल कम अथवा अधिक पाया गया और उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार भवन के इस तर्क से संतुष्ट है कि अत्यधिक बिक्री के कारण प्रत्येक माल की मात्रा का ब्योरा देना सम्भव नहीं है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये माल को मात्रावार न दिखाकर मूल्य-

वार दिखाया गया है, और बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमितताएं की गई हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Invalid Votes in General Election

5638. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number invalid and bogus votes polled in the last General Election in the country both State and Parliament, State-wise ; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by Government to prevent casting of invalid and bogus votes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) A statement showing the number of invalid votes polled in the last country-wide General Elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure-I) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-648/69]. With regard to the bogus votes attention is drawn to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1166 on 21.11.1967.

(b) With a view to reducing the number of invalid votes, the Election Commission has introduced marking instruments with rubber cross-marks at both ends. These marking instruments were successfully tried in the elections held in February and March, 1969 and in a number of bye-elections.

Posts Lying Vacant in Steel Plants

5639. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of top posts in the Steel Plants have still not been filled up ;

(b) whether it is because of the non-availability of suitable officials ; and

(c) the reasons for such delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT)

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to appoint three functional Directors in Hindustan Steel Ltd. Selections have been made for two of these posts, and the appointments are expected to be announced shortly. A vacancy has also arisen in the post of Deputy Chairman. The question of filling this vacancy is being considered.

(b) and (c). Selection of suitable persons for such important assignments requiring extensive and specialised experience requires time as this involves a search from diverse fields and in some cases a great deal of negotiations.

Foundry Projects for Agricultural Implements

5640. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foundry projects set up for manufacturing agricultural implements in the Public Sector ; State-wise ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up a foundry projects for Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The manufacture of steel castings which is presumably intended by the term 'foundry projects, is now exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There is no Central Government Project in any State for the specific purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. The administrative control of the Nahan Foundry Ltd., which is manufacturing agricultural implements, among other things was transferred in 1964 from the Central Government to the Himachal Pradesh Administration. Infor-

mation about the projects, if any, set up by the State Governments is being collected.

(b) There is no proposal for setting up a Central Government foundry project in Kerala State. Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala whether any such proposal is under their consideration.

रेलवे विकास योजना

5641. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2633 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली की वृहत् योजना में केवल मेरठ ही नहीं अपितु उत्तर प्रदेश का एक और जिला भी शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) वृहत् योजना में समूचा मेरठ जिला शामिल किया गया है, तो उसे दिल्ली का एक दूरस्थ उपनगर समझ कर एक रेलवे विकास योजना तैयार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली महानगर क्षेत्र में मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर जिले शामिल नहीं हैं लेकिन ये दोनों जिले राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के भाग हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में रेलों की विकास योजनाओं में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि मेरठ इस क्षेत्र का एक अंग है।

Post of Divisional Superintendents on Southern Railway

5642. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Divisional Superintendents of certain Divisions on the Southern Railway is held by certain Officer for more than five years;

(b) if so, reasons why the Railway Board's directive in this regard has not been strictly followed by certain Railway ; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में समाज कल्याण संगठनों को

अनुदान

5643. श्री राम चरण : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों में अनेक समाज संगठनों ने अनुदानों के लिये समाज कल्याण विभाग को आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं, प्रत्येक संगठन द्वारा कितने-कितने अनुदान की मांग की गई और प्रत्येक संगठन को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्री मती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या LT—649/69]

Divya-Panvel Railway Line

5644. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the facts and figures furnished justifying the laying of the Divya-Panvel Railway line on the Central Railway ;

(b) the amount spent on its construction and being spent annually on its maintenance ;

(c) the industrial development, if any, on the above section since its construction ;

(d) the average number of daily pas-

sengers and tonnage of goods carried by this section, average annual earnings therefrom and amount spent for running of trains, staff ; and

(e) the other sections in the country on par with the Divya-Panvel section and how long the Railways would go on subsidizing such sections ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The Divya-Panvel-Uran was taken up for construction to help (a) economic growth of this part of the under-developed Konkan region on the Central Railway, (b) relieve the growing congestion around Bombay arising from industrial development and (c) provide rail connection to the Naval Unit at Uran.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.57 crores has been spent on construction of Divya-Panvel line so far. The annual maintenance charges are Rs. 1.09 lacs plus contributed to DRF Rs. 2.59 lacs = Rs. 3.68 lacs.

(c) The following industrial Units have come up on this section since its construction :

1. M/s. Jenson & Nicholson Paints Ltd.
2. M/s. G. J. Rassiwala Rope Factory.
3. M/s. Tilas Grace Marble Tiles Factory.
4. M/s. Deepak Tile Factory.

(d) (1) The average daily number of passengers travelling on this section is 580.

(2) The daily average tonnage of goods traffic carried over this section, including traffic dealt with at Uran City and Apta, is around 200 tons.

(3) Average annual earnings—6.40 lacs.

(4) Amount spent for running of trains and staff is Rs. 4.36 lacs.

(e) The Divya-Panvel section was opened to traffic only towards the end of 1964. It takes some years for the traffic to develop fully on new lines. The traffic on this section is already progressively increasing. There are no other sections in the country identical with this line in all respects. However, there are 76 unremunerative lines

in the country. It is proposed to set up a committee to study and suggest methods of improving the traffic on these sections and thereby improving their earnings.

Earnings from Perishable Goods

5645. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average earnings from perishable traffic carried by Indian Railways and the amount paid on an average annually on claims arising out of the said traffic ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to narrow this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) Perishable traffic would comprise a number of items besides fresh fruits and vegetables. Figures of earnings in respect of all descriptions of perishable traffic are not separately maintained. Figures of earnings are available only for fresh fruits and vegetables, and only to the extent that they are carried by goods train. On the other hand, figures of compensation paid are maintained for fresh fruits and vegetables carried both by goods train and by passenger/parcel trains. It is regretted, therefore, that the information asked for cannot be supplied.

(b) The Railways keep a watch on claims arising in respect of fresh fruits and vegetables so as to keep them as low as possible. Some of the steps taken are :—

- (i) The traffic is cleared by fast trains; if necessary and feasible by providing extra room on the train.
- (ii) Where feasible, perishables are cleared in wagon ads or van loads and sealed to destination to avoid handling en route.
- (iii) Movement is closely watched to see that the traffic does not suffer avoidable detention en route and staff are required to see to it that they are not detained en route.
- (iv) On Railways which have seasonal perishable traffic in large quantities, movement is planned well

before the commencement of the season, so as to ensure that wagon supply is prompt and clearance is arranged in block loads to the extent possible.

- (v) Care is taken to ensure that the correct type of wagons are supplied.

Claims Preventive Sections in Railways

5646. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS Pleased to state :

(a) whether there are separate Claims Preventive Sections on each Zone of the Indian Railways and since when ;

(b) whether prior to this, a senior Commercial Officer was looking after the above work ;

(c) the average amount now spent on claims prevention annually and that which was spent previously on senior commercial officers ; and

(d) the amount paid annually on account of claims on Indian Railway before claims preventive sections came into being and the average number of claims then registered annually and now registered ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. Such claims prevention sections were organized on different Railways from different dates. On Northeast Frontier Railway, a claims prevention organization came into being in 1958 and on South Central Railway, in 1966. On all railways they came into being in the years 1955 and 1956.

(b) Prior to 1955, there was no uniform set-up. Some Railways had a claims prevention organization, others did not have it. Even where a claims prevention organization functioned directly under the Deputy Chief Traffic Manager/Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent, Claims. On the other hand, on South-Eastern and Central Railways, claims prevention work was looked after by an Assistant Commercial Officer, who also dealt with settlement of claims. On Northern Railway, two

Assistant Commercial Officers did it, in addition to claims settlement work. On the old M. and S. M. Railway, there was an officer in charge of the Watch and Ward Department and claims prevention work.

(c) As mentioned in answer to part (b) certain Railways did not have any separate claims prevention organization. Where such an organization existed, it was virtually a part of the claims settlement organization. It would, therefore, be difficult to prepare a separate account for this organization. Besides, some of the relevant records would no longer be available. It is regretted, therefore, that the average amounts spent prior to 1955 cannot now be compiled.

As for the average amount now being spent on claims prevention, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Figures of claims registered and the amount of compensation paid on the entire railway system in 1953-54 and 1954-55 and in 1966-67 and 1967-68 are shown below :—

	Number of claims registered	Amount of compensation paid (Rs.)
1953-54	3,73,758	2,86,69,695
1954-55	3,78,394	2,68,00,489
1966-67	6,50,551	6,10,02,694
1967-68	7,39,048	7,99,74,438

It may be explained that the figures for 1953-54 and 1954-55 are not directly comparable with the figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 because conditions have been changing. To mention only a few factors, the traffic carried by the Railways has been steadily going up, prices have been rising, the Railways have assumed greater liability and the public are more conscious of their rights under the law.

**Letters sent to Government by
Members of Parliament**

5647. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has directed the Zonal General Managers of Indian Railways not to take notice of letters sent by Members of Parliament ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Government Lady Noyce School for
Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi**

5648. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Boarding Servants attached to the Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi are not paid their emolument for the period of summer vacations ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to regularise the services of Boarding Servants who have put in more than five years of service and are still temporary ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are paid from contingencies only.

(c) Two posts of Boarding Servants have been created and steps are being taken by the Delhi Administration to fill them. After regular appointments are made, the employees will receive pay and allowances like other employees.

**Low Paid Employees of Government Lady
Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb,
New Delhi**

5649. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the low-paid employees of the Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi are made to work in both the shift

whereas different teachers work in both the shifts ; and

(b) if so, why this discrimination and what steps are proposed to be taken to provide the low-paid employees with relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Only Sweepers and Frash in the school work in both shifts ; but they are expected to work only for 8 hours a day.

Winter Uniforms of Class IV Employee of Social Welfare Department

5650. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that winter uniforms to the Class IV employees in the Department of Social Welfare were supplied only in the month of March, when the winter was over ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the uniforms and shoes supplied to Class IV employees did not fit the employees for whom they were intended ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Goods Capacity

5651. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
SHRI D. C. SHARMA
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the goods Capacity of Railways outstrips the demand ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to make fuller utilization of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The materialisation of traffic is not uniform throughout the year. While demand for transport increases during the busy season which extends from November to April, it drops during the rest of the year. In consequence, there is under-utilisation of transport capacity during the slack months and heavy pressure during the peak months. To correct this imbalance, the Railways are trying to persuade the trading public to increase loading during the slack months, atleast in respect of non-damageable goods to absorb the excess capacity. Steps are also taken to attract more traffic. The Marketing and Sales Organisation have been set up on the Zonal Railways with this end in view.

हरिजनों आदिवासियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि

5652. श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से सरकार ने हरिजन आदिवासियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देना आरम्भ किया है तब से छात्रवृत्तियां की घनराशि में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है जिसके कारण उच्च अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लगातार बढ़ रहे मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुसार छात्रवृत्तियों की घनराशि बढ़ाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक ; और

(घ) क्या उनके लिए संयुक्त छात्रावास खोलने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेख गुह) : (क) से (ग) 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 को दिए गए लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 695 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(घ) उनके लिए जो होटल है, उन्हें सार्वजनिक आधार पर चलाया जा रहा है।

Capital outlay for Engineering Industry

5653. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to step up outlays on transport and hydroelectric projects to help the Engineering Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table on the House in due course.

Run over of A.P.W.I.'s Trolley by 2 Dn. Mail at Sasni in Allahabad Division (Northern Rly.)

5655. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st January, 1969 Assistant Permanent Way Inspector, Sasni, Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway put his trolley on the track while 2 Dn. Kalka-Howrah Mail was granted line clear ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the A.P.W.I. did so inspite of the warning given to him by the Assistant Station Master, Sasni ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same trolley was run over by 2 Dn. Kalka-Howrah Mail passing through Sasni at the speed of 60 miles per hour, threw away the trolley and the train was saved ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the APWI played with the lives of thousands of people

by inviting a major accident, inspite of the warning given by the Assistant Station Master ; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the A.P.W.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) As would be seen from reply to part (b) above, no warning was given by the Assistant Station Master. It is necessary for the Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors and other engineering officials to move about on push trollies during the course of their duties in connexion with the maintenance of railway track. Placing push trollies which can be easily removed on approach of a train on line, does not endanger safety of travelling public and it is permitted, therefore, under the rules to place push trollies on line and work them without obtaining "line clear".

(e) The Assistant Permanent Way Inspector has been taken up with.

Deputing of Non-Qualified Guards in the open line

5656. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajdhani Express was detained on the 1st March, 1969 due to the derailment of Down Goods train at Achalda (Allahabad Division) which was being worked by a non-qualified Guard ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such non-qualified persons are being deputed by local officers to work as Guard thereby inviting accidents ;

(c) if so, the steps that are being taken to stop this evil practice ; and

(d) action being taken against concerned officers for deputing non-qualified hands in the open line for working trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) On 1.3.1969 Rajdhani Express was detained for 7 minutes at Samhon station due to the

derailment of Goods Train No. 406 Down between Samhon and Achalda stations. The Goods Train was not being worked by a non-qualified guard.

(b) No.

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

Working Yard-Stick for The Commercial Clerks (Southern Railway)

5657. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2550 on the 11th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the prescribed yard-stick for the Commercial Clerks working in Goods Sheds, Booking Offices and Parcel Offices in Madura Division of the Southern Railway ;

(b) when the yard-stick was prepared and by whom ;

(c) what factors were taken into consideration while preparing this yard-stick ;

(d) whether Government have received any complaints in regard to this yard-stick ;

(e) if so, the details of the complaints received ; and

(f) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Commercial Inspectors on Railways

5658. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1115 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) what percentage of office clerks are

allowed in the Commercial category as Commercial Inspector ;

(b) whether the Commercial Clerks are also allowed in the same percentage in the higher graded posts of Office-Clerks ;

(c). if not, the reasons for allowing Office Clerks in the Commercial Clerks category ;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association against this encroachment ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) For the posts of Commercial Inspectors, no specific percentage has been laid down for Office Clerks alone. As stated in the reply to Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1115 on 25.2.1969, on most of the Railways, posts of Commercial Inspectors are in the channel of promotion for Commercial Clerks and also certain other categories of staff.

(b) No.

(c) to (f) Attention is invited to the reply to the Question referred to in Part (a) above.

पूर्वांतर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर स्थित डिवीजनल कार्यालय का स्थानांतरण

5659. श्री म० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वांतर रेलवे ने डिवीजनल कार्यालय की स्थापना के लिए करोड़ रुपये की लागत से मुजफ्फरपुर में एक भवन का निर्माण करवाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मंहगाई के जमाने समस्तीपुर में इसी प्रयोजन के लिए बनाये जा रहे भवन पर कितना खर्च आयेगा और

मुजफ्फरपुर में इसी प्रयोजन के लिये पहले ही बनाये गये नये भवन की क्या उपयोगिता होगी ;

(ग) क्या डिबीजनल कार्यालय के मुजफ्फरपुर से समस्तीपुर को स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी निर्णय से सरकार की ओर से अपव्यय नहीं होगा जबकि रेलवे को प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है ;

(घ) क्या यह निर्णय राजनीतिक कारणों पर आधारित नहीं है और क्या इससे जनमत और जनहित के प्रति अभूतपूर्व अवहेलना प्रकट नहीं होती है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का इस निर्णय के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही करने का बिचार है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) समस्तीपुर में मंडल प्रधान कार्यालय की स्थापना करने के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण पर मोटे तौर पर 27 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है ।

मुजफ्फरपुर में उपलब्ध स्थान का उपयोग वहां स्थित क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के लिए पूरी तरह किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता, क्योंकि जिला कार्यालयों में से अधिकांश, जिन्हें मिलाकर मंडल कार्यालय बनाया जायेगा, समस्तीपुर में पहले से ही स्थित हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मुजफ्फरपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का डिबीजनल कार्यालय

5660. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के मुख्य सचिव ने रेलवे बोर्ड के एक उच्चाधिकारी श्री खन्डेलवाल को 1958 में एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के डिबीजनल कार्यालय को मुजफ्फरपुर में स्थापित किये जाने की जोरदार सिफारिश की थी और यह भी लिखा था कि डिबीजनल कार्यालय को मुजफ्फरपुर के समस्तीपुर स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव न केवल आश्चर्यजनक है बल्कि खेदजनक भी है ।

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने भी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के डिबीजनल कार्यालय को मुजफ्फरपुर में स्थापित किये जाने का अनुमोदन किया था ।

(ग) क्या बैंगाली विकास परिषद् के सचिव श्री नगेन्द्र नाथ कश्यप ने 27 सितम्बर, 1958 को तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उक्त कार्यालय का केवल मुजफ्फरपुर में ही स्थापित करने की मांग की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के डिबीजनल कार्यालय को मुजफ्फरपुर में स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इस तरह का कोई पत्र मिला नहीं दिखाई देता । 1958 में श्री खन्डेलवाल रेलवे बोर्ड में नहीं थे ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जिस क्षेत्र में मुजफ्फरपुर स्थित है उस क्षेत्र का परिचालन कार्य अभी भी समस्तीपुर से नियंत्रित होता है और मंडल परिचालन अधीक्षक, जिला वाणिज्य अधीक्षक, जिला यांत्रिक इंजीनियर और जिला इंजीनियर जैसे सभी महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारियों के कार्यालय समस्तीपुर में है। प्रशासन एवम् परिचालन की दृष्टि से लाभ इसी में है कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था को बरकरार रखा जाये और मंडल प्रधान कार्यालय समस्तीपुर में रखा जाये।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का डिवीजनल मुख्यालय

5661. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में प्रादेशिक पद्धति 1952 में चालू की गई थी और इसका मुख्यालय मुजफ्फरपुर में स्थापित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने हेतु योजना के व्योरे का अध्ययन करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की थी ;

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति ने मुजफ्फरपुर में मुख्यालय स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने मुजफ्फरपुर में मुख्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये 15 जनवरी, 1968 की लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की थी ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रयोजन हेतु मुजफ्फरपुर में मकानों आदि के निर्माण पर सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये व्यय किये हैं ; और

(च) मुजफ्फरपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का मुख्यालय स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम मुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी हां। क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालयों में से एक मुख्यालय मुजफ्फरपुर में था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) 1956 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को सात मंडलों में विभाजित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था, जिनमें से एक मंडल मुजफ्फरपुर में रखना था। यह योजना अगस्त, 1957 से कार्यान्वित हो जानी थी, लेकिन 15 जनवरी, 1958 से इस क्षेत्र को पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों में विभाजित करने का जो विनिश्चय किया गया था उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए रेलवे में बंडल प्रणाली लागू करने के प्रस्तावों को छोड़ दिया गया।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) मुजफ्फरपुर में मंडल का एक मुख्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि प्रशासन और परिचालन के दृष्टिकोण से समस्तीपुर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुविधाजनक है और यहां इस समय जिला परिचालन अधीक्षक, जिला वाणिज्य अधीक्षक और जिला यांत्रिक इंजीनियर आदि प्रमुख जिला अधिकारियों का का मुख्यालय है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजनल मुख्य कार्यालय का समस्तीपुर में स्थापित किया जाना

5662. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुजफ्फरपुर के बजाय समस्तीपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजन के मुख्य कार्यालय को स्थापित करने के बारे में लिये गए निर्णय से सरकार को किस प्रकार के आर्थिक, वाणिज्यिक, प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य प्रकार से लाभ हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से लाभ अधिक है, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह निर्णय राजनीतिक कारणों से किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक एवं परिचालन सम्बन्धी पहलुओं के आधार पर ही मंडल प्रधान कार्यालय को मुजफ्फरपुर की बजाय समस्तीपुर में रखने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। मुजफ्फरपुर की अपेक्षा समस्तीपुर में पहले से ही रेलवे के अधिक कार्यालय और कर्मचारी हैं। मुजफ्फरपुर में कर्मचारियों की संख्या केवल 1281 है, जब कि समस्तीपुर में इनकी संख्या 4849 है और यहां पर उन्हें 115 खाट वाले एक अस्पताल और एक रेलवे इंस्टीट्यूट के अलावा अन्य सुविधाएं भी प्राप्त हैं। समस्तीपुर में रेलवे का एक कारखाना, एक भंडार डिपो और एक इंजन शेड भी है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi

5663. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard and adulterated food is supplied to the boarders of the Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi;

(b) whether the persons incharge who purchase provisions etc. for Boarding House misappropriate the money by purchasing cheap things and indicating exorbitant prices for the same in the accounts; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to set the management right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मनोहरगंज स्टेशन उत्तर रेलवे पर गाड़ का लूटा जाना

5664. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 मार्च, 1969 को उत्तर रेलवे के मनोहरगंज स्टेशन पर डाकुओं ने पिस्तौल दिखाकर 303 ग्रप गाड़ी में तैनात गाड़ श्री एल० पी० सिंह को लूट लिया था और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं होती रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इन्हें रोकने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति में रेलवे गाड़ तथा रेलवे सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) : (क) जी हां गाड़ का नाम श्री एल० बी० सिंह है, न कि श्री एल० पी० सिंह जैसा कि कहा गया है।

इलाहाबाद की संरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने 15-3-69 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 394 के अधीन अपराध सं० 132 के रूप में मामले को दर्ज कर लिया जाता है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) बदनाम झौर भेद्य खण्डों पर रात के समय माल गाड़ियों की हिफाजत के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र पहरेदार तैनात किये जाते हैं।

(303 अण एक माल गाड़ी थी ।)

Delay in Settlement of claim of Widow of a Railway Porter

5665. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI NATHURAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing at page 7 of *Blitz*, dated the 15th March, 1969 under the caption "Widow's 21 year old fight for justice";

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

(c) the reasons for the delay in settling the claim of the said widow ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A. R. Moses, Muccadam, Bombay Division, Central Railway, died on duty in Setember, 1938 and not in 1947 as stated in the News Report referred to in part (a) of the Question. An amount of Rs. 1,050/- was deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay. After payment of sum of Rs. 25/- towards the funeral expenses, the balance amount was returned to the Railway, as the Commissioner dismissed the claim of Smt. Parvatibai, widow of the late employee, on 16-2-39. A sum of Rs. 132/- towards gratuity was passed for payment to the widow in November 1938. Records are not readily available to show why provident fund was not paid to the widow. She has been asked to produce Magistrate's certificate to the effect that she is the legal wife of late Shri A.R. Moses Muccadam, in order to establish her title to the compensation.

Ispat Jubilee Celebration

5666. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ispat Jubilee was celebrated recently in all the Steel Plants in public sector;

(b) if so, the reason for such celebration and the nature of celebration; and

(c) the amount spent by the Steel plants on such celebration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The celebration was organised to mark the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of Hindustan Steel Ltd. which was incorporated on 19th January, 1954. It included functions for the grant of long service, merit and group towards to employees, Nehru Memorial Awards to School Children, exhibitions, symposia and cultural functions.

(c) About Rs. 2.5 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 1.0 lakhs spent on awards.

Order placed on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

5667. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the firm order position in terms of value and tonnage on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, as on the 28th February, 1969;

(b) who are the main customers of the (Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation); and

(c) the value of the orders placed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Firm order in hand as on 28-2-1969 amount

ed approximately to 22,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 17 crores.

(b) and (c). The names of the main customer and the value of order placed by each is indicated below :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bokaro Steel Limited. | Rs. 7.45 crores (approximate) |
| 2. Calcutta Post Commissioners. | Rs. 6.75 " " |
| 3. National Coal Development Corporation. | Rs. 1.30 " " |

Rupar-Nangal Dam Branch Line

5668. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement between the Railway Board and the Punjab State Government regarding Rupar-Nangal Dam Branch line of the Northern Railway has expired;

(b) whether any scheme for the development of this Branch line Nangal Dam and Railway Repair Workshop at this Railway Station including residential Quarters has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. The Punjab Government's share of the line has been purchased by the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Development works, quarters etc. on this Section are taken up as and when there is adequate justification for them. No Railway Repair Workshop exists at this station.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply given to (b) above.

Printing of Report of the Committee of untouchability

5669. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL :

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

(a) the action so far taken to print the Report of the Committee on Untouchability and present it to Parliament ;

(b) the target date by which printed copies of the Report will be made available to M.Ps., M.L.As. and the general public ;

(c) whether the relevant portions of the Report concerning the different Central Government Departments and the various State Governments have been forwarded to them for advance action ;

(d) whether a cyclostyled copy of the Report would be immediately supplied to the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for their reference and consideration ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) to (c). Government have received from the Chairman of the Committee a report signed by four members of the Committee and a minute of dissent. The Chairman of the Committee has not so far sent to the documents signed by the other three members of the Committee.

Even though the report is thus incomplete, translation of available documents into Hindi is under way. The English version has been sent to the Press ; Printed Copies will be released to all concerned as soon as they become available.

Arrangements have been made to cyclostyle the English Version of the report ; subject to the Hon'ble Speaker's Permission. Cyclostyled Copies will be laid on the table of the House within the next two weeks.

Renewal of Applications by handicapped persons for scholarships and other aids

5670. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that handicapped persons who receive scholarships or other forms of assistance from Government have to renew their applications for assistance every year.

(b) whether it is also a fact that every such application for renewal has to be accompanied with health certificate, income certificate ;

(c) whether this creates a lot of difficulties for handicapped persons in renewing their applications ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would relax the rules regarding renewal of applications by handicapped persons for Government assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Scholarships to the physically handicapped are awarded for a given stage of study and during that period application for renewal is not necessary. However, after completion of a particular stage of study, the candidate has to apply a fresh.

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

Scholarships to handicapped persons in Andhra Pradesh

5671. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from handicapped persons from Andhra Pradesh (district-wise) for scholarships in 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) the number of scholarships sanctioned in these two years district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

[DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b).

Year received	No. of applications	No. of Scholarships awarded
1967-68	79	9
1968-69	92	65

District-wise information is not available and the awards have been made for the State as well.

Manufacture of Railway and signalling and Electrical equipments at Hyderabad

5672. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board had decided nearly two years back to establish a project for the manufacture of Railway Signalling and electrical equipments at Hyderabad ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had given 300 acres of land for the purpose ;

(c) whether the Railway Board had later decided to shelve the project ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) In 1964 it was proposed to set up a Central Signal Workshop at Secundrabad for manufacture of Electrical Signalling Equipment.

(b) Andhra Pradesh Government offered 350 acres of land out of which possession of 105 acres was taken.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of setting up of the Central Signal Workshop was reconsidered, keeping in view the limited resources, indigenous capacity for the manufacture of Electrical Signalling equipment already existing in the country and likely to be created in the future by the well-established firms with International Standing in the

field of Signalling technology ; and it was decided that the proposal for setting up a Central Signal Workshop may be dropped.

Establishment of Cable Factory at Hyderabad

5673. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken a decision nearly two years back to locate the second Telecommunication Cable Factory at Hyderabad and had taken possession of 400 acres of land for the purpose ;

(b) whether it is a fact that work on this project has not yet begun ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the project will be taken up during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There have been representations from the Power Cable manufacturers that they have idle capacity which could be diverted for the manufacture of Telecommunication cables at lesser cost than involved in setting up a new factory. A committee has been appointed to assess the capacity of the cable manufacturers to undertake the manufacture of this item and submit detailed recommendations. Final decision will depend on the report of the Committee.

Cement Factory at Yerraguntta, Andhra Pradesh

5674. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India which made investigation regarding

the possibility of setting up a cement factory at Yerraguntta in Andhra Pradesh has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main features of the report ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Provision for Leave Reserves in Category of Stenographers in Northern Railway

5675. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ;
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI ;
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI ;
SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA ;
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the provision of leave reserve in the category of Stenographers in scale Rs. 130—300 and Rs. 210—425 in the Northern Railway is inadequate as per prescribed yard-stick proposed by the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, the details of shortfall, Division-wise in each scale ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the action being taken to make up the deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, except in the Headquarters Office, Leave Reserves are provided only in the initial recruitment grade and not in the intermediate grade.

(b) Short-fall in the category of Stenographers grade Rs. 130—300 (AS) so far as Headquarters' Office is concerned is :—

Permanent	— 7
Temporary	— Nil

(c) Due to ban on creation of posts, it is not possible to make good the deficiency.

Decision on disputes between Executive Branch and Finance Branch on Railways

5676. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board and the General Managers of the Zonal Railways are vested with powers to take over-riding decisions in case of disputes or difference of opinion between Executive Branch and Finance Branch ;

(b) whether the General Manager of the Northern Railway has intervened in respect of stalemate between his personnel Branch and the Finance Branch in case of Stenographers with a view to fully implementing the Railway Board's orders issued in January, 1965 regarding upgradation of posts ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the General Manager, Northern Railway would intervene in the matter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The General Manager as the head of the Zonal Railway Administration has the authority to decide matters within the limits of the powers delegated to him. There are, however, certain matters such as interpretation of President's or Railways Board's orders where only the President or the Railway

Board can provide an authoritative decision.

(b) to (d). There has been no such stalemate. The Railway Board's orders issued in January, 1965 regarding upgradation of posts of stenographers have been implemented on the Northern Railway except that on the Allahabad Division, the selection is to be held shortly.

फतेहपुर तथा चुरू के बीच रेल किराया

5677. श्री श्री गोपाल साहू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहपुर और चुरू बीच रेल किराया सामान्य किराये से डेढ़ गुना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोग अधिकतर बस से यात्रा करते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो रेल किराया उस के किराये के बराबर निश्चित करने से सरकार को कितनी हानि होगी और ऐसा करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ; और

(ङ) ऐसा कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जब यह लाइन यातायात के लिए खोली गई थी, तो उस समय यह विदित था कि यह लाइन तभी लाभप्रद हो सकेगी, जब प्रभार के लिए किराया और भाड़ा-प्रभारों को स्फीति-दूरी के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाये। तदनुसार यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि सभी तरह के यातायात के लिए दूरी को 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर प्रभार लिया जाय। लेकिन 1 जून,

1968, से यात्रियों और सामान के सम्बन्ध में स्फीति-दूरी को घटाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(ग) यह सच है कि अधिकांश यात्री बस से यात्रा करते हैं। किन्तु यह बात भी ध्यान देने योग्य है कि इतनी कम दूरी वाले यातायात के लिए सड़क परिवहन का उपयोग करने में कुछ सुविधाएं होती हैं। प्रभार के लिए दूरी में स्फीति करने से क्या अधिकांश यातायात सड़क परिवहन की ओर चला जाता है और यदि ऐसा होता है, तो दूरी में किस सीमा तक स्फीति करने से अधिकांश यातायात सड़क परिवहन की ओर चला जाता है, यह बताना मुश्किल है।

(ग) अगर देखा जाय, तो उस समय भी बस के किराये की अपेक्षा रेल का किराया कम था उसके बराबर है।

ऐसी प्रत्याशा है कि यदि रेल का किराया कम कर दिया जाता है, तो इस लाइन के वित्तीय परिणाम बुरे ही होंगे, अच्छे नहीं।

(ङ) स्थिति की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। स्फीति-दूरी पर आधारित किराये और भाड़े को कब कम किया अथवा हटा दिया जायेगा, इसके बारे में विनिश्चय इस लाइन के वित्तीय परिणामों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जायेगा।

नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में चोरी के मामले

5678. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3565 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में हुए चोरी और लीकेज के मामलों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) पुलिस को सूचित किये गये मामलों में पुलिस के निष्कर्षों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) लीकेज के उन दो मामलों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनकी विभाग द्वारा जांच की जा रही थी और जांच के कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) चोरी और लीकेज के परिणाम स्वरूप भवन को होने वाली हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारी का नाम क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का भवन की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूस्डीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकठ्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rail Link between Hastinapur and Delhi

5679. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to link Hastinapur in Meerut District with Delhi through a railway line ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints of Engineering Association of India regarding Raw Material

5680. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 13th

March, 1969, to the effect that the President of the Engineering Association of India and other members of the Association have complained to the West Bengal Ministers that engineering industry in the State is only getting 15 per cent of their raw material requirements for the last few years ;

(b) if so, the real state of affairs in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to meet the requirements of the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

लखनऊ डिवीजन उत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजनल इंजीनियर द्वारा क्लर्कों की मुअत्तिली

5681. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन के डिवीजनल इंजीनियर ने अगस्त, 1968 में अवैध रूप से तथा अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र का उल्लंघन करके कुछ क्लर्कों को मुअत्तिल कर दिया था, जिस पर मंत्रालय ने नाराजगी व्यक्त की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

घाटे में चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

5682. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे द्वारा कुल कितनी रेलगाड़ियां घाटे में चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(ख) 1967-68 में उन पर कितनी हानि हुई और 1968-69 में कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अलग-अलग गाड़ियों के परिचालन पर आने वाली लागत और उनसे होने वाली आमदनी के अंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

अंग्रेज शासकों के नाम पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम

5683. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, जिनके नाम अंग्रेज शासकों अथवा आंग्ल भारतीयों के नाम पर रखे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन नामों को बदलने तथा उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम प्रसिद्ध भारतीयों तथा राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नाम पर रखने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये परिवर्तन कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 33 ।

(ख) और (ग). अंग्रेज शासकों या आंग्ल भारतीयों के नामों पर रखे गए वर्तमान रेलवे स्टेशनों के नामों को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

झांसी और कानपुर (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच रेल यात्रियों का लूटा जाना

5684. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के भांसी-कानपुर सैक्शन पर चौरा और पन्ना स्टेशनों के बीच सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने एक सवारी गाड़ी के एक डिब्बे के सभी यात्रियों को लूट लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार इस घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भांसी-कानपुर खंड से सशस्त्र डाकुओं द्वारा यात्रियों के लूटे जाने के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। लेकिन 10-3-69 को उरई और कालपी रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच भांसी लखनऊ सवारी गाड़ी (105 डाउन) के दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में चोरी का एक मामला हुआ था।

कानपुर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379 के अंतर्गत चोरी का एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था जिसे जांच पड़ताल के लिये भांसी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के पास भेज दिया गया।

Foreign Collaboration

5685. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the items on which more than one collaboration has been entered into during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of such agreements for the same item ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की कोक भट्ठी

5686. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुपयुक्त कोयले का प्रयोग न किये जाने के कारण दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की कोक भट्ठी में अनेक खराबियां पैदा हो गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे गैस का उत्पादन भी कम हो गया है ;

(ग) इसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने तथा कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य चलने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य इस्पात कारखानों को कोई निर्देश भी दिये गये हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) एक मिलियन टन दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की कोक भट्ठियों को न्यूनाधिक क्षति पहुंची जिस के मुख्य कारण थे—उचित संभारण की व्यवस्था का न होना, कोयले का असन्तोषजनक मिश्रण और चूर्ण और कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण पर उचित ध्यान न देना।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). इस क्षति की मरम्मत के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए गये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए पाण्डे समिति की सिफारशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस समिति ने उस कारखाने के कार्यकरण का अध्ययन किया था। इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने अन्य दोनों कारखानों को मार्गदर्शन के लिए दी गई हैं।

झांसी-मानिकपुर यात्री गाड़ी का
देर से चलना

5687. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी-मानिक-
पुर यात्री गाड़ी पिछले दो महीनों से प्रतिदिन
2 से 5 घंटे देर से चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गाड़ी
का इंजन जो शाम को 9 बजकर 20 मिनट पर
झांसी से चलता है और अगले दिन 7 बजे
प्रातः मानिकपुर पहुंचता है मानिकपुर से 8 बजे
सुबह गाड़ी लाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंजन में
कोयला डालने तथा इंजन को एक गाड़ी से
दूसरी गाड़ी में लगाने में लगभग 2 से 3
घंटे लगते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप मानिकपुर से
झांसी के लिये सुबह 8 बजे चलने वाली गाड़ी
10 अथवा 11 बजे सुबह चलती है ; और

(घ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के
लिए कि गाड़ी ठीक समय पर चले सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) 523 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी (जो
झांसी से 21-15 बजे छूटती है और मानिक-
पुर 05-55 बजे पहुंचती है) का इंजन उसी
दिन 08-45 बजे 524 अप को लेकर वापस
चला जाता है ।

(ग) सामान्यतः इंजन में कोयला भरने
में केवल लगभग 1½ घंटे का समय लगता है
और इसके कारण 524 अप सवारी गाड़ी को
मानिकपुर से चलने में देर नहीं होती । इस
गाड़ी के देर से चलने के विभिन्न कारण हैं
जिनमें खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की अत्यधिक
घटनाएं भी शामिल हैं ।

(घ) इन गाड़ियों के संचालन पर बरा-
बर निगरानी रखी जाती है और इस बात
को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी व्यावहारिक
प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं कि ये गाड़ियां अपने निर्धारित
समय से चलती हैं ।

**Shortage of Berths in Bikaner-Ahmedabad
Through Coach**

5688. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether he is aware that in the
Bikaner-Ahmedabad "through coach" only
four berths are available to the public ;

(b) whether it has been brought to
the notice of Government that this
accommodation is much below the demand
of upper class travelling public and causes
great hardship and inconvenience to them ;

(c) whether he is also aware that
four berths are reserved exclusively for
military personnel whether they are
occupied or not ; and

(d) whether Government propose to
take steps to redress the grievances of the
upper class public travellers by this train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBAG SINGH) : (a) Yes,
this was the position upto 25.3.1969 but
with effect from 26.3.1969, all the 8 first
class berths provided in the through coach
are available for reservation in order of
priority of demand.

(b) From reply to part (a), it will be
seen that action has been taken to remove
the inconvenience.

(c) This was the case upto 25.3.1969
but is no longer the case.

(d) Action has already been taken.

लखनऊ डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के
इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्जमेंट द्वारा गबन

5689. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1869 को लखनऊ

डिबीजन के इलैक्ट्रिक चार्जमैन द्वारा किये गये गबन के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3570 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मामले की स्वयं जांच न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि आरोप बहुत गम्भीर है ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर का आघार क्या है और यदि कोई जांच कराई गई थी, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जंसाकि 18-3-1969 को लोक सभा में पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3570 के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है, डिबीजनल इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर के साथ सांठ-गांठ करके उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिबीजन के इलैक्ट्रिकल चार्जमैन द्वारा सरकारी घन गबन करने का कोई मामला रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में नहीं आया है। इसलिए जांच कराने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी यदि माननीय सदस्य भ्रष्टाचार का कोई विशिष्ट मामला बतायें, तो इसकी जांच की जायेगी।

लखनऊ डिबीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में इलैक्ट्रिकल चार्जमैनों द्वारा रेल क्वार्टरों का किराये पर दिया जाना

5690. श्री अर्जुनसिंह भवौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 18 मार्च 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3571 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस इलैक्ट्रिकल चार्जमैन को भ्रष्टाचार किये गये सरकारी क्वार्टर में उसका तथा कथित रिश्तेदार कुल कितने दिन तक रहा, किस तारीख से किस तारीख तक रहा और जितनी अवधि तक वह रहा उस बारे में अन्य व्योरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) अलाटियों द्वारा अपने रिश्तेदारों को सरकारी क्वार्टर किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत हस्तांतरित किए जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हस्तांतरित करने की अनुमति नहीं है, तो दोषी कर्मचारियों को दण्ड न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) अक्टूबर 1968 में प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की किस स्तर पर तथा किस प्रकार जांच की गई और वहां रह रहे स्थानीय लोगों से पूछताछ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त इलैक्ट्रिकल चार्जमैन को क्वार्टर संख्या सी और डब्लू-28 कब अलाट किया गया था और उसने उसका कब कब्जा लिया था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सम्बन्धित बिजली चार्जमैन ने बताया है कि उनकी विधवा बहिन, जो उनके पुत्र के विवाह के प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में उनके साथ रहने के लिए आयी थी, जुलाई 1968 से फरवरी 1968 तक उनके क्वार्टर में रही। लेकिन सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी को वास्तविक तिथियां याद नहीं हैं।

(ख) सम्बन्धियों को क्वार्टर में साथ रखने की अनुमति है, जैसा कि रिवाज है। विवाह आदि के अवसरों पर सम्बन्धी आते हैं और अधिक लम्बे असें तक ठहरते हैं ;

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) आमतौर पर निर्माण निरीक्षक, (सम्पदा) इस प्रकार की शिकायतों की जांच करते हैं। इस मामले में भी, उन्होंने जांच की थी। स्थानीय लोगों से भी पूछ-ताछ की गयी थी, लेकिन वे ठीक-ठीक व्यौरा न बता सके।

(ङ) औपचारिक रूप से क्वार्टर नं० सी० एंड डब्ल्यू-28 को बिजली चार्जमैन को

26-2-1969 के आबंटन आदेश द्वारा दिया गया था, लेकिन उनके अभ्यावेदन पर मंडल यात्रिक इंजीनियर के एक अन्य पृष्ठांकन के आधार पर पूर्ववर्ती भ्रष्टाचारी के द्वारा खाली किये जाने पर उन्हें 18-2-1969 से क्वार्टर पर कब्जा करने की अनुमति दे दी गयी थी।

भांसी मानिकपुर के बीच तेज चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी

5691. श्री जगदीश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भांसी मानिकपुर के बीच तेज चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी पर यात्रा करने वाले अधिकांश यात्रियों ने अब बस द्वारा यात्रा करनी आरम्भ कर दी है क्योंकि रेलगाड़ी प्रतिदिन देर से चलती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि त्रिस तारीख से मानिकपुर से इस गाड़ी के एक इंजन को हटाया गया है उस तारीख से मरुघ और भांसी स्टेशनों के बीच यात्री किराये से होने वाली घाव बहुत कम हो गई है ;

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर अलग-अलग कितनी विक्री हुई ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य रेलवे बम्बई के जनरल मैनेजर भांसी बान्दा लाइन पर सभी प्रकार की मितव्ययता कर रहे हैं और चल कर्मचारियों पर होने वाले व्यय तथा माल आदि की सप्लाय में कटौती कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). 18 जनवरी, 1969 से एक इंजन के हटाये जाने के बाद मटौष और भांसी के बीच के स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात से आम-दनी के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और

उन्हें 1968 के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों के साथ-साथ यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(घ) न केवल भांसी-बांदा खण्ड पर बल्कि मध्य रेलवे के सभी खण्डों पर परिचालन क्षमता को कम किये बिना मितव्ययता करने के लिए सभी सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Survey of Line Between Laheria-Sarai Saharsa

5692. SHRI KEDAR PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the distance between Laheria-Sarai and Saharsa and also between Hasanpur and Sakri ;

(b) if any wrong survey has been conducted whether Government propose to take any effective step in this regard ; and

(c) if Government do not propose to take any step in this regard, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The distance between Laheria Sarai and Saharsa is 82 Kms. and between Hasanpur and Sakri 62 Kms.

(b) and (c). No surveys for either of the two railway lines mentioned were carried out in the past. As the limited funds and resources available for new lines in the Fourth Five Year Plan will have to be conserved for essential schemes required for defence purposes, port and major industrial development and for moving heavy mineral traffic, the proposals for new rail links between Laheria Sarai and Saharsa and Hasanpur and Sakri may not merit priority for consideration during the Fourth Plan and may have to wait for better times for consideration.

Donations to Political Parties by Companies

5693. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the Companies which donated to political parties and political leaders in the last three years ;

(b) the names of the political parties along with the amount donated ;

(c) names and addresses of the directors and managing Directors of these companies ; and

(d) the names of such Companies out of the said Companies which were given new licences, or any other additional facilities by Government in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Reference is invited to Unstarred Question NO. 2482 answered on 11.3.1969 regarding donations given to political parties by Industrial houses in 1966-67 and 1967-68. Information regarding 1965-66 as well as the addresses are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Names of Directors will be available from the published records of the companies concerned, their addresses will also be care of such companies.

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

Cost of Production of Steel in Public and Private Sectors

5694. **SHRI R. K. SINHA** : Will the Minister of **STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of the cost of production of steel in the public and private sector steel plants has been made ;

(b) if so, the cost of production per tonne at each one of the public sector and Private Sector steel plants ; and

(c) the causes for the gap in the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The cost production of steel in the Public and Private Sector Steel Plants was last studied by a Committee appointed by Government in August, 1965 under the Chairmanship of Shri Harekrushna Mahatab.

(b) and (c). The following table indicates the works cost of production per tonne of ingot steel for the year 1967-68 in respect of all the integrated steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

Bhilai	Rs. 269.9
Rourkela (L. D.)	Rs. 321.7
(O. H.)	Rs. 322.7
Durgapur	Rs. 313.3
TISCO	Rs. 301.0
IISCO	Rs. 335.0

It will be noticed that the works cost of production of public sector steel plants does not compare unfavourably with that of Steel Plants in the Private Sector.

Production of Cement during Fourth Plan

5695. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are differences between the Industry and his Ministry on the production target of cement during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The target of production and installed capacity of cement

for the Fourth Plan have been estimated as 20 and 22 million tonnes per annum, respectively, by the Panel on Cement Industry. Some cement manufacturers have estimated the demand for cement by the end of the Fourth Plan at a somewhat lower level of 18.5 million tonnes, corresponding to a capacity of 20 million tonnes. The exact requirement of cement will finally depend on the actual outlay on the Fourth Five Year Plan and the rate of growth achieved.

Murders Committed in Trains

5696. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of murders committed in the First and Second Class compartments, zone-wise during 1968-69 ;

(b) the total number of cases in which the Railway staff was found guilty in this connection ; and

(c) the steps taken to check such crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Murders committed in the First and Second Class compartments were as follows :

Central Railway	— Nil
Eastern Railway	— One
Northern Railway	— Four
North Eastern Railway	— One
Northeast Frontier Railway	— Nil
Southern Railway	— Nil
South Central Railway	— Nil
South Eastern Railway	— One
Western Railway	— Nil

(b) None.

(c) 'Law and order' is the responsibility of the State Government/State Government Railway Police. Close co-operation is maintained with the Government Railway Police at all times for the control of crime

and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures and if necessary for providing armed police escorts on night passenger trains.

Black-marketing of Tractors

5697. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the black-marketing in tractors ;

(b) if so, the checks imposed by Government to stop such black-marketing ;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee set up by Government to fix fair prices of tractors and agricultural machinery ; and

(d) the details of the prices fixed for various types of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Some General complaints have been voiced that tractors are being sold at prices in excess of the prescribed ceilings. However, no specific complaint in this regard has been received.

(b) Government have notified the ceiling prices of various makes of indigenous tractors under the provisions of the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967, issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

(c) and (d). The Tariff Commission had been requested to institute a regular inquiry and recommend fair selling prices of tractors. The recommendations of the Commission and the decisions of Government thereon together with the ceiling prices of indigenous tractors fixed by Government were announced through a Resolution bear-

ing No. 5/44/67-AEInd II dated the 3rd June, 1963, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The Commission was not requested to institute a regular inquiry in regard to fair selling prices of agriculture machinery other than tractors.

Bokaro Steel Plant

5698. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Plant has suffered heavy loss ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was due to the differences between some top officials of the Government of India ; and

(c) the estimated value of the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Rewards to Persons Averting Railway Accidents

5700. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL
BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to give rewards to persons who had risked their life in averting big Railway accidents has been finalised ;

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

(c) the criteria to decide the type/size of reward for averting a particular accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The General Managers of Railways already have powers to grant reward upto Rs. 2000/- in each individual case.

(c) There are no hard and fast criteria. Each case is dealt with on its merits by the General Manager concerned.

Foreigners in Foreign Owned Industrial Units

5701. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI GUNANAND
THAKUR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners in foreign-owned industrial units in India in the salary groups of Rs. 5,000 ;

(b) the names of the industrial concerns and the total number of foreigners employed ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to step up Indianization in this salary group ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As on 1st January, 1968 foreign owned/controlled companies in India employed 1027 non-Indians in the salary-group of above Rs. 5000 as compared to 1072 non-Indians as on 1st January, 1967.

(b) The information is confidential.

(c) Government have been using the method of persuasion in implementing its policy of Indianization of staff in foreign firms, consistent with the latter's need for technical expert possessing specialised knowledge.

Ticketless Travel

5702. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI GUNANAND
THAKUR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increased number of ticketless travel on Indian Railways ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the more the ticket-checkers are employed, the more ticketless persons travel due to the fact that all the relations of Railway employees are enjoying the benefit of ticketless travelling ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the most of the Railway employees are engaged in collecting money from these ticketless people ; and

(d) the special steps taken by Government to check ticketless travel on Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a)
Yes.

(b) This is not a fact.

(c) Ticketless passengers when detected are required to pay the charges due only to those railway employees who are authorised to collect such charges.

(d) Frequent surprise checks on various sections and massive checks at important junction stations by mobilising a large number of ticket checking staff, R. P. F. and Government Railway Policepersonel accompanied by Railway Magistrates, are being conducted.

Instructions have also been issued to Railways to associate village elders, boy scouts, students and volunteers from Social Service Organizations in the conduct of checks on ticketless travel.

Efforts are being made to tackle this problem by carrying out a campaign against ticketless travel through newspapers, radio, posters etc.

As students have been figuring prominently in this problem, various measures have been adopted to make them realize

that ticketless travel is a social evil. Apart from taking up the matter through the heads of educational institutions, lectures on the subject have been arranged by retired senior Railway officers in educational institutions.

An amendment of the Railway Act to provide for more stringent penalties for ticketless travel is in hand.

Bringing of Girls for Immoral Purposes from outside Delhi

5703. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that for immoral purposes, the girls from outside are brought into Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many were brought between the period from January-March, 1969 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check this and with what success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Licences to Tata Industrial Group

5704. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new licences have been issued to the Tata Industrial Group between January-March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, for what purposes and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have received new complaints against this industrial group within January-March 1969, if so, the details

thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. 3 licences have been granted during January-March, 1969.

(b) One licence has been granted for affecting "substantial expansion" for the manufacture of synthetic detergents and of the two others for the manufacture of "New Articles", one was for Alloy Steel Ball Bearing bigs and the other for Tramycetin Products.

Licences are granted after examination of each application on merits having regard to the targetted/estimated demand and the suitability of each scheme from the point of view of foreign exchange expenditure/saving, location etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Aid for Modernisation of Indian Railways

5705. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to stated :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have approached the World Bank for aid for modernizing the Indian Railways;

(b) If so, when and for what amount and for which kind of modernizing works in the Indian Railways; and

(c) the response from the World Bank, if any, so far to it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) In August-September, 1968, Government had approached the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank for credit of \$ 40 million to cover part of the foreign exchange require-

ments of the Railways from 1st July, 1968 to end of December, 1969. The foreign assistance sought is mainly for the import of components and materials for manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives and electrical multiple unit coaches for modernizing traction and for the import of equipment, components and raw materials for overhead electrification, Signalling and Telecommunication Schemes.

(c) According to the usual procedure followed by the World Bank and I. D. A. for all countries and for all projects, an Appraisal Mission was sent by them to India to study the Railway Programme with reference to their current performance and the proposed Fourth Plan Investments. The Mission completed the study by the middle of March, 1969. It is too early as yet to get the Bank's/I.D.A.'s response to our request for the Credit.

Canning Industry in North Bihar

5706. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the setting up of a Canning Industry in North Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). While Government have no plan for setting up a Canning Industry in North Bihar, two schemes have been received for preservation of fruits and vegetables in Bihar—one in Patna and the other at Ranchi, which are under consideration of the Government.

Nationalisation of Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Jamshedpur

5707. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.V.D. Government in Bihar put forward a plan in 1967-68 before the Central Government for abolishing the Tata Zamindari and nationalising the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Jamshedpur;

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

(c) whether Government are planning to nationalise the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd., and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) No such proposal has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There has been no occasion to consider such a proposal.

Taking over of Cooper Allen Company

5708. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) when Government hope to take over the Cooper Allen Company as decided some weeks ago;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from any quarters against the take over of the Company;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the workmen of the Company have been pressing for an early take over by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Steps have been taken for the appointment of top management personnel for the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., which has been incorporated to own and manage the Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Units of the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur. The units will be taken over as soon as these appointments are finalised and certain other legal formalities are completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Goods Handling Contracts

5710. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractor recently engaged by Railways for Parcels and Quick Transit Service handling work at Etawah, Tundla, Shikohabad and Khurja (one group) and Goods Handling at Tundla is bound by the terms of contract to pay Fair Wage to the porters;

(b) if so, Wage by the contractor at the stations mentioned in part (a), station-wise;

(c) the market rate for casual labour certified by the District Magistrates concerned for stations mention in part (a) ; and

(d) action proposed to be taken against the contractor for failure to pay 'Fair Wage' to porters and for breach of the terms of contract ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The contractor has certified that payment at the rate of Rs. 3/- per day per labourer is being made at all the stations referred to.

(c) Rs. 3/- per day per casual labourer.

(d) Action in terms of the Agreement will be taken if any case of failure to pay Fair Wage comes to light.

Promotion of Parcel/Luggage porters at Delhi Main Station

5711. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some parcel/luggage porters working at Delhi Main Station are being promoted as Parcel Clerks without any test or interview;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that their cases have been misrepresented by the officers concerned;

(c) whether their cases have been examined at Ministry's level; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUAHA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign Capital in Companies

5712. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of private enterprises including banking and insurance Companies functioning in India in which foreign capital has been invested ;

(b) the total assets of those Companies according to the latest report available ; and

(c) the number out of them which have more than 50 per cent of foreign capital ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending Applications of Firms

5713. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms whose applicants for the extension of Managing Agencies or for the appointment of Managing Director are pending before Government ; and

(b) if so, the date of each application and the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—650/69*]

Translation of Law Books in Hindi

5714. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has translated any law books in Hindi ;

(b) if so, the names of those books and whether any arrangements have been made to write original law books in Hindi ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme for the preparation of standard Law books in Hindi on subjects included in the L.L. B. courses, is under consideration at present.

Scooter Manufacturing Unit in U. P.

5715. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to allow Messrs. P. N. Singh to set up a scooter-manufacturing unit in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh has been altered to allow some other firm to manufacture scooters there ; and

(b) if so, the name of the proposed firm and the reasons for granting to it this permission ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Scooter manufacturing scheme of Dr. P. N. Singh is still under consideration, along with the schemes submitted by three other parties.

Conspiracy in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

5716. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conspiracy hatched in heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi, in collusion with the Pakistan High Commissioner, has been provided ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against such Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PAINT) :

(a) This presumably refers to the case relating to the fire incidents in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, in 1964. The case was tried by the Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Chotanagpur, who in his Judgment dated the 22nd March, 1969, has concluded that the accused persons had entered into a conspiracy with each other and that certain officials of the Pakistan High Commission had contact with them.

(b) Of the five accused, three were employees of the Heavy Engineering Cor-

poration. They had been suspended by the Corporation on their arrest. Further departmental action will be taken against them as soon as a certified copy of the Judgment is received from the Court. The Court has sentenced all the accused to 10 years imprisonment each.

Railway Lines

5717. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state how many kilometres of railway lines have been laid in different States per 1,000 population and per 1000 square miles of area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Information about the length of the Railway lines is not compiled State-wise but only Railway Zone-wise. Particular of the route kilometres of lines opened during 1967-68, route kilometres open on 31st March 1968, etc. are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements for the year 1967-68, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Licences to Firms in Madhya Pradesh

5718. : SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and name of industrial firms in Madhya Pradesh to whom licences were given for this year and also the names of the items for which licences have been given to them, serial-wise and category-wise ;

(b) the number of those firms which are owned by Harijan/Adivasis ;

(c) the number of licences given to industries manufacturing fine and coarse cloth ;

(d) the number of industrial licences given to co-operative societies ;

(e) the names of the persons or companies to whom licences have been given with a view to developing the backwardness of the State ; and

(f) the number of firms whose applications for licences are at present under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During the period 1st January to 31st March, 1969 only one license has been issued for Madhya Pradesh. This was to M/s. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. for the establishment of a new aluminium smelter at Korba for the production of aluminium ingots ;

(b) to (e). Nil.

(f) Applications from 3 firms received so far during this year for Madhya Pradesh are under consideration. Four other applications in which Madhya Pradesh has also been shown as proposed location in addition to some other States, are also under consideration.

Welfare work in Manipur for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes

5719. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific works so far taken up in the Union Territory of Manipur for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes during the year 1968-69 and the proposed measures going to be taken up in the coming year, with details thereof ; and

(b) the amount spent in the aforesaid works and the amount proposed to be in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following schemes were in operation during 1968-69 and will continue during 1969-70 under the programme for the welfare of Backward Classes.

(1) Scheduled Tribes :

A. State Plan Schemes

(i) *Education.*

1. Pre-matric stipends.
2. Construction of High School Hostel buildings.
3. Construction of Middle School hostel buildings.
4. Construction of teacher's quarters.
5. Encouragement of books in tribal dialects.
6. Aid to voluntary agencies for educational works.

(ii) *Economic Development.*

1. Communications.
2. Agriculture (Terracing and Minor irrigation).
3. High School Farms
4. Animal Husbandary
5. Cottage Industries.
6. Marketing sheds

(iii) *Health and housing.*

1. Water supply
2. Housing
3. Arts and culture
4. Financial assistance to poor tribals for medical treatment.

II. Scheduled Castes

(i) *Education.*

Stipends.

(ii) *Economic Development*

Cottage Industries

(iii) *Health, Housing etc.*

Water supply

Housing

The anticipated expenditure on the above schemes during 1968-69 was Rs. 11.00 lakhs and the amount proposed to be spent during 1969-70 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(1) Scheduled Tribes

(i) *Education.*

Post-matric scholarships.

(ii) *Economic Development.*
Tribal Development Blocks.

(II) Scheduled Casts

(i) *Education.*

Post-matric scholarships.

The anticipated expenditure during 1968-69 on the scheme of Post-matric scholarships was Rs. 6.90 lakhs and, T. D. Blocks it was Rs. 19.84 lakhs. In 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the scheme of Development Blocks; an amount of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is expected to be spent out of the Plan funds on the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के मूल वेतन में मंहगाई भत्ते का मिलाया जाना

5720. श्री अ० बीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के मूल वेतन में मंगाई भत्ते का कुछ अंश मिलाया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उसका सूत्र क्या है और वह कब से लागू होगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों को उपदान

5721. श्री प० सा० बालूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और उसके वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों को उपदान का लाभ प्राप्त है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें उपदान का लाभ देने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

खादी का वैदेशिक व्यापार

5722. श्री प० सा० बालूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी के किसी रूप में वैदेशिक व्यापार का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयोग के कुछ अधिकारी कुछ अनुपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को मनमाने ढंग से विदेशों में भेजना चाहते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भेजे जाने वाले लोगों के चयन के लिये ग्रहंताएं अथवा नियम निर्धारित करने का है अथवा एक ऐसा चयन बोर्ड नियुक्त करने का

है, जिसमें मंत्रालय को भी प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त हो ताकि खादी के लिए विदेशों में केवल योग्य व्यक्ति ही भेजे जायें ?

औद्योगिक विकास, तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फख्खदीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

12.08 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY DOCTORS AND NURSES IN
DELHI HOSPITALS

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों द्वारा हड़ताल ।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
B. S. MURTHY) : Sir, on the 3rd April
1969.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) :
Why is the Minister not answering ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopal
Ganj) : Anybody can reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him
read the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे पता नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बयान देखा है या नहीं । इस को सदन के टेबल पर रक्खा जाय वजाय इसके कि इसको वह पढ़ें क्योंकि इससे कुछ रोशनी नहीं मिलती है । इस पर समय खराब होगा और फायदा कुछ नहीं होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
इस पर डिस्कशन अलाऊ किया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Mr.
Madhu Limaye said, may I suggest you to
lay it on the Table of the House because
that has been circulated and they could
get more time.....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh) : Let him read it ; we should
know what is in the statement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let him
read it.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) :
Let the Minister have some practice in
reading English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : On the 3rd
April, Shri K. K. Shah made a statement
in this House on the circumstances leading
to the strike of junior doctors and nurses
in the Irwin Hospital. Since then, there
have been further developments which I
would like to bring to the notice of the
hon. House.

4th April, 1969.

(a) *Irwin Hospital* :

On 4th morning, the nurses resumed
duty, but again went on strike in the
afternoon following an alleged assault on

a nurse. The matter is under investigation. Meanwhile, the junior doctors continued to be on strike. 430 doctors were on strike and about 180 regular doctors were working.

The Emergency services were maintained by the regular doctors and 78 cases were treated.

(b) *Safdarjang Hospital :*

The junior doctors of this Hospital, including Registrars, House Surgeons, Interns and Post-graduate students went on strike on the 4th morning. About 210 doctors were on strike and 117 regular doctors were on duty.

The emergency services were maintained. 156 cases were attended to and 71 cases were admitted.

(c) *Willingdon Hospital*

The junior doctors in the Willingdon Hospital went on the 4th morning. 91 doctors were on strike 78 regular doctors were on duty, 145 cases were attended to in the Casualty Department and 35 were admitted in the Ward. Two major and three minor operations were performed. (*Interruption*)

Like this we have given in the statement, which I am laying on the Table, what happened on the 5th April, what happened on the 6th April and what happened on the 7th April, 1969. [*See, statement below*].

As will be seen from that recital, the strike is at present confined to Interns, who are under-graduate students, Post-graduate Students, House Surgeons and Registrars. The posts of House Surgeons and Registrars are training posts and not career posts. The doctors in regular service have stuck to their posts and maintained the essential services in the hospital with great devotion.

It is also reported that junior doctors from All India Institute of Medical Sciences have decided to go on strike from 4.00 P.M., today.

The remainder of the Statement

5th April, 1969

(a) *Irwin Hospital*

The junior doctors continued their strike on the 5th April. 430 doctors were on strike (Registrars 60. House Surgeons 120, Interns 61 and Post Graduate Students 189). 186 regular doctors (including 6 doctors from Dte. G. H. S.) and 78 nurses were on duty.

64 cases were treated in the Casualty Department.

In the evening I addressed the nurses of the hospital and they agreed to call off the strike and resume duty from the 6th morning.

(b) *Safdarjang Hospital :*

The junior doctors continued their strike on the 5th April. 210 junior doctors (Registrars, Interns, House Surgeons and Post-graduate students) were absent from duty while 117 regular doctors were available.

84 cases were attended to in the Casualty Department, and 9 were admitted. Six major emergency operations were performed.

(c) *Willingdon Hospital*

The junior doctors continued to be on strike. 91 junior doctors were absent and 86 (including 8 deputed from Dte. G. H. S.) regular medical officers on duty.

152 cases were attended to in the Casualty Department and 38 were admitted in the Emergency Ward. Four major and to minor operations were performed.

(d) *Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital :*

The junior doctors of this hospital also went on strike from 8.00 A.M. on this day. 208 junior doctors were on strike and 29 senior doctors were on

duty. In order to cope with the work, all the doctors in the non-clinical departments were detailed to the hospital to assist the regular doctors.

51 patients were admitted and 8 major and 2 minor operations were performed.

(e) *Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital :*

The junior doctors of this hospital also went on strike. 35 doctors were on strike and 10 regular doctors (including two Russian Doctors) were working. By internal arrangement, the work in the hospital was carried on.

30 cases were attended to in the Casualty Department, and 8 cases were admitted.

(f) *Bara Hindu Rao Hospital :*

The senior regular staff of this hospital consisting of Specialists and General Duty officers gave a notice to go on strike from mid-night, but the strike did not materialise.

6th April, 1969 (SUNDAY)

(a) *Irwin Hospital :*

The junior doctors continued to be on strike. 430 doctors were absent and 186 senior doctors including 6 deputed by Dte. G. H. S.) were on duty. The nursing staff started reporting for duty as promised by them on the previous day.

42 cases were treated in the Casualty Department.

(b) *Safdarjang Hospital :*

The junior doctors continued to be on strike. 210 doctors were absent and 117 regular doctors were on duty.

45 cases were attended to and 21 admitted in the Casualty Department,

(c) *Willingdon Hospital :*

The junior doctors continued to be on strike. 91 junior doctors were absent and 54 senior doctors (including 8 from Dte. G. H. S.) were on duty. 32 doctors were permitted to be off duty, as the O. P. D. was not working.

(c) *Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital :*

The junior doctors continued to be on strike. 208 doctors were absent and 29 were on duty.

11 emergency cases were admitted. Six major operations were performed.

(e) *Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital :*

35 junior doctors were on strike and 10 doctors (including 2 Russian doctors) were working. 8 cases were admitted.

12 cases were attended in the Casualty Department and 5 cases were admitted.

7th April, 1969

(a) *Irwin Hospital :*

430 junior doctors were on strike and 184 regular doctors (including 4 from Dte. G. H. S.) were on duty. On this day, 1387 patients were attended to in the Out Patient Department and 83 in the Casualty Department. 52 new patients were admitted for indoor treatment.

(b) *Safdarjang Hospital :*

210 junior doctors were absent while 117 regular doctors were on duty. As many as 1588 patients were attended to in the Out Patient Department and 31 in the Casualty Department, 31 new cases were admitted.

(c) *Willingdon Hospital :*

91 junior doctors including post-graduate students were on strike and 87 regular doctors (including 8 from Dte. G. H. S.) were on duty. 824 cases were attended to in the Out Patient Department and 71 in the Casualty Department. 15 new cases were admitted.

(d) Lady Hardinge Medical College :

208 junior doctors were on strike and 29 regular doctors were on duty.

(e) Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital :

35 junior doctors were on strike, and 10 regular doctors were on duty. 140 patients were treated in the Out Patient Department and 16 in the Casualty Department. There were nine new admissions.

As will be seen from the foregoing recital, the strike is at present confined to Interns, who are undergraduate students, post graduate students, House Surgeons and Registrars. The posts of House Surgeons and Registrars are training posts and not career posts. The doctors in regular service have stuck to their posts and maintain the essential services in the hospital with great devotion.

Junior doctors from All India Institute of Medical Sciences have gone on strike from 4 00 A.M. to-day.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो नोटिस मैंने दिया है उसमें मैंने कहा कि डाक्टरों द्वारा जो हड़ताल चलाई जा रही है, उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। इस तरह के नोटिस जब आते हैं तो हमेशा यह प्रथा रही है कि हड़ताल के कारण क्या हैं, असन्तोष के कारण क्या हैं, समझौता करने के सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, हड़ताल करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, इन सारे तथ्यों से सदन को अवगत कराया जाता है। उसके बाद हम लोग सवाल पूछते हैं। लेकिन इसमें तो कुछ है ही नहीं। 4, 5, 6, 7 और 8 तारीखों को क्या-क्या विभिन्न अस्पतालों में हुआ, स्थिति कितनी दयनीय है, यही सारी बातें हैं, मगर बुनियादी सबालों पर कोई रोशनी ही नहीं डाली गई है। अब मैं इन सबालों को

उठाऊंगा और मेरे सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्नों के उत्तर में वे इन सब चीजों को बतायेंगे तो फिर मेरे सप्लीमेंटरीज़ का मतलब ही क्या रह जाएगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to make one observation. Where a pointed question raised as a call-attention, if you just give factual information without even a slight reference to the root cause of the strike, I think this is not fair. That should be referred to pointedly.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You must in all propriety, ask him to make another statement.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : May I point out that it has been mentioned in the statement that I made on the 3rd April, 1969. So, I have made a statement in this House on the circumstances leading to the strike of junior doctors and nurses. Do you want me to repeat what I have said on 3rd April ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out that this calling attention refers to the strike situation. What you said on the 3rd, what happened on the 4th, what happened on the 5th and what happened on the 6th—some of the information is given in the newspapers. The House is very much concerned because the strike is spreading out and there is no medical facility available. In such a situation what is the root cause of the strike ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : You may be remembering that when a demand was made on the floor of the House asking the Health Minister to make a statement on the strike that was already carried on, the Speaker directed the Health Minister to give a statement with regard to the events that led to the strike. He has already placed the statement on the Table of the House. This is a call attention arising out of certain situation. So, Sir, the statement which he has already placed on the Table is in the hands of the Members. So, the statement which he is

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

reading to-day is only supplementing the previous statement made by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is that you have raised a point of order. I have made certain observations. The Minister is pointedly asked about the situation regarding the strike. How many doctors are on strike etc. ? The House is naturally concerned. When we admit a calling attention, what was the root cause, what efforts were made, whether they are likely to succeed—these are the matters to which there must be some reference. Otherwise as Mr. Madhu Limaye raised, he has to put supplementaries to get his information and that will be wasting the time of the House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : With due reverence to you...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : to the House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : With due reverence to the House, I have pointed out that the strike of the nurses is over and they resumed duty on the 6th. I have given that information. The House also wants to know...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How could you convince the nurses, not the doctors ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : May I point out that my hon. friend has not read the note.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, why is he popular among nurses and not the doctors ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : why are you so jealous ? Then, Sir, I come to the strike of the doctors. What led to the strike of doctors ? I have mentioned it in my statement which I laid on the Table of the House. Thereafter the only thing which my hon friend can insist upon is : whether our efforts have succeeded. That fact is very relevant because I have mentioned that unluckily, except the doctors of Bara Hiadu Rao hospital where, as I mentioned, they resumed duty, in the rest of the hospitals they have not resumed duty. And

the doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences have also served a notice and have gone on strike from this morning. What more information can I give ? (Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU : What was the cause ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : May I know whether hon. friend wants me to say whom I met, what was the talk and all that ? That will affect even the little chance of bringing about a settlement that is there because I will have to tell you what he said and what we say etc. I am entirely in the hands of the House. If you want me to go into all these questions I will disclose them.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा ठीक है। सप्ली-मेंट्री जरा विस्तार से सुन लिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रसल में उन्होंने कहा कि 3 अप्रैल को उन्होंने इस हड़ताल के कारण दिये हैं। उन्होंने केवल तात्कालिक कारण से मेरा मतलब है कि यह जो अस्पताल है इरविन अस्पताल, उसमें हड़ताल क्यों शुरू हो गई, इसका तात्कालिक कारण आपने बताया है कि दो डाक्टरों के जबरदस्ती इस्तीफे। इसके बारे में उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया है :

It is learnt from the Delhi Administration that Dr. Mishra and Dr. Bhatnagar submitted their resignations voluntarily on 1st April, 1969 and 31st March, 1969 respectively. Of these, Dr. Mishra had figured in an incident on the night of 31st December, 1968 when an Executive Councillor had taken a relation of his for treatment to the Irwin Hospital after giving information in advance to Dr. Mishra.

यह तात्कालिक कारण दिए गए हैं। लेकिन हड़ताल तो दूसरे अस्पतालों में भी फैल गई है और स्वयं उन्होंने कहा है कि पांच अस्पताल थे और कल रात से आल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट जैसी एक बड़ी संस्था में भी हड़ताल शुरू हुई है। तो यह तो तात्कालिक कारण आप ने दिया है। लेकिन दूसरे कई कारण हैं जिनका

जिक्र आप ने नहीं किया। इसी तरह इनका समाधान करने का आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं? हमेशा जब इस तरह की हड़ताल हुई है, मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को इस बात की जानकारी दी है और फिर स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए हैं और मुझाव दिए गए हैं।... (व्यवधान... खैर इन्होंने तो नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 अप्रैल को इन्होंने सदन को यह जो जानकारी दी कि इन्होंने खुशी से इस्तीफे दिए, मुझे इस पर घोर आपत्ति है। मैं ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को यह जो जानकारी दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दी है, इसकी आड़ में आप छिप नहीं सकते हैं, क्यों कि दिल्ली के बारे में अन्तिम दायित्व इस पार्लियामेंट का है। मेरे पास तो यह डेलही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट है, इसकी दो धाराएँ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं 27 (1) का प्रावियों और धारा 30 इनके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की और पार्लियामेंट की अन्तिम जिम्मेदारी है। तो इनको इस आड़ में नहीं छिपना चाहिए कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह नहीं किया; अब मेरे पास इसका अकादमिक सबूत है, जिससे मैं साबित करने वाला हूँ कि यह इस्तीफे खुशी से नहीं दिए गए बल्कि जबदस्ती लिखवाए गए जिस दिन यह इस्तीफे लिखवाए गए, उस दिन दो प्रोफेसर वहाँ पर मौजूद थे। एक प्रोफेसर आफ मेडिसिन, इनका नाम है छुट्टानी और दूसरे प्रोफेसर थे शंकरन और इसमें सबसे ज्यादा दबाव छुट्टानी साहब ने डाला है। इन्होंने शंकरन साहब से कहा कि आपका और डा० मिश्रा का अच्छा रिश्ता है तो आप उनको इस्तीफे का मसविदा लिखकर दीजिएगा और उसके ऊपर वह हस्ताक्षर करेंगे। अब मैं शंकरन साहब के हाथ से लिखे हुए इस्तीफे की फोटो कापी आपकी खिदमत में पेश करता हूँ जिसको आप देख लें। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया है। देखिये संख्या LT—732/69.]

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसको सभापटल पर रखा जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले अध्यक्ष महोदय, देख लें। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

'Dear Sir,

Due to certain circumstances beyond my control I am herewith submitting my resignation from the Institute. I request that I may be relieved forthwith.

Very truly yours.....I

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शंकरन साहब के हस्ताक्षर में है और इसके बारे में मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि प्रोफेसर छुट्टानी के बार बार जोर देने पर शंकरन साहब इसके लिए राजी हुए कि मैं यह लिखूंगा और डा० मिश्रा का चूँकि मेरे साथ रिश्ता अच्छा है इसलिये उनके हस्ताक्षर भी मैं करवा लूंगा। यह हस्ताक्षर भी हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में मंत्री महोदय को यह कहकर कि इन्होंने खुशी से इस्तीफा दिया है, सदन के साथ धोखा नहीं करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी स्थिति में इसमें दो सवाल उठते हैं जिनको लेकर व्यापक असन्तोष है दिल्ली के डाक्टरों में... व्यवधान...

श्री कंबर बाबू गुप्त : इसमें बाकी जो तथ्य हैं पहले के वह भी बताइए।... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ के सदस्यों का नाम है उसमें... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. After that, I shall permit you.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सबूत दे रहा हूँ। मैं हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)... मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यहाँ कुछ नियम होते

हैं जिनके अनुसार काम चलता है। मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I make a request? So many mouths have been allowed to open that we do not know what is being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is relating the facts. The Minister is there to contradict him.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, दूसरे भी सदस्य दे सकते हैं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I again point out that so many mouths you allow to be opened that we are unable to follow the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unfortunately, a number of members simultaneously got up. One member got up on a point of order. If he has anything to say on the point of order, I will permit him. But to obstruct him is not good.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे भी आपत्ति नहीं। मेरा कहना यही है अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में दो कारण व्यापक असन्तोष के हैं, एक कारण यह है, दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टरों का कहना है कि राजधानी का यह शहर है, इसमें अपने को वी० आई० पी० कहने वाले बहुत सारे लोग हैं। हो सकता है कि हम लोगों में से भी होंगे। यह जो वी० आई० पी० लोग हैं, तथाकथित महत्वपूर्ण लोग, यह बम्बई की भाषा में दादागिरी करते हैं और दूसरों को दबाने का प्रयास करते हैं, यह आम शिकायत है।

श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : यह भी शिकायत है कि विंलिंगडन अस्पताल में जो संसद सदस्य जाते हैं वह मर कर वहां से लौटते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मरीजों को शिकायत नहीं है।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में जिन शर्तों पर डाक्टरों को भर्ती किया जाता है ये शर्तें बिल्कुल मध्य-युगीन हैं। किसी जंगली देश में, सम्य देश में नहीं, किसी जंगली देश में इस तरह की शर्तें हुवा करती हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हमारा देश जंगली देश है? यह क्या कह रहे हैं? देश को जंगली कह रहे हैं। यह जंगली है, देश जंगली नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not followed what he says.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी डाक्टर की जब नियुक्ति होती है तो उसको एक सात अनुच्छेद का मेमोरेंडम दिया जाता है। सातवां अनुच्छेद डिसिप्लिन के बारे में है। वह जरा मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। आप ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं, कानून भी जानते हैं। कुदरती न्याय, नेचुरल जस्टिस भी कोई चीज होती है। इसमें है :

A list of duties will be supplied to you on joining duty, You will not resign or leave the assignment before completion of your term of appointment. You will not be permitted to resume duty before you give the above in writing. Your appointment can be terminated without assigning any reason or notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नियम क्या एक किस्म की बेगार नहीं है? क्या डाक्टरों को थ्रोर कम-चारियों को आप गुलाम बना कर रखना चाहते हैं? आप कहते हैं कि आप काम छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं, इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकते लेकिन हम आपको कभी भी गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाल सकते हैं।

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Who is responsible—the Delhi Administration or the Government of India ?

SHRI RABI RAY : The Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो शुरू से ही यह कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो इन्हीं को पकड़ रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने टोका-टोकी में मैं अब तक केवल एक ही प्वाइन्ट कह पाया हूँ। मैंने आपके सामने रूप रखा है जिससे पता चलता है कि कितने जंगली कानून इस वक्त हैं और इस फोटो कापी के जरिये यह बात भी साबित की है कि इस्तीफा खुशी से नहीं आया है, जबरदस्ती लिखवाया गया है, प्रोफेसर ने दबाव डालकर लिखवाया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने लिखवाया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : डाक्टर से। अब जब पूछा ही जा रहा है तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको धमकाया गया कि आपका नाम रजिस्टर से हमेशा के लिये हटा देंगे, आप की जिन्दगी बरबाद हो जायगी, आप प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकेंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : उसके खिलाफ एन्वयारी हो चुकी थी, उसको डिस्मिस किया जानेवाला था।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : श्री विजयकुमार मल्होत्रा ने कहा था कि नर्सों को हटा दीजिए, मुझे हड़ताल की परवाह नहीं, हम आर० एस० एस० के वालंटियर्स को मेल-नर्स बना देंगे लेकिन वह यह भूल गये कि जनाने हस्ताल में क्या होगा... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हड़ताल के फैलने का दूसरा कोई सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि चार-पाँच साल पहले करमर कर कमेटी ने इन्टर्नॉज, रजिस्ट्रार और हाउस

सजन्ज के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, उन पर अभी तक अमल नहीं हुआ है—डाक्टरों की यह सबसे जबरदस्त शिकायत है। मैं तनस्वाह और भत्तों की बात को छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन उनकी चार बड़ी शिकायतें हैं, जिनकी ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें... पहली निवास की व्यवस्था। स्वयं करमरकर कमेटी ने उनके निवास के बारे में यह सुझाव दिया था...

"steps to provide residential accommodation should be completed within the next 18 months"

श्री रणबीर सिंह : काल-एटेन्शन में इतनी देर तक स्पीच देने का क्या मतलब है ? इस तरह से तो एक घंटे तक बोलते चले जायेंगे।

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : On a point of order. What is he reading from ? And should there not be a time limit ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is referring to a committee report where certain suggestions were made and saying that because they were not implemented, the strike took place. What can I do ? Anyway, he should finish now. He has already taken 20 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। असल में तो यह सारी बातें इन को रखनी चाहिये थीं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 18 महीनों के अन्दर मकान का इन्तजाम करने का काम पूरा किया जाय। सरकार जमीनों वगैरह ले ले लेकिन यह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। वहाँ पर निवासी का विलकुल इन्तजाम नहीं है।

दूसरे-रजिस्ट्रारों को निजी व्यवसाय (प्राइवेट-प्रेक्टिस) की अनुमति नहीं है, लेकिन इनको नान-प्रेक्टिसिंग भत्ता भी नहीं मिलता है।

तीसरी-बात जितनी पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स का अध्ययन कराने वाली संस्थाएँ हैं, उन सभी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संस्थाओं में - जैसे आल इण्डिया मीडिकल इंस्टीचूट में चुने गये छात्रों और डाक्टरों को भत्ता देने का इन्तजाम है। लेकिन दिल्ली में इन संस्थाओं के 40-50 प्रतिशत से अधिक पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट छात्रों को आप भत्ता नहीं देते हैं।

चौथी बात-अस्पतालों के इन्तजाम के बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। स्वयं करमरकर कमेटी ने कहा है कि अस्पतालों का इन्तजाम बहुत खराब है, जिससे मरीजों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। जब डा० लोहिया का मामला उठा था, उस समय एक कमेटी बंठी थी, यदि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती तो यह जो अस्पतालों में इन्तजाम के बारे में घांघली है, वे दूर हो जातीं।

तो मंत्री महोदय से मेरे सवाल हैं—इन अनुशासन-त्मक जंगली नियमों को हटाने के लिये, जिस डाक्टर को हटाया गया है, उस को काम पर वापस लाने के लिये, उसके बाद जांच कराने के लिये—पहले काम पर रखो, बाद में जांच कराओ—कंमारकर कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं—निवास का इन्तजाम, रजिस्ट्रारों को ज्ञान-प्रेक्टिसिंग एड्वाउन्स, पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि करमरकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित कराने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The manner in which a supplementary question can be put is clearly laid down under the rules. In the name of a supplementary, he has taken 28 minutes. How long can we suffer from this ?

श्री रवि राय : इसके लिये मंत्री जी जिम्मेदार हैं, मधुलिमये जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He can ask for a discussion under the rules, if he wants. But in a supplementary, he cannot go on like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Twice I have warned him. What can I do ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है

श्री कृतिश भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को बोलने की इजाजत क्यों दी जा रही है। अगर इन को टाइम मिलेगा तो मुझे भी मिलेगा डाक्टरों से दुश्मनी ये करते हैं—इन को आप इजाजत दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि डाक्टरों के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उन की कन्डीशनज के बारे में हमारी भी सहानुभूति है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि

श्री रवि राय : रूल क्या है, किस रूल में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है कि कालएटेन्शन में जिन लोगों के नाम हैं, आप उन्हीं लोगों को एलाउ किजिए। फिर आखीर में आप कह देंगे कि एक बज गया है और बहुत सारे प्रश्न जो करने हैं वे रह जायेंगे।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इविन अस्पताल दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्तर्गत है-ट्रान्सफर सब्जेक्ट है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह कहा गया था, जब सवाल हुए थे, कि स्टेट सेन्टर रिलेशन्स अच्छे होने चाहिए, इसलिए कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जाये जिससे कि सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स खराब हों, उसमें कोई टेंशन आये। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो तात्कालिक... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not permit Shri Gupta to raise his point of order. Has the said anything against the Delhi Administration ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे कहने दीजिए । जो फैंक्ट्स श्री मधु लिमये ने रखे हैं कि जब दस्ताइस इस्तीफा दिलाया गया, वह गलत है ।... (व्यवधान) यह रिकार्ड की चीज है ।... (व्यवधान) ...दोनों डाक्टर करप्ट हैं । उन्होंने नर्सों के साथ बलात्कार किया है ...व्यवधान...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing need be recorded now.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He may resume his seat. Nothing is being recorded.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The remarks of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Kachwaj will not be recorded for eight days. Now, let the Minister give his reply.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : May I say that both sides of the House have been helpful to me in settling the strike of the nurses ? Both sides jointly worked with me to reach an agreement. I would request that the same spirit may continue here also so that by today evening the strike may come to an end.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye has not been fair to me, I have not mentioned only one side. If he would be good enough to look at my statement, on the 3rd of April also I mentioned the other side by saying that they have asked for "an unqualified apology—that concerns the doctors—from the authorities concerned for their consistent high-handedness and grossly unjust and shameful conduct in pressurizing these house surgeons to resign". I have mentioned their case also ; I have not mentioned one side alone. The

Delhi Administration case has been mentioned ; the other side has also been mentioned. I wish Shri Limaye had referred to this. Then he would have been fair to me.

SHRI RABI RAY : What about the Karmarkar Committee report ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will refer to it also. I will not leave even one point which Shri Madhu Limaye raised unanswered.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Let him give an assurance.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Shri Sondhi must remember that Calling Attention Notice is not my creation.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You could have asked for a Short Notice Question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Even then the same thing would have happened. Secondly, he has referred to two doctors, Dr. Chotani and Dr. Sankaran and has brought before the House the photostat copy of a draft prepared by Dr. Sankaran.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhain) : Original resignation ; not a draft.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The facts have already appeared. Therefore, I need not repeat them. After the original order of discharge of Dr. Mishra from the hospital, if the hospital professors persuaded the doctor to resign instead of submitting himself to an order of dismissal or discharge, would you find fault with the senior professors under whom these doctors were working ? (interruptions) Even then, in spite of this position, I said "All right, if you want an inquiry....."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Appoint a Committee of Parliament.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is no longer a secret ; I have already made a statement that if needed an inquiry will be given to them.

श्री शशि भूषण : जनसंघ को निकाल दो ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वे क्या बातें कह रहे हैं ?
हम इस तरह की बातें नहीं सुनेंगे । वे कह रहे
हैं कि जनसंघ को निकाल दो । कौन निकाल
सकता है जनसंघ को जब तक कि जनता का
समर्थन प्राप्त है । आप नहीं निकाल सकते हैं ।

मैं अभी तक चुप रहा हूँ । हमारे मित्र जो
करते रहे हैं वह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है । सदन को
बहस का पूरा मौका देना चाहिए । लेकिन कोई
सदस्य यह नहीं कह सकता है कि जनसंघ को
निकाल दो । दिल्ली की जनता के समर्थन पर
हम आये हैं आपकी कृपा पर नहीं आये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would
request the hon. Member, Shri Shashi
Bhushan not to make any provocative
statements. It is not correct.

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब
यह क्या कह रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The call-
ing-attention notice was admitted obviously
because the Members and the House were
concerned about the strike and you do
not even allow the Minister to state the
position and what efforts he is making !
The negotiations are at a delicate stage and
I would caution Members not to put a
question so that the efforts may not prove
fruitful.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Even then I
have categorically stated that if the con-
tention of Members is that these resignations
were forced, an inquiry will be held. I
must also say that this was done with the
consent of Shri Malhotra.

So far as the VIP is concerned, there
also I have made a statement that all
those who go to the hospital will be
treated as equals, whether they are minis-
ters or anybody else. On this point also
I have not kept any doubt.

So far as condition No. 7 is concern-
ed, my hon. friend has referred to the
Karmarkar Report. The Karmarkar Re-
port recommended Rs. 150 for an intern
and we gave Rs. 150; it recommended
Rs. 225 for house surgeons; we first
gave Rs. 200 and then increased it to Rs.
275, more than what the Karmarkar Com-
mittee had recommended: for the post-
graduates they recommended Rs. 225; we
gave Rs. 250 but since the non-practising
allowance question was raised, we raised it
to Rs. 300.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Dr.
Ram Subhag Singh) : Very generous.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then my hon.
friend has referred to... (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond
Harbour) : Rao Committee.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am coming to
it. I cannot jump from the one to the
other.

Then, there are complaints about resi-
dence, non-practising allowance—I have dealt
with it—post-graduate and some other
facilities. It is true, so far as residence is
concerned, that the accommodation is not as
it ought to be.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : **

SHRI K. K. SHAH : But it is a ques-
tion of expenses all over country. On the
contrary, I have to admit, Delhi has a
better treatment than the rest of the country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, Sir.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : प्रधान-मंत्री का
नया मकान मत बनाइये । डाक्टरों के बनाइये ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Do not mix up
things. Then I can say, do not ask for
increased allowance so far as MPs are con-
cerned. Why are you mixing up these
things ? There are many things which can be
said.

श्री रवि राय : प्रधान-मंत्री का मकान
बन्द नहीं करोगे तो कैसे होगा यह ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as post-graduates are concerned, there are 1,000 applicants. We have provided so far for 375 scholarships and we go according to marks. You might say that 1,000 scholarships would have been much better. There is nothing like that if we could do that.

श्री मधु लिमये : चुने हुए छात्रों की बात कर रहा हूँ, प्राथियों की नहीं।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Now comes the question on rule 7. May I remained my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye that house surgeons are accepted as house surgeons because they want to qualify for post-graduate. House surgeonships are for six months.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : One year.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : All right, one year. I do not want to controvert that Let us make it as non-controversial as possible. If the impression goes outside that all parties want the doctors to settle and also on us that we want to make every effort to settle, the settlement will be much nearer. Therefore I would appeal to all the members of the House that instead of looking at it as either this party's question or that party's question, let us look at it as a national question where we want to see that these young boys are satisfied and come back to work.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब रह गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : अनुशासन वाले का जवाब रह गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to resume your seat. He will cover it next time ; I will not allow you.

श्री मधु लिमये : बलाऊ कैसे नहीं करेंगे। मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं चलने नहीं दूंगा। मतलब क्या है आपकी रूलिंग का ? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आयेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये।

श्री जार्ज क्ररनेन्डीज् : (बम्बई दक्षिण) क्लाज 7 के बारे में बताइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken nearly 50 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he is giving the answer, you sit down.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ; He has to give the answer ; he must answer my questions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is a clear defiance of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you missed any point ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I was referring to clause 7.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That you have mentioned. That is all.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या जवाब दिया यह तो बताइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Clause 7 cannot be done away with because those are temporary appointments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied ; Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He has not replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said that it cannot be done away with.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am replying. Why don't you sit down ? These are not permanent appointments. I want to say

[Shri K.K. Shah]

that these are not permanent appointments and it is only in permanent appointments that you would insist upon an enquiry. These are only for 6 months or 12 months. This rule is justified.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय गलत कह रहे हैं। आप उसका फ्रस्ट पार्ट पढ़िये क्लॉज 7 का। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि मंत्री महोदय सदन को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard the point raised. He has replied and explained it. Shri Kikar Singh...not here; Shri Sitaram Kesri.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : आपने लिमये साहब को समय दिया और इसमें सारा समय गुजार दिया। हम को भी तो मौका दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is there; you will get your chance. Shri Sitaram Kesri.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर और शर्म का भी है। किसी की जान जाय और राजनीतिक आधार पर डाक्टरों की समस्या और मरीजों की समस्या को टैंकिल किया जाय, यह उचित नहीं है। एक तरफ हज़ारों मरीज बिना दवादारू के पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान की बात न कर हर कोई राजनीतिक खेल खेल रहा है। जो घटना एक हफ्ते से दिल्ली में हो रही है इसको मानव के साथ एक अमानुषिक अत्याचार के रूप में लिया जा सकता है। यह शर्मनाक घटना जो दिल्ली में हो रही है उसकी ओर तबज्जह न देकर हम लोग अपना राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं, यह कितने शर्म की बात है। हम को चाहिये कि मरीजों और डाक्टरों की जो समस्या है उसके निराकरण के उपाय ढूँढ़े और उस दिशा में सरकार का हाथ बटाये। हमारे दोस्त, डा० लोहिया

की बीमारी के समय सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री ने कितनी बड़ी मदद दी, उसकी प्रशंसा करने के बजाय, विलिगड अस्पताल में चर्चा करके इन्होंने डाक्टर्स को डिमारेलाइज किया। आज भ्राप डाक्टरों के बहुत बड़े दोस्त बन रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to question now. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No question; half an hour's speech.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : डा० शंकरन की जो बात है, यह डा० शंकरन अमरीका से सर्टिफिकेट लाये जिसके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इनक्वारी की जिससे साबित हुआ कि डा० शंकरन फोजल्ड सर्टिफिकेट पर यहां डाक्टर हैं।

13.00 hrs.

यह भी घटना यहां घटी। ऐसे लोग भी यहां पर हैं। मैं आप से कह रहा कि एर तरफ तो हमारी राजधानी में इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस समस्या को लेकर, राजनैतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये हम लोगों ने करीब 1 घंटे का समय ले लिया। दरअसल जरूरत तो इस बात की थी कि राजनैतिक उद्देश्य को बिलकुल भ्रलग रख कर इस मामले पर खास तौर से 2-3 घंटे की एक विस्तृत व उपयोगी चर्चा होती जिसमें माननीय सदस्य अपने-अपने विचार रखते और समस्या के स्थायी हल के लिए सुझाव पेश करते।

दिल्ली देश की राजधानी होने के नाते यहां पर होने वाली घटनाओं के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर सारी जिम्मेदारी छोड़ कर बैठ नहीं सकती है और उसके ऊपर भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी छाती है। राजधानी में जो इस तरह की घटनाएं घटती हैं इस तरह की अमानुषिक घटनाएं जिनमें हज़ारों बीमार लोग बेचारे बगैर दवादारू के हफ्ते भर

से पड़े हुए हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिल्ली प्रशासन से यह अधिकार छीन कर अपने आघार पर इस मामले को हल करना चाहिए। मैं अपने केन्द्रीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिश्रा को डिस्मिस किया गया, डिस्चार्ज किया गया जिस शर्मा रिपोर्ट के आधार पर तो वह दिल्ली प्रशासन से शर्मा रिपोर्ट लेकर क्या सदन की टेबुल पर रखेंगे ?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि वी०आई०पी० का एक खास क्लास या वर्ग विशेष सा बन गया है लेकिन वास्तव में जो कौंसिलर्स आदि हैं वह सब जनता के सेवक हैं। जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के आधार पर उनको जनता की लेविल पर आना चाहिये यह नहीं कि विशेष अधिकार लेकर एकदम से बगैर नम्बर के दूसरे रोगियों को सुपरसीड करके किसी डाक्टर के पास अपने व्यक्ति को दिखाने के लिए ले जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सज्जन जोकि ऐसी बात करते हैं वह जनता के साथ और अपने साथ अन्याय करते हैं और वह वी०आई०पी० होने के लायक नहीं है। इस आधार पर जो डाक्टर लोग डिस्मिस हुए हैं मैं आप से कहूँगा कि उनकी नौकरी रैस्टोर की जाय चाहे वह विलिंगटन अस्पताल में हो या चाहे इर्विन अस्पताल में हो। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि ऐसे डाक्टरों की नौकरी को आप रैस्टोर करें। जैसे मिश्रा को निकाला गया है अस्पताल से या विलिंगटन अस्पताल से लोगों को वी०आई०पी० के कहने पर निकाला गया है उनको नौकरी पर बहाल किया जायगा ? इसके अलावा अब तक जितने बेचारे बीमार लोगों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है उनकी सरकार मदद करने की कोई एक योजना बनायेगी ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : On a point of order. May I ask whether, in the light of the consensus here, you would lend your good offices to see that the matter is settled

today here and now, so that we can feel that, in the Capital city, our Deputy-Speaker had taken the initiative, and the result would be that doctors would start working again, the patients would be attended to and everything would be all right ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as my hon. friend's remarks about public suffering are concerned, they are true. The public is not only just suffering, but they had to put up with even this : in one or two cases the operation held to be postponed which should have taken place. I am grateful to the senior doctors. I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the senior doctors because from the number that I have given, you will be surprised what a huge task they had to perform all these days.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are running down the country.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am not running down the country. That all should be treated equally, I have already made that statement.

So far as Sharma report is concerned, it is already placed in the library of the Parliament and the hon Member can go and read it. It is not a secret document. (*Interruptions*).

श्री सीताराम केसरी : डाक्टर शंकरन अमरीका से भूठा सर्टिफिकेट, फोजर्ड सर्टिफिकेट लेकर आए हैं तो उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने उस बारे में इनक्वायरी की थी और वह फाल्स निकला।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : डाक्टर शंकरन के बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री से क्या यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि वह अमरीका से यहाँ फोजर्ड सर्टिफिकेट लेकर आए हैं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I require notice. I will make enquiries.

So far as the suggestion that powers should be withdrawn, the Act has been passed by this House and I am bound to stand by the Act and then so far as the

[Shri K.K. Shah]

last suggestions is concerned about the suffering of the people, the only thing that I can say is I am trying my best.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : चूंकि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और यहां जो इह प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं तो उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है और दिल्ली प्रशासन की गलती के कारण जो इतनी भयंकर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उसके सुधार के लिए आप केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I hope my hon. friend will agree with me. Instead of solving one difficulty, does he want me to get involved in another difficulty ?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : इस प्रश्न को तीन दृष्टियों से देखना चाहिये। पहली दृष्टि यह है कि यह जो भगड़ा है वह एकदम जल्दी तय हो जाय। रोगियों के कष्ट जितनी जल्दी दूर हों वह दूर किये जायं। रोगियों के कष्ट जल्द से जल्द दूर होने चाहियं।

दूसरा पहलू यह है कि ऐसा भगड़ा आगे न उठे इस पर ध्यान देना होगा और उसके लिये स्थायी उपाय करने होंगे। एक तरफ तो यह शिकायत होती है डाक्टरों और नर्सों की ओर से कि उनके ऊपर वी आई पीज का प्रेशर बराबर पड़ा करता है कि सामान्य रोगियों से अधिक अच्छी उनकी सेवा हो और उनकी दृष्टि से जब वह नहीं होती है तो डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों पर दबाव डाला जाता है, उन पर हमले होते हैं, उन पर चोटें की जाती हैं जैसे कि नर्सों ने कहा है कि वह पीटी गई हैं। दूसरी तरफ साधारण जनता की शिकायत है कि जैसी उनकी चिकित्सा, सेवा सुभ्रूषा होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती है। जब तक वह डाक्टरों को राजी न करें, नर्सों को राजी न करें और वहां के जमा-

दारों को राजी न करें तब तक उन की सही चिकित्सा, सेवा, सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। तीसरा प्रश्न यह आ जाता है कि उनकी भ्रापस में यह शिकायत आई है, आप ने कुछ जांच भी की है कि कई नर्सों ने आत्मघात किया है, कई नर्सों की मृत्यु हुई है जिससे यह बात साबित हो गई है कि उनकी शिकायतें थीं। यह बात साबित हो गई है कि बड़े डाक्टर, उच्चपदस्थ अधिकारी, चाहे वह डाक्टर हों या नर्स हों, चाहे जो हों, अपने से नीचे वालों के ऊपर भ्रत्याचार करते हैं, उन्हें सताते हैं। इन सब बुराइयों की रोकथाम के लिये आपने हुकम चला दिया लेकिन इतने से काम हो जायगा यह भरोसा किसी को नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके यह बतलायें कि जितना आप हुकम चलाते हैं उसका हमेशा ठीक ढंग से पालन होगा इसके लिए आप कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? थोड़े में मैं यदि इसे कहूं तो यह पूछूंगा कि आप मैडीकल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सीधे रास्ते पर लाने के लिए स्थाई रूप से वह कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जो कारगर होगी ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए कोई एक स्थायी समिति बनायेंगे, कोई एक इन्स्पैक्शन कमेटी बनायेंगे जिसमें संसद सदस्य हों और अन्य लोग भी हों या और भी कोई दूसरा उपाय सोचेंगे ? सरकारी इन्स्पैक्शन का जो तरीका है यानी एक अफसर के ऊपर दूसरा अफसर रखने का, उसके अलावा, जिस में यह बुराई दूर हो सके ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am grateful to my hon. friend for pointing out that there are heavy complaints from the people. Now, on the one side he has pointed out about complaints from the people against the doctors and on the other side complaints from the juniors against the seniors. Then, he has pointed out that there are complaints as against the seniors. Now, if I try to look after people, doctors are dissatisfied. If I try to look after the juniors, seniors are dissatisfied. I only hope that my hon.

friend will help me from there. But he wants to satisfy everybody so that nobody will be satisfied.

13.11 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport-Coastal Shipping.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Third Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : I beg to move.

"That this House do agree with the Thirty fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th April, 1969."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप मेरा अमंडमेंट नहीं मानते तो विरोध करने दीजिये। दो दिन पहले कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री से मेरा थोड़ा विवाद हुआ। मैंने पूछा कि क्या आप का मंत्रालय कम्पनी डोनेल्स को संपात करने वाले श्रीर मैंनेजिग एजेन्सी को खत्म

करने वाले विवेक को पास नहीं करवाना चाहता है? तो उन्होंने कहा कि मधु लिमये जी, आप मुझे क्यों दोष दे रहे हैं? मैंने तो श्री रघुरामैया को लिख कर दिया है कि फाइनेन्शियल विजिनेस पास होने के पहले भी मैं तैयार हूँ। जब मैंने उन से कहा कि आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं तब उन्होंने खुद मुझ से ऐसा कहा कि मेरा कोई कुसूर नहीं है इस लिये मैंने अमंडमेंट दिया था कि 6 मई को जब श्री नाथ पाई के बिल पर विचार करने के लिये बँटक बुलाई जा रही है तब 4 बजे श्री नाथ पाई का बिल लिया जायेगा, इसलिये 2 और 4 बजे के बीच में कम्पनी का संशोधन क्यों नहीं रखते? लेकिन मेरे अमंडमेंट को आप ने डिसअलाऊ कर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received your amendment.

श्री मधु लिमये : पढ़ कर सुनाइये, फिर रूल आउट कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendment is there. You are master of the Rules of Procedure. The point is, that was not raised in the meeting...

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन सर्वोच्च है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If that point had been raised and it was over-ruled or disallowed than your amendment on the floor of the House would have been in order...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस का जवाब दें। मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। अमंडमेंट को छोड़िये कि इस को आप 6 मई को 2 और 4 बजे के बीच में ले लें।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : At the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee we can consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th April, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2-15 P. M.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*Contd.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to raise a Point of Order under Rule 376. It is a very serious matter. I would like to draw your attention to Rule 340. The business before the House is that we are discussing the grants of the External Affairs Ministry. Under Rule 340 the debate on this may be adjourned. I will explain why. I have just got information from Calcutta—a telephonic message—that there has been a brutal firing on Defence employees working in the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipore, West Bengal. This happened when they were going in this morning, and five employees have been killed. There are about 10,000 employees there I would suggest to you that either this House shall be adjourned and we should discuss this or the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should ask the Defence Minister and the Home Minister to come here and make a statement, because five employees have been killed there is going to be an all-India strike. Moreover, I am the President of All India Defence Employees Federation, and the Defence people have sent me a message. I want a state-

ment to be made by the Minister of Defence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : We have tabled an Adjournment Motion today.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : It is a State subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The C.R.P. is not a State subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How can you say that it is State matter ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee, will you please address the Chair ? There should not be any cross talks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The hon. Member said that it is a State subject. To rule the Colonies the Central Government is sending all the *goondas* there,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basu, kindly resume your seat. The matter is most important. The Speaker has ruled more than once that at this time such issues cannot be raised in this manner. However important the issue may be, it has to be raised by giving proper notice. I hope such a notice will be considered by the Deputy Speaker expeditiously because the matter is very urgent and important. As the matter is raised in the House, naturally the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may convey the importance of the matter to the Ministers concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We have also tabled an Adjournment Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order. That is enough for the time being.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to give a personal explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No personal explanation is needed for this now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before you proceed with the business of the House, I want to raise a question involving a breach of privilege of the House and of an hon. Member. A series of serious allegations of tax evasion, corruption, bribery.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basu, I hope you will raise the matter in the proper form.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have seen the hon. Deputy Speaker and I told him that I would raise the matter before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have no instructions from the Deputy Speaker about the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I want you to give me only two minutes. Then, you can give your ruling and we will abide by that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give any ruling on the matter. As far as the matter is concerned, it is not on the Agenda and I have no instructions from the Deputy Speaker about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :.....and mal-practices have been published in a front page leader article of a much circulated independent Calcutta Weekly Darpan in its issue dated 28-3-69 against an hon. Member of this House and a former Central Law Minister, Shri Ashok Sen under the caption "Shri Ashok Sen is in danger with his black money, Incometax Department wanting enquiry through CBI." It has been alleged, mainly that during 1960-63 when he was a Central Minister he was earning piles of black money and using them in different business through dummy persons; floating bogus organisations and companies; that he took money from Shri Shanti Prasad Jain so that he could give legal opinion in favour of his Company, Bennett Coleman and Co. whose case was pending before the Law Ministry and also P. L. Talukdar of Hindustan Pilkington and Co.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basu, will you please resume your seat ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All his company shareholders and the lenders were bogus; creation of a bogus organisation by name National Publicity Forum and for newsprint, highly inflated circulation shown of his daily paper, Basumati, as one lakh against actually of 65,000 by showing bogus newsprint.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Nothing will be recorded. This cannot go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : **

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : (Cadalore) : Sir, is it proper on his part.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Krishnamoorthi, Mr. Sharma, all of you please resume your seats. I will manage Mr. Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basu, you give proper notice and raise it at the proper time. It may be an important matter, but I am not concerned about it, as it is not on the Agenda. Let us proceed with the Business of the House which is on the Agenda. Dr. Ranen Sen.

****SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU rose —**

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he persists in this nothing more will go on record. Dr. Ranen Sen.

SHRI N. K. Sanghi (Jodhpur) : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Everything is over now.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It is another matter I am raising. When he has raised one matter, I should also be allowed to raise another matter with which I am concerned. It is a matter of disrespect to the Chair. I want to draw your attention to the fact that yesterday there were certain call attention notices given with regard to the doctors' strike. Earlier it was rejected. Later, certain call-attention notices were accepted and the Chair was good enough to say that

[Shri N.K. Sanghi]

all those call attention notices would be clubbed together and the members concerned given an opportunity to put questions. I want to bring to your notice that this was not done. I think this is gross disrespect to the Chair and also to the members who had tabled call-attention notices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know where the member has this information.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is the heaviest member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I...because I am told that all the notices were balloted; even those which were disallowed were revived and they were all balloted together. This is the information given by the Secretariat and I have to go by it, unless it is proved otherwise. The member has got other remedies for the same. I hope he will not raise the matter here again.

The hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 4.15 P.M. Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I had just started yesterday when the House took up some other business.

I see for the last seven years that whenever foreign policy is discussed, there has been attack on Government on the question of the policy of non-alignment which is being followed by Government, which has been acclaimed in this House in the past. The main point raised was that it was the fault of the non-alignment policy that is at the root of all this trouble that is taking place, that is at the root of the fall in India's image in the comity of nations. I want to say that the malady lies somewhere else. The malady is that whatever anti-Imperialist content there was in the non-alignment policy in the past—and it was not a big content—that is now gradually being wiped out, diluted and eliminated from our foreign policy. Today the non-alignment policy is more or less emasculated; it has become passive, suffering from inanity. That is why today we find the image of India going down in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents.

I can make a comparison. In 1955-56, in the Ministry's report we used to find

such expressions as—'the Government of India have made clear their sympathy with the nationalist movements in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco' and so on and so forth; 'India is interested in enlarging the area of peace and opposes all forms of racial domination etc.' But today we will not find any mention of what is happening in this world, how the imperialists are behaving. In this report, you do not even find any mention of the freedom fighters of Angola and Mozambique who are fighting against the imperialism of Portugal, a Nato power; there is no mention of how the Wilson Government's army is raping Anguilla, how American imperialism is carrying on its depredations in Vietnam, how it is intriguing and informing in the internal affairs of Laos and Cambodia. None of these things finds a place in the report submitted by the Ministry for 1968-69. Yesterday, the Deputy Minister tried to say that the report about the American attempt to establish bases in the Indian Ocean was not true, because they have got information from the USA and U. K. But I want to say that not only in our papers, but in the American papers also, it was reported that there is a search for bases in the Indian Ocean by the USA and U. K. This is due to the fact that gradually the Government is going away from the path of non-alignment that the Government profess till now. The Government of India is blind to the CIA activities in India. One Mr. John Smith, a former CIA agent, has exposed in his book an ex-Brigadier, E. T. Sen to be a CIA agent. In E. T. Sen versus D. P. Sinha case, the Delhi Court issued summons to be served on clerk of the U. S. Embassy for the verification of a specimen handwriting which is alleged to be the handwriting of John Smith in order to give justice to the Indian citizens. Even though he is a clerk and not a diplomatic person, it is a damn shame that he is being given protection of diplomatic immunity, under the pressure of the American Embassy. Will the minister explain why diplomatic immunity was extended to him? The income of this gentleman, E. T. Sen, is not more than Rs. 1500 per month. But in this case, he is employing such an outstanding lawyer like Mr. Chagla, M. P. paying him Rs. 3000 per day. He has also employed one Mr. Sarin who is the counsel for the American Embassy here and who appears on behalf of them. One is surely

entitled to conclude, therefore, that there is a connection between the American Embassy and this gentleman. It is known that a fabulous amount of money derived from PL 480 is spent by the U S Embassy. At present, they have got Rs. 98 crores, probably more than the revenue receipt of the Assam Government to spend in India. There are spending it for various purposes.

There is infiltration in the services and also in educational institutions in the name of Foundations, etc. But Government is blind to all this. In the name of Innocent Indo-US cooperation, there is a publication called *Participant Journal*. The printer and publisher of this journal is one of Dr. John P. Lewis, Minister-Director, U. S. Agency for International Development Mission to India, New Delhi. The editor is Dr. V. M. Kapura. On the front page and back page of this journal, there is the coat of arms of the U. S. A. Inside there is the emblem of India. Has India become the 53rd State of USA? One can understand cooperation and goodwill. Two flags could be printed side by side. But are we becoming a subservient colonial country? This is how things are proceeding in India and our Government is covering them up under the pressure of American imperialism. Shri Mohan Ranade openly made this statement in the Indian press that the Government of India have not tried for release of Shri Ranade and Dr. Mascaranhas who is still in jail. He has openly stated that 4000 Portuguese prisoners of war have been released by Government of India unilaterally. Under whose pressure did the Government of India do this thing?

Another instance of pressure from the imperialist side is the instance of our refusal to give recognition to the German Democratic Republic. It is known to the Minister, to the Government of India and to the people of India that this is a State born out of the ruins of fascism, it is a peace-loving State, a fast-developing State, economically getting more and more powerful every day and very friendly to India. Such a State remains ostracised by the Government of India. Even a small country like the United Arab Republic has political relations with the GDR and has accorded diplomatic recognition to it. Even small countries like Burma and Ceylon have relations with GDR. But our Government is afraid of given diplo-

matic recognition to GDR because the German Federal Republic and its Hallstein Doctrine pressurise on the Government of India not to give recognition.

In the Rajya Sabha there was a debate on a resolution to give recognition to GDR. All the parties in Rajya Sabha except, of course, the Swantra Party almost unanimously supported the resolution but the Government of India did not give any answer to that debate.

Then comes the question of our relations with the British Commonwealth. The Wilson Government refuses to apply military sanction against the Ian Smith Government but readily invades the small territory of Anguilla while, according to a newspaper report, only one rifle or gun could be found in that island. It is high time that we wake up and quit the Commonwealth. After all, what is the benefit? The Immigration Act prevents Indian citizens from going and settling there. People of Indian origin having British passports are not allowed to settle there. The latest example is of the Transport Authority in Wolverhampton which has ordered that all Sikh people from India should shave of their breads. Such indignities are being hurled on Indians and still we refuse to leave the Commonwealth. It was said that we have some economic advantage accruing out of our membership of the British Commonwealth. The latest report of the British Trades Council recommending to the British Government to impose 50 per cent tariff duty on Indian cotton goods affects our people so much that even the Federatian of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry have started chrieking that this is an attack on the Commonwealth preference that India used to enjoy. So, it is either in the interests of the people of India, nor in the interests of the Government of India that we should remain within the Commonwealth. Rather, it is a matter of prestige for India that we quit the British Commonwealth because there is no justification for remaining inside the British Commonwealth.

Then, much has been said by hon. Members about the tour of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Latin America, Australia and South East Asia. They have said it was a successful tour. I want to ask the Prime Minister whether she knows that all those States in Latin America that she visited are satellites of American imperialism. She did not visit Cuba, which is building socialism and is fighting against imperialism. And it is an irony of fate that during her tour she wanted to go to Peru but because of a *coup d'etat* she could not go there. Similarly, she wanted to go to Panama. But, on the eve of her departure to that country there was a *coup d'etat* there and so she could not go there. All those countries she visited are either dictatorial or under the tutelage of American imperialism.

Then she visited some South East Asian countries. It is necessary that we should have good-neighbourliness and economic co-operation with those countries. Yet, India should be a little vigilant about the role of some of those countries also. It is a well-known fact that Australia, as a member of the ANZUS powers, is connected with American army imperialism. Today when even Britain wants to quit Singapore, the Australian army is not prepared to quit that area of South East Asia. It is fighting shoulder to shoulder, side by side with the American army against the Vietnamese people in Vietnam. Therefore, any overtures from such governments as of Philippines, Australia, Malaysia or Thailand should be taken with a grain of salt, as they are directly or indirectly under the tutelage of American imperialism.

An attempt is being made today to build up a defence pact. The Prime Minister has rightly rejected that idea. But another idea is going round in that area for a regional co-operation pact. What that cooperation pact is God alone knows. I fear that this is an attempt to rope in countries like India. So, India should be cautious against any such temptations, particularly when they come from countries which are connected with American imperialism.

The policy of non-alignment pursued by this Government brought India some prestige in the world. As this policy is

getting more and more emasculated and as the government is following a more passive policy we find that India's image is going down. The remedy for it is not to discard this policy of non-alignment but to follow this policy more vigorously, the main content of which is anti-imperialism, the main content of which is to stand by the people who are fighting for democracy, freedom and social justice. If India pursues that path, naturally the image of India will shine better in the world.

Lastly, there is a small point about Sikkim. In the Report there is some mention about our relations with Sikkim. It is better to have good relations with the Government of Sikkim, friendly relations with the Chogyal, but is it known to the Government of India that there is no vestige of democracy in that State. India is a country that at least professes democracy. Though internally we do not observe much of the democratic methods (*An hon. Member* : Question.), still we profess it. But the Government of Sikkim do not allow any democratic movement to grow in that country. I have before me a small paper, the *Himalayan Observer*, published in Kalimpong. In that paper there are stories of gruesome suppression of the democratic movement in Sikkim. This is also happening in Bhutan. Therefore, without interfering in their internal affairs, can our Government not give a piece of advice to the Chogyal and such fellows not to pursue that method and to have a little bit of the democratic liberties for the people?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Gyalmo.

DR. RANEN SEN : He says,
Gyalmo.

If India wants to play a role, India should pursue a vigorous policy against imperialism, for world peace, brotherhood and fraternity with the people fighting for freedom and social justice. Then alone will the image of India shine brilliantly and will India occupy a leading position in the world today.

MR CHAIRMAN : Shri Supakar. I have got a big list of Congress speakers

with me ; so, you will kindly finish in 10 minutes.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I shall try.

Mr. Chairman, enlightened self-interest should be the basis of our foreign policy but it has often been suggested that our foreign policy should be guided by some allergies—allergies to USA is suggested by some ; some people say that we should be allergic to the USSR ; others says that we should be allergic to the United Arab Republic and others, to Israel and so on and so forth.

We also find that it is suggested that for the purpose of raising our image in foreign countries, we should be the very first country to condemn some country or the other whenever there is some conflict in some part of the world. These suggestions were made when the Arab-Israel conflict took place last year and when the Czechoslovakia crisis came and we thought that the role of the Minister of External Affairs in India should be that of a Don Quixote charging at windmills.

Now another windmill has appeared in the Indian Ocean and our Minister of External Affairs is asked to charge at that windmill in the Indian Ocean. I would myself suggest such a charging, had I know the cost of the armour, the horse and other paraphernalia necessary for a Don Quixote. But I do not know whether it will be proper on the part of our country to divert our attention from the north and look south, because we find that we have two very powerful and very deadly enemies on our northern border.

In this connection I must draw the attention of our hon. Minister to two very important events which took place last month, in the month of March. The first incident is the conflict between the Chinese and the Russians which took place on the 2nd March, 1969, in what is called the Damansky Island of the Ussuri River.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) ; Have you accepted that it is Damansky Island ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Damansky of Chenpao, it does not matter. It makes no difference.

SHRI SWELL : I thought you had accepted that.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We have found that the Chinese People's Republic have been taking a very bellicose attitude towards several countries who are their neighbours. Not only that. In 1967, we found their behaviour and ill-treatment to our diplomats, Mr. Raghunath and Mr. Vijai and their subsequent dealings with some of the officials of the British Embassy against all diplomatic principles.

Now, only when in the first week of March news filtered through newspapers and radio that huge demonstrations were taking place by the people of Russia before the Chinese troops on the night of the 2nd March, 1969 against the people who were in the island of Damansky, resulting in the death of 31 officers and the men, the Russians, and this was followed by the cartographical conquest or rather a claim by the Chinese of a large portion of the area which was for about a century under the occupation of the Russians to the east of Chinese territory on the Pacific coast. There is a strange similarity between this and the unprovoked attack by the Chinese on the Indian territory in October, 1962 followed later on by their withdrawal. When they put forward a cartographical claim over a vast territory of this land, in 1962, when the Chinese attacked India, they advanced the argument that they are not bound by the treaty entered into by Dalai Lama with the imperialist British Government. Similar argument for the support of the present attack is advanced today by saying that they are not bound by the treaty of Czars with imperialist China decades ago. In the present conflict, we must disapprove of the unprovoked attack by the Chinese on the Russians. I am glad to learn that the U. S. S. R. has taken some initiative.....

SHRI SWELL : Is it Russian foreign policy or Indian foreign policy debate ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Indian foreign policy. Both Russia and China are our neighbours and, therefore, we must make proper precautions in that matter.

[Shri Sardhakar Supakar]

I am glad to learn that U. S. S. R. has taken some steps to ease the tension between the two countries. But I do not know how far that will be successful. I also believe China will not precipitate the conflict in spite of the exchange of hot words between the leaders of these two neighbouring countries. In spite of the fact that China is in wrongful occupation of a large part of the Indian territory and in spite of the fact that China has always been helping Pakistan in taking a hostile attitude towards India, we do not want the people of China and U. S. S. R. to suffer as a consequence of the holocaust of nuclear war which is bound to follow if the conflict escalates.

We have noticed with dismay the increase in tension in several parts of the world, particularly between Israel and U. A. R. and the challenge to the UNO and world peace on account of the members of the world body like Israel not fulfilling the Resolutions of the United Nations. Indeed, if the Resolutions of the U. N. are thus flouted by powers either with or without connivance of their more powerful friends, I am afraid that the authority of the United Nations will be watered down and if that happens, then the world will be in great danger.

The dramatic events in Pakistan must also be a matter of deep concern for all of us. The history of 1958 is now being repeated. The people who had high hopes of restoration of democratic Government in that country are now frustrated by the imposition of martial law in that country and the taking over of all powers of the State by Gen. Yahya Khan. Though Gen. Yahya Khan has declared that he is the head of a caretaker rule preparatory to the restoration of democratic rule, it is difficult to believe how far his statement is sincere. I hope, he will be true to his words and both the wings of Pakistan will soon be governed by people elected on adult franchise at an early date.

One word about the Indian Ocean. Grave concern has been expressed by the members of this House over the deployment of warships and nuclear submarines of several nations, including the USSR, USA and France, to the Indian Ocean. Of course, legally, we have nothing to say when something happens in the high-seas, far far away from our territorial

waters. But I feel that it is high time that the United Nations and the international lawyers of the world framed suitable international law and enforced it with universal consent, if possible, so that the peace-loving nations may not be subjected to attack from a long distance from the sea. The law of territorial waters was adequate when the firing range of cannons was small. But with the introduction of nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles, the restriction on jurisdiction of land to a few miles beyond the shores has lost all meaning. This must be looked into.

I am glad that, so far as Nagaland is concerned, peace has been restored to a large extent and there is not the same amount of trouble that used to be there a few months ago. I hope that the conditions will improve.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI VISNANATHA MENON

(Ernakulam) : I have gone through the Report submitted by the Ministry of External Affairs and I agree fully with Mr. Dwivedy's opinion that it is a catalogue of some tours conducted by Ministers and the Congress President. There is nothing enlightening about the policy that we have been following for the last 22 years. Actually if we study the reports, we come to the conclusion that there is a change of policy from what we had been pursuing for the last so many years. The Indian independence movement has got a long tradition of anti-imperialism. We were under imperialism for more than 100 years; we were fighting imperialism and we have a long tradition of anti-imperialism. Unfortunately, if we look at the present policy followed by the Indian Government, we will see that it is losing its anti-imperialist fervour and inch by inch we are going into the grip of American imperialists. On the question of Vietnam the policy followed by the Indian Government and the steps taken by the Indian Government really, according to me, are deplorable. If we claim that we are a socialist country, if we claim that at least we are a democratic country if we claim that we are anti-imperialist country

we should help the national liberation front of Vietnam. If we cannot give them arms, at least we should allow others to take arms to that country. We do not do that and the role we have played was actually supporting the American imperialism to have their own say and kill the people there. Fortunately the heroic people of Vietnam are teaching a lesson to the imperialism. That does not mean that Indian Government's policy is vindicated.

15 hrs

If we go to other countries also, about the African liberation movement or the Latin American liberation movement, what is our attitude? We are only supporting the actions taken by the American imperialism. My friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, was referring to the report of the tour of our Prime Minister to the Latin American countries. She has gone to some countries, all stooges of American imperialism. The people of Latin America were fighting at every stage. Those people were forgotten and our Prime Minister was going there and supporting the American imperialism and giving a glamour to the American imperialism. She has not gone to Cuba, a land where Fidel Castro, a young revolutionary fighting alone against the American imperialism. She did not say a single word. Further, we have not got any trade relations with Cuba. It is really deplorable and what is our attitude about other countries? Our attitude is one of supporting the American imperialism. Inch by inch we are dancing to the tunes of America. Take the case of the German Democratic Republic which has got more connections with us. More than Rs. 35 crores worth of trade is going on between our country and GDR. Even then we are not prepared to have diplomatic relationship with the GDR. Why? According to me, only to please the American imperialism. That is the attitude that the Indian Government is taking. We are expecting something dynamic from you. We are expecting something dynamic from the Indian Government against imperialism and something in favour of the people who are fighting all over the world against imperialism. About Anguilla my friend has said. I do not want to go more than that. My humble submission is: on these anti-imperialist points we should have

taken up a strong, fervent and very strong stand. We have bungled and now what is our position about our neighbours?

Take the case of Ceylon and take the case of Nepal. What is our attitude towards these small nations which are our neighbours? We are behaving like a big brother. We should change our attitude towards Ceylon and Nepal. If we persist in this attitude, what will happen? Naturally these Nations also will become places where American imperialism will dominate. We should settle the dispute with the Ceylonese people. The so called chauvanistic cry of war against Ceylon is nonsense. My humble submission is that we must get our finishing right. We must have the passage of shipping. At the same time Ceylon must have the right to obstruct the people who are illegal immigrants, going to Ceylon without any valid permit. That right must be accepted to by us. It is very easy to have agreement with them. Tall talk of war and such kinds of things will only pave the way for the American imperialism to step into the Indian ocean and that will give rise to so many problems in the southern parts of our country.

On the question of China also we should have a re-thinking. I am very happy that on Pakistan our Prime Minister has said that doors are open for negotiations. I welcome that idea. If press reports are correct, in Burma, when our Prime Minister visited that country, the Chinese representative also was present for the reception. I do not know whether it is correct. If it is correct, it is a welcome thing. We should try to negotiate whether it is Chou-En-lai, or Lin Piao. We should negotiate and settle our border disputes. Without that we are not going to make much progress in our country. But what is happening in our country is this. There is a Taiwan lobby here. There is a lobby here and somebody is fighting for Dalai Lama. All these things are there. All these are really the internal matters of these countries; we should not interfere with them. We should settle our border disputes. But what is happening is contrary.

In the name of Gandhi centenary a delegation from Taiwan came over here and those people are propagating all over the

[Shri Vishwanath Monger]

land. They are doing propaganda work. Is it allowed, Sir? Is this diplomacy? Even a man without any knowledge of diplomacy would not have behaved like that. So, the problem of settlement of border disputes is a very important and urgent one.

Another thing is this. We should have much more trade connections with Burma. We should get rice from Burma. We may export our textiles to Burma. We can have far more trade connection with Burma. Like that we should get rid our border disputes with every country including Pakistan.

In Pakistan, the demmocratic movement is developing. We should utilise this opportunity. We should have close contacts with them, and better understanding with Pakistan. War-cry and chauvinistic attitude will not solve the problem.

About Pakistan, it is very easy to say, war is a solution. Actually war will never be a solution. The solution is only through negotiations. You can negotiate with Pakistan and try to settle the border disputes. The democratic movement in Pakistan is catching up. I agree that is not an easy thing, but we should pursue this approach. Talking in terms of use of arms against Pakistan and talking in terms of such non-sense is not at all diplomacy, of the 20th century. It may be diplomacy of the 19th or 18th century but not of the 20th century. Now, we should try to settle our border disputes.

I would request the hon. Minister to take up courage and fight against imperialist forces of the world and go to the rescue of the African people, the Latin-American people and the people of South-East Asia and against the fight in Viet-Nam. They must have the courage to fight out imperialist forces in all these regions.

Then I come to the Commowealth. What is the Commonwealth, Sir? I do not want to go into the det ils, because I do not have the time. Even our Sikh friends know this. For their turbans, for their beards, in the Commonwealth, they showed racial discrimination. It is *apartheid* in a new form and still we are in the Commonwealth. I do not want to say of those things, or about Rhodesia or South African

issue. All things are there and added to them now is the question of Sikh community. This Indian community has been treated shabbily and insulted. I expect that the new Foreign Minister will come out courageously and take some bold stand on these issues. But there is one little difficulty which I appreciate because he is in the Government and the Government of India is being run by seventy-five monopoly business houses. Naturally the interests of these seventy-five monopoly houses will dominate. Whether the Indian Government will come out successful in their fight against imperialism or not is a doubtful point. Eves than I, on behalf of my Party, expect him to have a dynamic foreign policy and to fight against imperialism and to be the champion in the fight against imperialism. Let him have the courage to come out and raise our national dignity and honour and let us be the champions in the fight against imperialism which we were before we became independent. Let us have that glamour again. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
(Barh) : Mr. Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is very short and therefore you must must compress your speech within ten minutes.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
Sir, I rise to speak on this debate and naturally I have to comment on the remarks made by worthy predecessor who preceded me. When I was listening to speech, I thought that the time has stood still for him for the last thirty years. He was still speaking in the terms of those days when world was divided into polarised entities and there was by polarisation of the forces of the world. Since then, time has moved so much of which unfortunately the Hon. Member who preceded me has not been aware. I could understand sleep; I could understand long sleep. But I could never understand somebody being Rip Van Winkle in foreign affairs. He says that the Government of India is dancing to the tune of Americans. Which is that tune to which we are dancing We have never heard it.

AN HON. MEMBER ; Rock-n'-Roll.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
They know it more. They know the tec-

hunique of Rock-n'-Roll and therefore they know probably those tunes. I hope the other countries to which they extend always praises have also changed their voice and therefore his master's voice must also change.

Government of India may have committed mistakes in the past. We are not omnipotent. Only the Hon. Member has the privilege of being omnipotent in everything. I never can claim and nobody can claim that we have never committed mistakes. After all, foreign policy is a continuous assessment of the situation. It is not only assessment of the situation, but certain anticipation of the situation. Therefore, certain assessments can be wrong. But Government of India has kept its eyes open. Government of India has also changed according to the changing situations in the world. Other powers have also changed. Only then, Indian spokesmen have not changed. Unfortunately, they are acting like bad lawyers, arguing the briefs which neither gives advantage to the person, nor the powers on whose behalf they, talk. The hon. Member was talking about Cuba. The way he was pleading eloquent about Cuba, if even half of that warmth could be given to other countries, that would have proved his objectivity ; but in their dictionary this word does not count.

The Indian foreign policy cannot afford to be hysterical. It can be a policy which is firm and which is positive, but it can never be hysterical. Then also we cannot ignore certain developments which have taken place in the world, in the international scene. No country in the world can afford to ignore those things.

Sir, they have been talking about the question of recognition. They have been talking about non-alignment. But the persons who talk about non-alignment most vociferously are the same persons who plead for alignment with a particular angle. It is they who want us to be aligned with all countries near to the Soviet Union or China but we should have nothing to do with America, and we should have nothing to do with other countries of the world. We should positively sing to the tunes of Russia or to the tunes of China, if the hon. Mem-

bers' pleasure would have us to do it, but we should not assess objectively the world conditions and see how our foreign policy should be moulded'. I cannot understand this approach of maintaining permanent enmity towards certain countries of the world. They may not like the system of America ; they may not like the system of some of the countries of Europe. But they must realise that even those powers which were completely polarised in the past have come together. The big powers, the Soviet Union and America are together in so many respects. Actually, they are together in the non-proliferation treaty. We are not with them in that. (*Interruptions*).

You keep yourself to your own records ; don't try to be my record—gramophone record. I am capable of speaking my own mind ; I don't speak other people minds.

They don't realise that in the present world today, even in the Western Bloc, the the country of NATO have been trying to evolve an independent approach to the problems. Naturally, the significance of regional pacts have gone down for the countries belonging to the Western Bloc. But the clock has not moved for the hon. Members, though it has moved for the other countries of the world including the Soviet Union and China. They would not realise that even the Warsaw Pact countries are reacting in different ways. Countries Rumania, Yugoslavia and even Hungary and Czechoslovakia have been developing their personalities. We may not agree with everything that happens there. But can we afford to ignore the change, that has taken place in their approach to international issues ?

I am reminded of a story which I read in my childhood, Alice in Wonderland: There, Alice had to run a race in order to be where she was. I could not understand the meaning of that sentence then. But I think the hon. Members who preceded me, the two Members—of course in between one Congress Member came up and I am not discussing about him now—belonging to different political parties must realise that even in order to be where they were 30 years before, they have to move forward and they have to change their approach. Their

[Shri Tarkeshwari Sinha]

approach has to be changed because of the requirement of time. The regional pacts have not worked satisfactorily and, therefore, the complexion of the regional pacts has changed. But, meanwhile, there is no vacuum in the power politics. They talk in the tune which is very much out dated, the tune which was played 30 years back. May I remind them of a statement of a country which they always condemn? I will mention the name of the gentlemen who made this statement. He is Mr. Josef Strauss, who is likely to replace Mr. Kiesinger. May I read out what he said? It is said about him—

“On the basis of pragmatic thinking Herr Strauss is of the opinion that China is interested in the presence of a strong power on the western border of the Soviet sphere of influence, in Central Europe, while West Germany is interested in the USSR being more tightly contained on the eastern border in Asia”.

He adds :

“For these reasons, the interest of West Germany and China temporarily and partially coincide”.

This is the attitude which has developed in the world, but, unfortunately, many of the hon. members to my right are not aware of it...

SHRI SWELL : Not me.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Not he, but many others.

Even President Nixon has been wooing China. He has been sending feelers to China, because America is interested in having an edge over Russia in diplomatic manipulation. Not only that; America and other western powers are not interested, as has been clearly mentioned by Herr Strauss, in keeping the area of conflict in Europe; they want to shift it to Asia. The Vietnam problem is probably likely to be settled, or it may be a longer statement. But a new area of confrontation has been created in Asia and that is between China and Russia. This suits the western bloc very well. Therefore, Mr. Nixon also has been sending feelers to China. Actually, very high level talks have been going on.

Therefore, taking advantage of the situation between Peking and Moscow, the entire approach of the western bloc is to relieve the pressure on Western Europe. Hence it is understandable that President Nixon and the West German Ministers should be interested in this confrontation.

Now, we do not realise this. Therefore, we have not recognised the situation. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister saying that in this confrontation, India must take a positive stand. Positive stand does not mean that you condemn anyone; it means that you take note of the situation, that here is a confrontation on Soviet territory. Even the Chinese have recognised the Soviet presence there. I am not talking to the brief of the Soviet Union, but this is my opinion about it. It shows that we are objective; they are not. There is the Soviet presence on that soil. China has committed aggression. The Indian stand in the past on such border disputes has been that they should not be settled by force. Second, our stand has been that these disputes must be settled through negotiation.

On the one hand, we find the Soviet Union prepared for negotiation. On the other, there is no response from China. This is the situation. Can we remain unaware of it? It does not mean that always you condemn one country vis-a-vis the other. But we should take note of the situation. That is very necessary for a positive approach in our foreign policy.

Do we not realise that 700 million Chinese—these are the words of the Chinese leaders—will shed their last drop of blood in defence of the Fatherland as long as required? That shows their determination to stay in that area. Does it not affect our defence strategy? Does it not influence our approach to foreign policy vis-a-vis Asia, vis-a-vis that region? We cannot remain unconcerned about it. We have to take note of it. Then we have to assess how the situation is going to develop. Do we not realise that Russia has a defence pact with Mongolia, as we have with some of our neighbours? Russia has a border with China extending over 7,000 miles. Naturally, this confrontation is not such a light affair that after this, nothing will

happen. Even if nothing happens, we have to keep our eyes open and realise that the entire burden of the European conflict is being shifted to Asia. As an Asian nation, we should know what our duty is.

Coming to the Soviet arms deal to Pakistan, I do not know the intentions of the Soviet Union, whether to protect themselves, they have strengthened the other neighbouring countries as they are improving their relations with Turkey and other countries, or they have assisted Pakistan militarily to make Pakistan stronger. But a very unfortunate statement was made by the Soviet Defence Minister, Mr. Grechko, during his recent visit to Pakistan. The press report says :

"Marshall Grechko was quoted by the Pakistan Press and Radio as saying that the Soviet Union was interested in Pakistan strengthening its defences against its enemy and in the maintenance of military balance in the region."

According to the declared statement of Pakistani leaders, India is their enemy. Any military balance they have to hold is against India. I am surprised how the Soviet Defence Minister has tripped into the situation by making this unfortunate statement. I wish the Government of India would bring this to the attention of the Soviet Union that such statements are going to damage Indo-Soviet relations. There have been reports of many items of aircraft given to Pakistan and also 200 tanks. Everything may not have been given, but certainly it has increased the striking power of Pakistan and has created a lot of misunderstanding in this area. It is not going to help the Soviet Union even in their strategy regarding Asia.

MR. CHAIRMAN : She must conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : A word about West Asia.

MR. CHAIRMAN : She is depriving her own party members of their time.

I have a list of 16 Congress members and I want to accommodate one or two of them.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : You have allowed 15 minutes to the opposition members and I have a right to take 15 minutes.

If I am to get only 5 minutes, I would not have spoken at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair is helpless in the matter. You have to take it up with your party whips.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Regarding West Asia, I must commend the Indian Government that they are not overplanning the situation ; they have learnt their lessons after making many mistakes, though they have lost their capacity of manoeuvrability in West Asia. Though the US Plan has not been accepted by President Nasser, there is a new hope because President Nasser has decided to keep his eyes open about the US Plan on West Asia presented to the Soviet Union, France, Britain, UAR, Jordan and Israel. I am really unhappy about the very unreasonable attitude of Israel. Though India has lost her capacity for manoeuvrability with Israel, she has certainly a lot of goodwill with Arab countries. I think India can convince them that this plan is going to provide a basis for the ultimate solution of this problem. I feel India can take this initiative in this matter with the Arab countries. I am glad that President Nasser has given an encouraging response to this proposal. Sir one last word and I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more 'last word'. The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, I must say that if the time you are spending in interrupting me would have been saved I would have finished my remarks by now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are very unfair in making this remark. What can I do in this matter ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : About the Indo-Iran economic cooperation so much hopes were built by the communique issued after the visit of the Shah of Iran, but the matters which were decided upon then have been kept pending in the External Affairs Ministry, they have been kept pending in the Commerce Ministry and in the Industries Ministry. I would like to hear from the Minister of Foreign Affairs what progress has been made *vis-a-vis* Indo-Iran joint economic collaboration. I find that they are finding other collaborators in the world and we are sleeping. The sleep will really be costly to us if we lose this opportunity. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to catch this opportunity and to make good the delay. It will do a lot of good to this country not only *vis-a-vis* Iran but to formulate a new economic policy *vis-a-vis* the Middle-East and South-East Asia. We have been missing many chances in the past, I hope there will be more awareness about our economic collaboration, economic cooperation and laying a foundation of economic policy *vis-a-vis* foreign policy for the betterment of this country.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आज जब पर-राष्ट्र मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस हो रही है तब मैंने सोचा था कि खास करके श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा सरकार की जो निरपेक्षता की नीति है उस पर कुछ रोशनी डालेंगी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत निराश रहा।

मेरा भारत सरकार पर आरोप है कि पिछले बीस बाइस सालों से लगातार जो विदेश नीति और पर-राष्ट्र नीति उसने अपनाई उस में न तो राष्ट्र के हित की कोई नीति रही है और न सारी दुनिया के हित की कोई बात रही है। उस के पीछे कोई आदर्शवाद नहीं, कोई नई नीति नहीं और कोई विचार नहीं। इससे यह साबित होता है कि भारत सरकार की पर-राष्ट्र नीति पूर्ण रूप से असफल रही, और मेरी तो यह राय है कि भारत सरकार

ने इस का अर्थ भी नहीं समझा कि निरपेक्षता की नीति या बिना लगाव की नीति क्या है।

कल वैदेशिक-कार्य उप मंत्री श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह ने फरमाया था कि हम लोगों की वैदेशिक नीति सफल रही और दुनिया में इस नीति को बहुत प्रशंसा मिलती है। मुझे तो ताज्जुब होता है कि एक मंत्री अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में इतना आत्म-सन्तोष लाभ करते हैं कि दुनिया भर में उन की नीति को प्रशंसा मिली। मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह, जो उन का 26 मार्च का बयान इस सदन में हुआ उस में कहते हैं कि चीन ने हमारी 14,500 वर्ग मील जमीन हड़प ली है और पाकिस्तान ने 32,500 मील वर्ग मील जमीन हड़प ली है। यह उन का 30 मार्च का बयान है। इस बारे में हमारी राय तो दूसरी है क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि अगर तिब्बत को मिला लिया जाये तो हम ने करीब-करीब डेढ़ लाख वर्ग मील भूमि पिछले बीस बाइस सालों में विदेशों को दे दिया है इस सरकार की नीति के कारण। एक तरफ हम भूमि-दान करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह फरमाते हैं कि हम लोगों की दुनिया भर में प्रशंसा मिल रही है।

मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को देखा है। इस सारी रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ें तो आपको इस में यही देखने को मिलेगा कि श्री दिनेश सिंह ने यहां यहां का दौरा किया है, दूसरे मंत्रियों ने यहां यहां का दौरा किया है। हमारे मंत्रियों के दौरों का ही इस में आपको विवरण मिलेगा। कोई नीति की बात इस में नहीं है, कोई नई सोच वाला बात इस में नहीं है, कोई नई दिशा नहीं है। दिशाहीनता और नीतिहीनता ही सरकार ने अपना रखी है।

चीन के बारे में हमारी नीति क्या है? चीन ने हमारी लाखों हज़ारों वर्ग मील भूमि

हड़प ली है। क्या हम लोग खामोश बैठे रहेंगे ? क्या कोई नीति हम नहीं अपनायेंगे ? प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि चीन ने हमारी जिस पवित्र भूमि पर अधिकार किया है, उसको हम कैसे वापिस लें। सरकार को सदन और देश से माफी मांगनी चाहिये कि उसने बार-बार यह कहा है और हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि भारत की जिस भूमि पर चीन ने अधिकार किया है वह पथरीली है, जंगली है। यह बात उन्होंने बिना सोचे विचारे ही कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की अभी भी यही नीति है कि वह जमीन पथरीली है, जंगली है ? क्या सरकार अब भी यही समझती है कि हम लोगों का उस भूमि से कोई सरोकार नहीं है ?

आज दो कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रों के बीच में झगड़ा पैदा हो गया है उसूरी नदी को ले कर। चीन और रूस दोनों ही यह कहते हैं कि वह हमारी पवित्र भूमि है। आप देखें कि हम लोगों को ये राष्ट्र सिखाया करते थे कि तुम सीमा के बारे में झगडा मत करो, यह तो गौण सवाल है पहला सवाल पेट का सवाल है। लेकिन अब इन दोनों की कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रों ने झगड़े वाली भूमि के बारे में पवित्र भूमि शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। क्या सरकार उन से कुछ सीख ग्रहण करेगी ? क्या सरकार ऐसी नीति अपनायेगी जो सही नीति हो और जिससे दुनिया का भला हो और जिस में अपने राष्ट्र की भलाई भी निहित हो ? श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा रूस सरकार के बारे में कुछ बोली हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी स्वामिमानी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह यह घोषणा करे कि हमारे राष्ट्र की जो सीमायें हैं उनकी हिफाजत करना हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है, वैसे करने के लिये हम कटिबद्ध हैं और हम तभी रूस सरकार का समर्थन करेंगे जब

रूस सरकार इस चीज को मान ले कि तिब्बत का सम्बन्ध ज्यादा तर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ है, तिब्बत चीन का हिस्सा नहीं है, तिब्बत पूर्ण आजाद हो। अगर रूस इस बारे में वचनबद्ध होता है, रूस हमारा साथ देता है और कहता है कि तिब्बत हमारा है, भारत के साथ उसके ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक और संस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध है, तब हम लोग इस पर विचार करेंगे कि रूस और चीन के बीच जो सीमा विवाद है, उस में हम रूस का समर्थन करते हैं। उस अवस्था में जो समर्थन वह हम से चाहता है वह समर्थन हम उसको दे सकते हैं। रूस इस शर्त को मान ले कि तिब्बत चीन का अंग नहीं है, तिब्बत का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहा है सदियों से, और तिब्बत को भारत और चीन के बीच एक स्वाधीन राष्ट्र के रूप में कायम रहना चाहिये।

मेरे मन में उलझन है। मैं समझने के लिये मजबूर हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों और हमारे विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के दिमाग में कहीं अराष्ट्रीय तत्व तो भरा हुआ नहीं है ? वे कुछ सोचते ही प्रतीत नहीं होते हैं। उनका दिमाग काम ही करता प्रतीत नहीं होता है। सभापति महोदय, आप देखें कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक जनवरी को क्या बयान दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम चीन के साथ बातलाप करना चाहते हैं, उससे बातचीत करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। बिना नीति को बताये हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बात कह दी उसके लिए उन्हें सारे देश से माफी मांगनी चाहिये। वह कहती हुई चली गई कि चीन के साथ हम सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, उससे बातचीत करना चाहते हैं। इसका मतलब क्या होता है ? पंद्रह अगस्त 1947 को जिस दिन भारत आजाद हुआ उस दिन जो सीमा थी, ब्रिटेन के भारत छोड़ने के समय हमारी जो सीमायें थीं उन सीमाओं के आधार

[श्री रवि राय]

पर क्या हम बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं ? अगर चाहते हैं और अगर चीन इसके लिए राजी हो तब तो बात हो सकती है, वरना नहीं। भारत सरकार को कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को भी ठुकरा देना चाहिये। उन प्रस्तावों के चलते चौदह हजार बर्ग मील भूमि चीन को देनी पड़ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को अब भी मानती है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव हिन्दुस्तान के स्वार्थों के खिलाफ, हिन्दुस्तान के हितों के खिलाफ पड़ते हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह जी नए विदेश मंत्री बने हैं। वह नौजवान हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भारत की विदेश नीति को एक नई दिशा प्रदान करें। उसूरी नदी के ऊपर जो चीन और रूस में झगड़ा चल रहा है, उसको लेकर तिब्बत का सवाल उनको रूस के सामने रखना चाहिये। रूस के अन्दर इस तरह की चीज चल भी रही है। हमारे एक पत्रकार हैं श्री निहाल सिंह जी। वह लिखते हैं मास्को से कि वहाँ इस तरह की चीज चल रही है। रूस के रेडियो से, रूस और चीन के झगड़े के बाद, 1962 में जो भारत पर आक्रमण हुआ था, उसका जिक्र हो रहा है। लोग सोचने लग गए हैं कि हम को इससे फायदा उठाना चाहिये। हमको इस मौके का लाभ उठाना चाहिए और हमको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

रूस और अमरीका के बारे में हमारी सरकार की नीति क्या है ? हमारी सरकार कभी तो रूस की दास बन जाती है और कभी अमरीका की नौकर और कभी अमरीका की दास और रूस की नौकर। इस तरह से ये जो राक्षस देश हैं, दुनिया के दो बड़े देश हैं, इनकी सेवा करने में सरकार लगी रहती है और इसी में इसका सारा समय व्यतीत होता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि रूस और अमरीका दोनों ही फिलहाल पाकिस्तान में जो सामरिक शासन

स्थापित हुआ है, याहया खां ने हकूमत संभाली है, उसकी आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस सदन में पाकिस्तान के बारे में खुद दिनेश सिंह जी ने बयान दिया था आठ दस दिन पहले। तब उन्होंने कहा था कि खामोश रहो, कुछ मत बोलो। पाकिस्तान में एक अनोखी चीज हुई है। तीन महीने लगातार वकीलों ने, विद्यार्थियों ने और पत्रकारों और साधारण जनता ने, सभी लोगों ने वहाँ विद्रोह किया अयूबशाही के खिलाफ और वह विद्रोह काफी हद तक, पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा तक कामयाब भी रहा और अयूबशाही को उसके आगे झुकना पड़ा। उनको जनता के सामने घुटने टेकने पड़े। उनको यह मानना पड़ा कि बालिग मताधिकार लोगों को दिया जाए और इस आघार पर प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजने का अधिकार उनको दिया जाये, प्रजातन्त्र की वहाँ स्थापना की जाये। लेकिन बाद में वहाँ दूसरी तरह की चीज चली और उसके कारण याहया खां की सरकार वहाँ बन गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो सरकार अब बनी है, उसके रहते क्या हमारी सरकार वहाँ जो दूसरे तत्व हैं, जो प्रजातान्त्रिक तत्व हैं, उनको अपना समर्थन प्रदान करेगी ? एक तो वहाँ प्लूनिस्तान के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहा है और उस आन्दोलन के नेता खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां आज भी अफगानिस्तान में बैठे हुए हैं। दूसरी तरफ खां अब्दुस्मद खां बलोचिस्तान के हैं। इधर मुजीबुल रहमान और मौलाना भाषानी हैं। एक और लड़का भी है जिसका नाम तुफैल अहमद है जो कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में इस सारे जन आन्दोलन का जनक है। वह एक विद्यार्थी नेता है। वह मुजीबुल रहमान और मौलाना भाषानी से भी ज्यादा विख्यात वहाँ हो चुका है। इन लोगों ने वहाँ पर क्रान्ति करके शासन को झुका दिया और अपनी प्रजातान्त्रिक मार्गों को मनवाने के लिए सरकार को मजबूर कर दिया। अब वहाँ पर जो याहया खां की सरकार बनी है उसके बारे में

हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि अगर हमने कुछ कहा तो यह उस सरकार के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप हो जायगा। लेकिन असल बात यह नहीं है। असल बात यह है कि रूस और अमरीका के डर से भारत सरकार कोइ बात नहीं कहना चाहती है, कोई अपनी नीति नहीं बनाती है। मैं कहूंगा कि भारत सरकार को वहां पर जो प्रजातंत्रीय शक्तियां हैं, खान अब्दुस्समद खां हैं, खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां हैं, मुजीबुल रहमान हैं, तुफेल अहमद हैं, उनके साथ हाथ बंटाना चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा कि भले ही भारत सरकार उनको समर्थन न दे लेकिन उसके बिना भी जो यहां पर प्रजातंत्रीय पाटियां हैं ये उनको अपना समर्थन देंगी, देकर रहेंगी। ऐसा अगर किया गया तभी आगे चल कर भारत और पाकिस्तान का रिश्ता बढ़ेगा और डा० लोहिया का और हम लोगों का जो सपना है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान का एक महासंघ बने, वह साकार होगा। वह होकर रहेगा, भले ही भारत सरकार इसमें मदद न दे।

आप जानते ही हैं कि आठ दस दिन पहले एंग्लिला में एक चीज हुई। वहां इंग्लिस्तान का हस्तक्षेप हुआ। वह एक अनोखा दिन था जिस दिन स्पीकर साहब की ओर से भी एंग्लिला में जो इंग्लिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ, उसका जो हस्तक्षेप हुआ, उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठी। लेकिन आज एक बढ़िया बात हो रही है। वहां जो एंग्लिला के नेता हैं वेस्ट्र साहब उन्होंने कहा है कि सात दिन के अंदर अंग्रेज अपनी सेनाएं हटा लें। जैसे हम लोगों ने भारत छोड़ो, आन्दोलन के लिए नारा दिया और गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों से कहा था भारत छोड़ो, उसी तरह से एंग्लिला के नेता इंग्लिश सरकार से कह रहे हैं कि आगामी सात दिन के अन्दर तुम्हारी सेना को एंग्वेला छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सात दिन के अन्दर इंग्लिस्तान की सरकार

अपनी सेना को वापस नहीं लेती है तो इनको कहना चाहिए कि हम लोग कामनवेल्थ नेशस में नहीं रहेंगे इस आधार पर कि इंग्लिस्तान कैरेबियन सागर के इस द्वीप को, एंग्वेला को दबा रहा है। यह सात दिन के अन्दर इन को करना चाहिए।

अन्त में सभापति जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। खुद मोहन राना साहब का यह बयान है कि उनकी जो रिहाई हुई पोर्चुगीज जेल से वह भारत सरकार के दबाव से नहीं हुई। उनका कहना है कि पोप का दबाव पड़ा, सारी दुनिया के प्रजातंत्रीय आन्दोलन का दबाव पड़ा तब वह छूट कर आए हैं। इन का सारा भंडाफोड उन्होंने किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे पार्लियामेंट की ओर से दिनेश सिंह को बोलना चाहिए, एक दूसरे बड़े नेता डा० मैस्कीन अभी भी जेल में बंद हैं, उनकी फौरन रिहाई होनी चाहिए, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की ओर से हो, भारत सरकार की ओर से हो, पार्लियामेंट की ओर से हो, सब तरफ से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और वादा करना चाहिए कि कब तक उनकी रिहाई कराएंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय की मांगों का सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले विदेश मंत्री जी को इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हाल में ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के कार्यभार को संभाला है। श्रीमन्, इस वाद-विवाद में विरोधी दल की तरफ से दो तीन प्रश्न मुख्य रूप से उठाए गए हैं। सब से पहला प्रश्न यह उठाया गया कि भारत सरकार की कोई अपनी स्वतन्त्र नीति नहीं है और भारत सरकार या तो रूस या अमेरिका के दबाव में आकर अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करती है और उसी के मुताबिक काम करती है। दूसरी

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बात यह कही गई कि भारत सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में घट गई है। हमारी आवाज की कोई कीमत नहीं है दुनिया के अन्दर। तीसरी बात यह कही गई कि हम अपनी समस्याओं को सुलभाने के बजाय दुनिया की दूसरी समस्याओं के अन्दर उलभ गए हैं, यह हमें नहीं करना चाहिए। हमें एक भूक दर्शक की तरह से चीजों को देखना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तीनों आरोप जो विरोधी दलों की तरफ से लगाए गए हैं यह बिलकुल निराधार आरोप हैं। इसके पीछे एक वह राजनैतिक भावना काम कर रही है जो पिछले 20 वर्षों से आजादी के बाद से जब से हमने अपनी वैदेशिक नीति की बुनियाद डाली है और उसको लेकर हम काम कर रहे हैं, तब से यह आरोप लगातार, निरन्तर लगाए जा रहे हैं। यह कहना कि हमारी कोई वैदेशिक नीति नहीं है गलत है। मैं कहता हूँ कि चीजों को ठीक से, एक आवेकित्व तरीके से देखा नहीं जाता है। हमने अपनी नीतियों को बहुत सफाई के साथ आजादी के बाद से ही कहा है। हमने इस बात को कहा कि हम विश्व शान्ति और दुनिया के अन्दर गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति को प्रतिपादित करना चाहते हैं, दुनिया के किसी फौजी खेमे के अन्दर हम नहीं जाना चाहते। हमने इस बात को बहुत सफाई के साथ कहा है कि हम दुनिया के किसी भी देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते। हमने इस बात को मजबूती से कहा है कि दुनिया के वह गुलाम देश को अपनी आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं उनके साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है और हम उनको हर तरह से बल देना चाहते हैं। हमने इन नीतियों को बढ़ी मजबूती के साथ कहा है और आज मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के अन्दर भारत की प्रतिष्ठा इसलिए बढ़ी थी कि कुछ सिद्धान्तों को सामने रख करके, कुछ आदर्शों को सामने रख करके हमने दुनिया के अन्दर पहल की और दुनिया के अन्दर इन नीतियों के अनुसार हमने

काम किया। श्रीमन्, इसकी जड़ में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के समय से ही जब हम अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, उस वक्त से हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू दुनिया के कोने-कोने में जहां भी कोई घटना होती थी, अपनी प्रतिक्रिया उस पर प्रकट करते थे, दुनिया की शान्ति के लिए अपनी परेशानी व्यक्त करते थे, दुनिया के देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए प्रयास करते थे। दुनिया का कोई देश अपनी गुलामी की जंजीरें तोड़ना चाहता था तो उसको अपना नैतिक समर्थन देते थे। हमारी नीतियां इन आधार शिलानों के ऊपर निर्भर हैं। यह कहना कि हम अमेरिका और रूस के गुलाम की हैसियत से काम करते हैं, तथ्यों के ऊपर परदा डालना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ नार्थ वियटनाम के ऊपर अमेरिका ने हमला किया, वहां अपनी फौज भेजी तो हिन्दुस्तान ने बगैर इस बात की परवाह किए कि हमें आर्थिक सहायता अमेरिका से मिलती है, हमारा उससे आर्थिक सम्बन्ध है, हमने अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की कि अमेरिकी फौज को वापस जाना चाहिये, नार्थ वियटनाम पर बम्बारी बन्द होनी चाहिये, नार्थ वियटनाम की जनता जो अपनी आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है उसके साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है। हम ने इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि अमेरिका हमारी मदद रोक देगा या उसके साथ हमारे आर्थिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाएंगे। इसी तरह जब जेकोस्लोवाकिया के अंदर रूस की फौजें दाखिल हुईं तो बावजूद इसके कि रूस के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध बहुत मैत्रीपूर्ण है और रूस के साथ हम उस सम्बन्ध को भविष्य में भी कायम रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम ने सिद्धान्त के आधार पर इस बात को कहा कि रूस को अपनी फौज वापस बुलानी चाहिए। हमने जेकोस्लोवाकिया की उस जनता के साथ जो शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से अपनी आजादी की रक्षा के लिए कदम उठा रही थी, सहानुभूति प्रकट की और हमने कहा कि किसी देश के आन्तरिक मामले में किसी

को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। हमने अपनी आबाज को मजबूती के साथ रखा। जब वेस्ट एशिया के अंदर अरब मुन्कों पर इस्त्रायल ने हमला किया तो दुनिया का कोई भी देश, किसी समाजवादी देश के नेता ने भी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त नहीं की थी जब कि सबसे पहले हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस्त्रायल हमलावर है, उसने हमला किया है, उसे अपनी फ़ौज वापस बुलानी चाहिए। हमने उसकी निन्दा की। हमने इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं की कि साम्राज्यवादी खेमे के देश जो उस रीजन के अन्दर संकट उत्पन्न करने में तत्पर हैं, वह हम से नाराज होंगे या खुश होंगे। इस प्रकार यह जो तीन बड़ी घटनाएं दुनिया के अंदर घटीं, उसके ऊपर हमने अपनी नीति को मजबूती के साथ रखा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की नीति दुनिया की समस्याओं को सुलझाने की है।

एक आलोचना मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हमारी जो प्रतिष्ठा आजादी के चन्द वर्षों में थी, हमने कहा था, कि हम चाहते हैं, दुनिया में गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की ताकत बढ़े, हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोग जो फ़ौज के जरिए दुनिया को बांटना चाहते हैं, उनकी ताकत को हम रोकें, हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के अंदर जो न्यूक्लियर पावर्स शस्त्र के आधार पर दुनिया की शान्ति को भंग करना चाहते हैं, उनका यह रवैया खत्म हो, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी वह पहल आज कमजोर हो गई है। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को इसके ऊपर गौर करना चाहिए, सोचना चाहिए कि आज क्या कारण है कि दुनिया के अन्दर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की शक्ति घट रही है। अगर रूस और अमेरिका किसी बात पर समझौता कर लें तो सारी दुनिया को बेकार कर देते हैं। रूस और अमेरिका दो दुनिया की बड़ी शक्तियाँ किसी चीज पर बीटो

पावर का उपयोग कर लें तो सारी दुनिया मूक दशक की तरह से बैठी हुई रह जाती है। इसके ऊपर भारत सरकार को, आज वक्त आ गया है, कि फिर से पहल करनी चाहिए। वरना हम दोष क्यों देते हैं कि लैटिन अमेरिका के छोटे-छोटे देश अमेरिका के पिछलग्गू बन गए हैं या अफ्रीका और एशिया के देश जवान नहीं खोलते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें खतरा है कि उनके देश पर हमला होगा तो कोई उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। आज वेस्ट एशिया के ऊपर इस्त्रायल की फ़ौजें बैठी हुई हैं। दुनिया की कोई शक्ति उन्हें हटा नहीं रही है। एक छोटा सा देश इस्त्रायल मनमानी ढंग से वर्त्ताव कर रहा है। जोर्डन के ऊपर हमला करता है। उसकी निन्दा होती है, अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन दोनों उस पर तटस्थ रह जाते हैं। एक तरफ शान्ति की बात करते हैं, दुनिया के मसलों को सुलझाने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा मंच जो अपना एक फैसला करता है, प्रस्ताव पास करता है, उसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो पाता। आज यह एक गंभीर सवाल है। दुनिया को सोचना पड़ेगा कि इसका कोई हल हो सकता है या नहीं। ऐसे मौके पर हिन्दुस्तान को फिर से पहल लेनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि मार्शल टीटो ने जो यह आर्हवान किया है कि दुनिया के छोटे देश, आजादी पसन्द देश और जो गुट निरपेक्ष देश हैं, आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम उनका सम्मेलन बुलाएं। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि दुनिया के अन्दर जनमत तैयार करें, दुनिया के ऐसे देश जो इन बुनियादी चीजों पर सहमत हैं, जो दुनिया में शान्ति चाहते हैं, जो दुनिया के किसी देश की आजादी को कुचलना नहीं चाहते, किसी के आन्तरिक मसले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते, ऐसे देश आज इकट्ठा हों और मुझे इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यदि इस प्रकार की जनमत दुनिया में तैयार किया गया, इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन किया गया और इस प्रकार की आवाज बुलन्द की गई तो यह जो बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं इन

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को भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह कहाँ जा रहे हैं और किस तरफ दुनिया को ले जा रहे हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान को उसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ लोगों की आँखें हैं। यह कहना कि आज दुनिया में हमारी कोई कद्र नहीं है, हमें दुनिया में कोई पूछता नहीं है, यह बड़ी भूल होगी। अगर यह बात है तो विरोधी दल के लोग यह क्यों कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने यहाँ यह जवान खोल दी इसका असर सारी दुनिया पर पड़ गया, हिन्दुस्तान को यह काम करना चाहिए, हम इसके ऊपर मौन बँठे रह गए? हमारी खुद की जनसंख्या इतनी बड़ी है कि दुनिया के अंदर आज 52 करोड़ इन्सानों के देश की कोई भ्रवहेलना नहीं कर सकता। हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत यह है। एशिया और अफ्रीका के अंदर हम एक बड़े देश हैं। हमने दुनिया के मसलों पर पहल की है और दुनिया के अंदर हमने कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर काम किया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारी भर्थादा है, आज भी हमारा अपना स्थान है, आज हम को पहल करनी चाहिए। मैं आज महसूस करता हूँ श्रीमन्, कि चीन के हमले के बाद, 1962 के बाद हमने अपना आत्म-विश्वास खो दिया है। हमें ऐसा लगने लग गया है, हम डरते हैं कि शायद हमारे ऐसा करने से, दखल देने से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह ताकत नाराज हो जाय या वह ताकत नाराज हो जाय।

दूसरी चीज जिसे मैं महसूस करता हूँ, श्रीमन् हमारी आर्थिक कमजोरी है। हमारी विदेश नीति का हमारी आर्थिक नीति से चोली दामन का साथ है, बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है। मैं समयाभाव के कारण पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू का उद्धरण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था कि दुनिया में कोई हमारी आवाज नहीं सुनेगा, दुनिया में हमारी गुट-निपेक्षता की आवाज नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज बनकर रह जायगी, अगम हम आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत

नहीं होंगे, अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं होंगे। यह हमारी कमजोरी है। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपनी आर्थिक शक्ति को बढ़ायें।

एक दूसरा खतरा जिसकी तरफ में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—जो आज दुनिया में पैदा हो गया है—वह है न्यूक्लियर पावर का खतरा। आज दुनिया के कुछ मुल्क इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे न्यूक्लियर पावर बनें। एक तरफ कहते हैं निशस्त्रीकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि जब तक हमारी शक्ति नहीं बनेगी, हमारी सेना मजबूत नहीं होगी, हमारे पास हथियार नहीं होंगे, तब तक दुनिया में शान्ति कायम नहीं रह सकती। जो राष्ट्र आज बड़ी शक्ति कहलाते हैं, जो दुनिया में अपनी बात को मनवाने में समर्थ हैं, जैसे अमरीका जिसके पास बड़ी भारी फौजी शक्ति है, जो अपनी ताकत से बात मनवाने में समर्थ हैं, जैसे चीन—जिसकी ताकत के भय से लोग भयभीत हो रहे हैं, अगर यही प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती रही, जो न्यूक्लियलर पावरवाला बनेगा, जिसके पास फौज होगी, जिसके पास शस्त्र होंगे, दुनिया में उसकी आवाज सुनी जायगी—यह दुनिया की शान्ति के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि छोटे देशों को, जो अपना आर्थिक विकास चाहते हैं, जो अपनी आर्थिक मुक्ति के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, उनको एक मंच पर लाया जाय, उनकी आवाज को उठाया जाय, उस आवाज को ठुकराया नहीं जा सकता और भविष्य में भी नहीं ठुकराया जा सकेगा, लेकिन इसमें हिन्दुस्तान को पहल लेने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे।

यहाँ पर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया का जिक्र किया गया है। आज जापान अपनी इकानामिक डिप्लोमेसी के ज़रिए उन क्षेत्रों में अपना प्रभाव

बढ़ाना चाहता है। चीन के पास फौज है, वह किसी भी समय उन क्षेत्रों की शान्ति को भंग कर सकता है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि उन देशों के साथ नजदीक के सम्बन्ध स्थापित किए जायं, उन के साथ बैठकर उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करना चाहिये।

एक चीज कही गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लैटिन अमरीका के कुछ छोटे-छोटे देशों का दौरा किया, जिसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं है, वे देश अमेरिका के पिछलग्गू हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी गलत आलोचना है। दुनिया के छोटे देश हों या बड़े, सबकी सार्वभौमिकता की हम कद्र करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं, उन्होंने दुनिया के उन छोटे देशों को, जिनकी लोग उपेक्षा करते थे, जिनको सम्मान नहीं देते थे, उनका दौरा करके उनकी समस्याओं को समझने, उनके साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाने की ओर जो आवाहन किया है, उसके लिए भारत सरकार की नीति बधाई की पात्र है। हमने उन देशों को बड़ा सम्मान दिया है और हमें इस नीति की ओर आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, हमको कभी-कभी ऐसा अनुभव होता है, एक वेशीलेशन हमारे दिमाग में कभी-कभी पैदा होता है—उदाहरण लिए जी० डी० आर० का सवाल है। इस सवाल पर आज ही इस सदन के नेताओं ने, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को छोड़ कर सभी पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधियों ने, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी उसमें नहीं जा पाये, लेकिन उनका भी समर्थन था, श्री एस० एम० जोशी जी थे, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता थे, डी० एम० के० के नेता थे, डिप्टी स्पीकर उसके चेयरमैन हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता थे, हम सबने मिल कर प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा कि जी० डी० आर० आज एक वास्तविकता है उसका अपना अस्तित्व है, दुनिया उसको मान्यता दे रही है, आज दो जर्मनी हैं—दुनिया में इस तथ्य को

मानना चाहिये इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्वयं पश्चिमी जर्मनी जी० डी० आर० के साथ 50 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार करता है, लेकिन हमसे कहता है कि हम जी० डी० आर० के अपने सम्बन्ध ज्यादा न बढ़ायें। पश्चिमी जर्मनी चीन के साथ 100 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार करता है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी के सैनिक विशेषज्ञ चीन में जाते हैं और हमसे कहते हैं कि हम जी० डी० आर० के साथ सम्बन्ध न रखें, हम पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। ऐसा इसलिये होता है कि हमारी एक कमजोरी है—हमको आर्थिक सहायता चाहिये। आज इस नीति से हमारी गुट-निर्पेक्षता की नीति की कमजोर हो रही है, दुनिया के सामने हमारी तसबीर घुंघली बन कर घाती है, इसलिए इस तदन की भावना को व्यक्त करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सब का समर्थन है तो भारत सरकार को अपने कदम आगे बढ़ाने चाहियें। भारत सरकार को पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता देनी चाहिये, उसके साथ दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिये, वरना हमारा इमेज कुछ मसलों पर कमजोर दिखाई पड़ता है।

श्रीमन्, आखिर मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज पश्चिम एशिया का सवाल सारी दुनिया के लिये सिरदर्द बना हुआ है। चार बड़ी शक्तियां वहां मिल कर उस समस्या का समाधान ढूँढना चाहती हैं, लेकिन इजरायली उसका निरन्तर विरोध कर रहे हैं। आज भारत सरकार को इस प्रश्न में पहल लेनी चाहिये और पहल लेकर ऐसे देशों पर—जैसे अमरीका है। दबाव डालना चाहिये, यहां तक कि उसकी निन्दा करने में हमें हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये। एक तरफ अमरीका कहता है कि हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अमरीका जब सुरक्षा परिषद में मामला आता है तो तटस्थ रह जाता है। इस अन्तर विरोध दोहरी नीति की हम को डट कर भतंस्ना करनी चाहिये।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

चीन और रूस की सीमाओं का संघर्ष है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की नीति सही है कि सीमाओं के प्रश्न को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से बातचीत करके हल करना चाहिये, भारत सरकार ने इसके ऊपर कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं की है। लेकिन एक बात भारत सरकार को करनी चाहिये थी। जब रूस ने इस बात को कहा कि हम इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि चीन सरकार के साथ बैठ कर इस मसले पर बातचीत करें, शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से इस मसले को हल करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो भारत सरकार को रूस की इस घोषणा का स्वागत करना चाहिये था और खुले रूप से कहना चाहिये था कि कम के कम रूस ने इस मामले में पहल की है कि हम बातचीत के जरिये इसको हल करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे मसलों पर जब हम चुप रहते हैं, अपनी प्रतिक्रिया देर से देते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम अपनी पहल खो रहे हैं।

16 hrs.

अन्त में, श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की विदेश-नीति, जो पिछले 20 वर्षों से हमने इस देश में लागू की है, उसकी अपनी एक दिशा है, कुछ सिद्धान्त हैं, कुछ आदर्शों की बुनियाद पर हमारी विदेश नीति आधारित है। उसका फल दुनिया में आया है। इसलिये इस नीति का हृदय से समर्थन करना चाहिये। भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि हिचक छोड़ कर, मजबूती के साथ दुनिया का मूल्यांकन करके, पहल करके इन मसलों पर जैसे पूर्णरूप से निःशस्त्रीकरण हो सके, पश्चिमी एशिया से इजरायल की फौजें वापिस जायं, नार्थ वियतनाम से अमरीका फौजें वापिस जायं और इसी तरह से जो दूसरे प्रश्न हैं, इन पर भारत सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिये और जो हमारे नये आजाद मुल्क हैं, जो पिछड़े हुये देश हैं, जिन्होंने हमेशा भारत की तरफ आशा भरी निगाह से देखा है, जो एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश हैं, यदि हम उनकी तरफ

दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ायेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमें उनका समर्थन मिलेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Year after year we are ceremonially presented with the copy of the annual report of the External Affairs Ministry. I don't know if they also perform a *puja* in their office in South Block before they bring this report to House. And year by year I have always been struck by the drabness, pedestrianism and perfunctoriness of these reports. But this year's Report has beaten all the rest in all these qualities and for sheer inefficiency.

Sir, my good friend, Shri Dinesh Singh may advance the plea that he has taken charge of the Ministry only the other day on the eve of the session. But he has been connected with this Ministry for as long as I remember as a Member of this House first as Deputy Minister then as Minister of State and even during the interlude when he was in the Ministry of Commerce he never divested this connection because he was member of the External Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Now that he has realised his life's ambition and, I wish him well in that. I thought he should have been extra careful and he should have come before this House putting his best foot forward. But he has not done that. May I quote a few gems from this report !

I term this report a mere rigmarole, recital of visits paid to this country by foreign dignitaries, including Deputy Ministers, who, I am told, Sir, walk along the corridors of this House with files that have no papers inside.

At page 22, paragraph 3, this report says:

"There has been an increase in Indian exports to Thailand of steel and allied products and petroleum products. For the period of Jan. December 1967 Thai imports from India amounted to Bahts 267, 783 as against Bahts 109,000 in 1965 and Bahts 91,675,000 in 1966".

May I ask the Minister how in his wonderful arithmetic when there has been a

decrease of as many as more than ninety-one lakhs of Bahts between 1966 and 1967 he still maintains and insists that our exports to Thailand have increased? I will leave it to the arithmetic of the Minister and the House to find that out.

In another part, at page 35 in paragraph 3, there is another wonderful statement. It says :

“There was continued unrest in the whole of southern Africa during the year.”

very correct. Then it goes on :

“South Africa continued to float—(I repeat float)—the UN Resolutions...”

Sir, I have yet to learn English. I have heard of flouting the resolutions. But this is the first time that I hear this kind of English speaking of a country floating the United Nation Resolutions. May I ask.....

AN HON. MEMBER : A clerical error.

SHRI SWELL : All the more preposterous then.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us proceed to more serious matters.

SHRI SWELL : I am coming to them. This is not how a report on the Ministry of External Affairs ought to be drawn up. To me, a report, if it is to be meaningful, has got to be an expert analysis and summary of world events, developments and trends and the part that we have played or sought to play in these and any factual account of who said what, who went where and who did what must find a proper place against this setting. May I say that the intervening twelve months have been months of the greatest significance both to us and to the world. A mere mention of a few things would bear this out; the aggression against Czechoslovakia by Soviet Russia and the Warsaw Pact countries, the continuing tension in that country, and the Sino-Soviet clash, both of which have once and for all demolished the myth of a Communist monolithic world order

and have restored nationalism to its primacy as a determining factor in International relations; the search of the Soviet Union for new levers of power in the Indo-Pakistan continent through the Soviet arms deal with Pakistan; the rapid advance of China in nuclear technology and weaponry reducing to nonsense the much proclaimed non-proliferation treaty and adding a new dimension to the nuclear arms race, in the development of the ABM system; the new relationship and the thaw in rigidity to which my friend Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha and many others have drawn your attention, between China and the Western countries; and nearer home, the recent developments in Pakistan culminating in the reimposition of martial rule. Each one of these or all together I submit, could have been fit subjects that the Ministry with its army of Secretaries, Ambassadors, experts and Assistants, country have dealt with meaningfully and on which we could have offered some constructive suggestions.

But so far as general observations go. I am conscious that my time is ruthlessly limited and therefore I shall confine myself to only two of the most important questions of the day, questions of the greatest import and consequence to us—the developments in Pakistan and in China.

Sir, let me preface this by briefly stating my general approach, and I think it is the approach of every sensible man in this country to both these questions and to the question of our foreign policy in general.

I may explain that the fundamental duty of our foreign policy is to safeguard, promote and strengthen our national interests. Now, how has the national interest been served by our present foreign policy? It must be obvious to everybody what a crushing economic burden our confrontation with China and Pakistan, has been. It must be evident also that because of this confrontation and because of our blind adherence to that sanctimonious nonsense, which I don't really understand in the present context, non-alignment—the other powers of the world have fallen into the habit of taken us for granted. In this context nothing is more shameful than the recent visit of Marshal Grechko to this country and

[Shri Swell]

to Pakistan. He acts like a man having two wives. He comes to one wife and says 'I love you more than the other'. That is what he said here. Then he goes to Pakistan and says: 'I love you more than India; I will give you arms to defend yourself against your enemy'. I submit that all this 'must change. We must regain our freedom of action. We must regain our self-respect. We must regain our freedom of manoeuvring the freedom to use the cranks in the game of power politics. And if we are going to do this, the direction is clear. We must come to an early and honourable settlement with both these our two neighbours.

Sir, what do we see around us today? In Pakistan, we have just seen the collapse of authoritarianism, the utter bankruptcy of paternalism as a political system. Yet, during the years when President Ayub ruled the roost, either through naked military dictatorship or through what he called basic guided democracy, it was mouthed around in the capitals of the world and also in this country that Pakistan had succeeded where India had failed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI SWELL: I have just begun.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the biggest joke.

SHRI SWELL: I think the Minister would be somewhat benefited if you allow me to have my full say. It was mouthed around that political stability and economic prosperity had come to Pakistan while India was bedevilled by political defections and economic stagnation.

16.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The fact that in Pakistan during President Ayub's rule 20 families appropriated to themselves the national wealth and that Pakistan was a gilded prison was ignored and even overlooked. But the aspirations and the resentment of the people went on building under the walls of this prison. And

the system did not allow for any safety valve through which this resentment would escape, as our system did, and it did not give the people the opportunity to change the system through the democratic process of popular elections. And so the explosion took place, and when it did it took a chaotic turn, broke up the nation emotionally. The imposition of martial law in that country is itself a standing monument to something in that fundamentally and radically wrong that is country. It is like the administration of a huge dose of antibiotic to stem the tide of poison, but it is useless if the poison is generated by the body itself.

I wish—let me tell this to the Minister because this Government has failed in this that at this hour of their travail somebody in authority in this country had spoken up in sympathy for the people of Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER: And invite trouble!

SHRI SWELL: I wish we had sent our sympathy, our good wishes, to the people and the rulers of Pakistan, that democracy and order would quickly come to that country. I wish we had taken this opportunity of reiterating our stand that in the stability and prosperity of Pakistan, we have a stake.

This is the great psychological moment between our country and Pakistan. In all the confusion there, I can clearly discern signs of the people of Pakistan trying to reach out to us, in their demand for copies of the Constitution of our country, in the speeches of such people as Sheikh Mujibur Rehman who had said that all the efforts to build up anti-India hysteria in Pakistan were only devices to deflect the people of Pakistan from their true goal, the restoration of their democracy and freedom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up.

SHRI SWELL: I am leaving out China though I feel that the Minister would have benefited by what I have to say about China.

Let not the Minister think that I am talking claptrap. I am giving this warning today, that with what is happening in West Bengal, East Pakistan and the whole of eastern India, we are in for a period of new equations with Pakistan. Let me remind him that one of the demands of the people of East Pakistan besides more autonomy and democracy, is that the representation in the Pakistan Parliament should be on the basis of population, which would give the people of East Pakistan an edge over the whole of West Pakistan, which would make the people of East Pakistan the virtual rulers of Pakistan. This is what the people and the Government in West Pakistan are not going to accept.

Therefore, we may very soon see another convulsion in Pakistan, between the population of West and East Pakistan, I shall not be surprised if in that whole process, East Pakistan may be compelled to spread out across its borders as many as 20 million people into West Bengal, Assam and other places.

I ask the Minister; with all your experts and secretaries, have you ever thought about this? What are you going to do? This is going to be a traumatic experience. It would be traumatic in the beginning, but it may be opening a new chapter of unity between us and Pakistan in the near future. But what preparations have you made about it? Have you got the machinery? I should like a definite answer to this. What is your new policy towards Pakistan?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude.

SHRI SWELL : I am sorry because I do not have time I cannot deal with another and more important subject, which is China.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the next occasion.

SHRI SWELL : The whole world would change by the next occasion.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि विदेशों में जो भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति है और जो जायदाद के मामले हैं और जो विदेशों की सम्पत्ति के सम्-

बन्ध में निर्यात शीघ्र नहीं लिया जा रहा है, मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने भी ऐसे मामले पड़े हुए हैं उन का जल्दी से जल्दी कोई जिक्र, जो अभी इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं दिखाई देता है, किया जाय। साथ ही मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि प्रशासन और संगठन का जो कार्य हमारे मंत्रालय में चल रहा है उस में तीव्रता हमें लानी चाहिये; उस पर अधिक ध्यान देकर जितना ज्यादा हम कार्य कर सकते हैं करें ताकि हम में तेजी आये।

इस के साथ ही साथ में आप से कहूंगा कि अभी कुछ के मामले में पाकिस्तान ने जो कि छठवां हमारा पिलर था, जिसको उन्होंने मान्यता दी है कि यह भारत का है यह एक अच्छी ही बात हुई है। जिसके लिये हम लड़ रहे थे उसकी उन्होंने हम को इजाजत दे दी है।

इस के अलावा जो खास चीज कहनी है वह यह है कि इंग्लैंड और हिन्दुस्तान कामनवैलथ कन्ट्रीज हैं। जब तक उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर राज्य किया सिखों की उन्होंने बराबर प्रशंसा की है और सिख उन की लड़ाई में अफ्रीका और दूसरे मुल्कों में जाकर लड़े हैं। लेकिन आज एक बड़ा घृणित काम उन्होंने किया है, वह भी हमारे कामनवैलथ के भाई हैं, लेकिन यह चीज उनके लिये अच्छी नहीं थी। वहां पर उन्होंने जा कर के, मैं मानने के लिये इसको तैयार नहीं हूँ, उन्होंने आप के साथ बहुत कुछ किया है और आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि आपके साथ ईमानदारी नहीं की। स्वतंत्रता हमने जरूर प्राप्त की है। लेकिन हम ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारा उन पर आभार है और हम मानने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन जो कार्य उन्होंने हमारे साथ किया है, सिखों के साथ किया है कि बसों में जो बहां पर कंडक्टर हैं उनसे कहा जाता है कि आप अपनी दाढ़ी मुड़ा दें, अपने बाल कटा दें तब हम लेंगे, यह बहुत खराब बात है और इस

[श्री इ० सि० सहगल]

पर हम को विरोध प्रकट करना चाहिये। खाली शेष शेष कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अभी जो डेमान्सट्रेशन यहां यू० के० ऐम्बेसी के के सामने हुआ है यह इस बात का चोटक है कि यहां पर क्या फ्रीलिंग चल रही है और उस को देखते हुए भारत सरकार को अपना रवैया इंग्लैंड के बारे में बदलना पड़ेगा। आज हमारे वहां के जो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं उन पर भी आफ़त आ रही है। कोई निकालने की सोच रहा है, कोई हटाने की सोच रहा है लेकिन अपने देश में हमने उनके साथ कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की। उन के लोगों के साथ, जो कि यहां पर मौजूद थे, हमने ईमानदारी उन के साथ बरती है। उन्होंने अपना प्रसार यहां पर किया है, हम ने बराबर इजाजत दी है। लेकिन यदि हमारे साथ किया जाता है तो हम इसका तीव्र विरोध करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस पर हमारा मंत्रालय उन से लिखा पढ़ी करे और उस के बारे में जो भी वह जवाब देना चाहते हैं, उन्हें यहां पर देना चाहिये।

सिखों के बारे में जो घृणित काम किया जा रहा है यह अच्छा नहीं है इससे लोगों में रोष है। आज यहां के जो सिख हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले नहीं बल्कि जो विदेशों में सिख हैं उन लोगों में एक तीव्रता आयी है और लोग सोचने लगे हैं कि कामनवैलथ में इंग्लैंड के साथ हम क्या रिश्ता रखें। मैं चाहूंगा इस चीज को मद्देनजर रख कर हमें इस पर कार्यवाही करनी है।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Sir, I am conscious of the tremendous responsibility that has been placed on me in the conduct of the affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs, which has been presided over for nearly two decades by our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Then his successor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri presided over the affairs of this Ministry. Again, his successor, our present Prime Minister, presided over this Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Sardar Swaran Singh and Mr. Chagla ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I did not want to give in a chronological order all the people who came. I was only trying to say that the Prime Ministers of this country had presided over this ministry. I shoulder this responsibility with the hope that I shall continue to receive the advice, assistance and cooperation from all sections of this House, as has been indeed demonstrated in the debate that has just concluded. Foreign affairs is the concern of the nation as a whole.

In a growing measure the question and the problems relating to foreign policy of our country, as of other countries, have come to acquire very direct relevance to the every-day life of its citizens. The lives of common people all over the world have become even more inter-twined. Today the strength of a country is no longer limited to its military capability. In international affairs, the strength of a country is also its economic strength, its industrial development, its inventive genius, the strength of its science and technology, the strength of the better organisation of its human resources and the strength of the people to resist pressure and their capacity to steadfast to the cherished principles. It is the totality of each country's national life that is relevant today. A new generation of Indians is now on the move. Born and nurtured in an independent India they are all exercising their franchise and taking responsibilities in all fields of our national life. Their lives are far more affected by the results of our foreign policy, by the efforts to build the bridges of friendship, than those of their fathers and their grandfathers. This was also reflected in this House in that we heard younger voices taking part in the debate on external affairs. I welcome this growing interest that is being taken in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

The hon. Member, Shri Siloo Mody talked of the high place of honour and prestige attained by India in foreign countries. I am happy that a spokesman of the Swatantra Party has made a candid statement of fact. After the entry into the comity of nations as an independent country India has made a mark for itself not on the basis of its military strength or even its economic

power but on the basis of its initiative to strengthen peace to promote international understanding and to champion the cause of the under-privileged who constitute the overwhelming majority of population in the world. If one man can be singled out from amongst his countrymen to receive this honour for the conduct of our foreign policy it can be none other than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the founder of our foreign policy. And yet, he was reflecting the values cherished by our people and the principles which have deep roots in our history and our tradition. Gandhiji's dream of cooperation between man and man irrespective of his nationality, his teachings of peaceful persuasion as opposed to subjugation by force and his concern for the downtrodden are all part of our national life and tenets of our international behaviour. We continue to be guided by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must confess that I was amazed by the statements made by some of the hon. Members from the other side, that we do not have a foreign policy. As I listened to them attentively I could not grasp what they were putting forward as an alternative to our foreign policy.

SHRI SWELL : Pragmatism.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Nor do I find it in the policy pronouncements of the spokesmen of different parties that are represented here. I appreciate that if some hon. Members are not conscious of the need for a foreign policy they will have difficulty in understanding ours. Our policy is directed to serve our national interest within the community of nations.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it so ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is what I said, that some people will have difficulty in understanding. I said that in the beginning itself. We have consistently worked to preserve peace because we are convinced that our own development can take place only in an atmosphere of peace. History has taught us that peace cannot co-exist with political domination. We are opposed to all kinds of colonial

domination and racial discrimination. Having suffered under foreign rule and having waged a struggle for independence, it was only natural for us to extend full support for the liberation of people under foreign domination.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What about Czechoslovakia and Mr. Dubcek ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : On some other suitable occasion I shall be very glad to discuss with Shri Sondhi and perhaps try to enlighten him about foreign domination.

Whether it is the question of the independence of Angola, or Mozambique, or South West Africa or any other colonial territory, it will be our endeavour to direct our foreign policy to achieve their liberation, to accelerate the peace of decolonisation. It is equally our belief that all people must enjoy equality irrespective of their race. Ever before our independence we raised our voice against the inhuman policies of *apartheid* practised by the Government of South Africa. We shall continue to support moves in the United Nations and elsewhere against racial discrimination in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or wherever else it may exist

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : **

श्री विनेश सिंह : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आपने एक तो अच्छी किताब पढ़ी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : * *

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are equally convinced that there could be no lasting peace in the world unless there is equitable sharing of prosperity. Wide disparities between the rich and the poor will inevitably lead a tension and conflict. We are assisting in the crystallization of the idea that it is equally in the interest of the rich countries to assist in the economic development of the poor. When the first UNCTAD met in 1964 the member-States expressed their deter-

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair, *vide* col. 213.

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mination to seek a better and more effective system of international economic co-operation whereby the division of the world into areas of poverty and plenty may be banished and prosperity achieved for all. We cannot say that in the years that followed the world community was able to translate these ideas into action. After 45 sessions of the Economic and Social Council and two sessions of UNCTAD and despite all the promises that were held out in the United Nations development decade, the developing countries are normally expected to take, according to projections made, more than a century and a half to double their *per capita* income. After 150 years this will mean no more than four rupees per day. In my report to the United Nations General Assembly in my capacity as President of the Second UNCTAD, I had pointed out that the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia had missed the industrial revolution through no fault of theirs and they are now asserting their rights to alter the socio-economic situation they inherited from their colonial past.

While matters of interest to developed countries have been tackled through multilateral negotiations, measures in support of the social and economic efforts of the developing countries have eluded agreement. In fact, the greater the effort made by the developing countries to improve their lot, the more numerous constraints they have had to encounter.

To my mind, economic co-operation between nations is not merely a matter of transfer of goods and services, nor a sacrifice on the part of one and gain to the other. It is an expression of the convergence of interests of both the rich and the poor. It is time we recognised that in most cases what is commonly known as aid today is hardly anything more than export promotion scheme of the donor countries, although it may be necessary for our development.

While success has been limited so far, it will be our sincere endeavour to seek international co-operation for rapid development of developing countries. We shall render all assistance in the formulation of

the programmes of the next development decade so that it does not meet with same fate as the first one which turned out to be a decade of development for the developed.

International economic co-operation is an important aspect of our foreign policy. Such co-operation helps us to consolidate peace, to provide economic content to the struggle for decolonisation, to reinforce in particular the national independence of countries recently freed from colonial yoke, to build on old foundations new strands of friendship based on mutual interest and thus to transform the confrontation between power blocs into a worldwide effort to build a new world order capable of helping each member-state of the comity of nations to realise for its citizens the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Bilaterally too we have strengthened our relations with Asian countries, specially our neighbours. With Ceylon we have concluded an agreement for economic co-operation which envisages the participation in it of other developing countries of this region.

Some hon. Member asked me this morning and I should like to say that I shall be going to Iran early next month to explore the possibility of closer co-operation with that country.

It is my intention to infuse greater economic content in the conduct of our foreign policy. We have in the Ministry an Economic Division which is paying special attention to the problem of our economic relations with other countries. We have been assisted in this by other Economic Ministries of the Government of India and it will be our effort now to strengthen this division to undertake the new tasks that are being assigned to us.

It is our fortune that we find ourselves in a position to share with our friends in developing countries the experience we have acquired in applying modern science, technology and management to the social and economic problems bequeathed by colonialism. Our trained manpower is

already taking part in the development of many developing countries and it will be our endeavour to try to offer as much assistance as we can release from our own economic development.

Each nation, we are convinced, is in a position to receive and transmit growth impulses. It is the task of the international community to weave them into a developmental cycle so that national endeavours are co-ordinated to provide for maximum advantage to member-states and also the world community as a whole.

I was particularly gratified to notice the deep interest that hon. Members had taken in the various aspects of our foreign policy and I had attempted to note down some of the important matters that they had raised. But looking at the watch I doubt very much if you will permit me even to get through half of them. I would like, therefore, to assure hon. Members that all the points that they have raised will receive our utmost consideration and that even if I am not able to refer to the hon. Members by name or to the individual matters they have mentioned, it will still have been noticed and that we shall take action as we consider necessary. I shall, therefore, not refer to many bilateral issues but to the important issues which have been mentioned by Members and which interest us tremendously.

There has been an effort to say that our foreign policy has failed in having friends abroad.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is admitted by all.

SHRI SWELL: We have patrons abroad, not friends.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, made a passionate plea yesterday for our effort in the Indian Ocean. He asked me to pronounce a grand design of Central Asia, to force a settlement in South-east Asia, in Vietnam and to proclaim various other things. Some hon. Member asked him, "What is your solution for all these problems?" and he said at the end that we must increase our naval force. I am entirely with him that we should, as far

as possible, strengthen our defences and that they should be adequate to meet our requirements. But it is certainly not a subject which is relevant in today's context...

SHRI M. L. Sondhi : On a point of order, Sir. When we are speaking, in this way, we assume that this Government is a united Government and is not made up of several parts which do not cooperate with each other. I can understand his difficulty ; I sympathise with him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad the hon. Member sympathises. I was not leaving out any responsibility or passing it on to another colleague. I was saying there is a feeling in this House on the other side—some sections, not all—that because Britain is withdrawing from the area of South-East Asia and as Britain withdraws, India must rush to take the position that was occupied by Britain. I thought it was the entire negation of our policy. Here, we are not suggesting that one power should replace another. The whole concept by which there was a thinking that it was necessary for Britain to be present in South-East Asia is no longer valid. There was a theory that Britain's presence in India was necessary for the stability of Central Asia and of South-East Asia. Twenty years of Independence of this country, the moving away and Britain from this region has established that Britain's Presence was not necessary for the stability of this area. What matters today is not the replacement of Britain's naval power in this area but sufficient support to these countries to build up their economies in which their independence can have a real meaning to the overwhelming population of these countries. It is not going to be met by force of arms but by our policy to develop sufficient resources to resist aggression from outside.

The hon. Member accused us yesterday saying that we are suffering from an inferiority complex towards Great Britain. I could not have thought of a better example to quote his own inferiority complex towards United Kingdom to build in South-East Asia, in 1969 a naval power. What we need to build is the economies of these countries to be able to resist aggression and not to plant a few ships here and there to

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be able to say that we also have a presence. Of course, we have a presence in Indian Ocean and we are vitally interested in the preservation of peace in Indian Ocean. But that is to be preserved by the national effort at home in developing countries and not by putting a few ships here and there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : But your economic growth has been, more or less lowest in Asia.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You must help us to increase that now. Many hon. Members referred to Pakistan. The hon. Member, Mr. Swell, said that there was nothing about sending our good wishes to the people of Pakistan. Only the other day, in this House, I made a statement, I have it here. If you wish, I shall have it sent to Mr. Swell. I had said very clearly, in unmistakable terms, that there has been in Pakistan widespread expression of democratic urges and the people of Pakistan have been demanding changes in the political system which would result in greater popular participation in the Government of the country. I had also said that with the people of Pakistan we have ties of history and culture and that we are close neighbours that we are naturally interested in stability, peace and progress of Pakistan and that we wish Pakistani people well.

Now, some hon. Members feel that, because as a Government, because of the limitations placed on us to function in a certain responsible manner, because we are unable to come and say many things, we do not know or feel about them. That is totally wrong. The hon. Member Mr. Sondhi mentioned to me to propound many theories, I could do so sometime, perhaps, when we are alone, if he promises not to divulge them outside. But as the Minister of External Affairs of this country, it is not possible for me to lay down, in this House, the grand design that we wish to follow. These are concepts of not only last century but of many centuries ago. What matters is not hot words exchanged here but the concrete action that is taken. And it is concrete action we have taken that has placed us in a position of importance in the comity of nations. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. members to find something new

to say about Government if they have to, but not go on.....

SHRI SWELL : I said some thing new about the possibility of 20 millions of people from East Pakistan coming over to this country irrespective of religion. Have you thought about it ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : My difficulty is this. The hon. Member has mentioned something and he has felt that perhaps we are not conscious of it. But if we are conscious of it, if we are doing something, would the hon. Member himself say that I am in a position to say something about it.

SHRI SWELL : You are thinking about it. That is alright.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does the grand design of yours include at least allowing the sikhs to leave the Commonwealth if they want to ? If you do not want to leave, allow the sikhs to leave.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Such grand designs can be discussed in a lighter mood in the Central Hall.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : They are our citizens. The contribution of the sikhs to the national movement has second to none.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Please have patience. We shall discuss that also when the time comes.

Much has been said about Soviet arms supply to Pakistan. I thought that, on a number of occasions, we had made it quite clear that we had spoken to the Government of Soviet Union that the arms support that they are giving to Pakistan beyond the normal requirements of defence of Pakistan could only create a mood in Pakistan which could make them more intransigent, which could create more difficulties for us here. I think, we have made our point quite clear to the Soviet Union. They are aware of it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : **

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am answerable in this House to my actions and not the actions of other Governments. If the hon. Member would suggest that I take some other action.....

SARI SWELL : Yes; on this points we can.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : When the hon. Member suggests not in my time but in his time or writes to me, I shall be very glad to go into that.

May I say that we have been rather concerned about the arms position in Pakistan. The House is aware that, in Tashkent, when Pakistan declared that it would adopt an attitude of peaceful settlement of our differences, we had accepted that Pakistan had finally come to realise that use of arms would not produce any results for them, that they could not force a decision on us by use of arms and that it would be their desire now to normalise relations and engage in a peaceful dialogue in which we could try to find solutions to some of the differences. But, unfortunately, this has not been done by Pakistan. Despite the Tashkent Declaration, they have not attempted to normalise the relations in which it would have been possible for us to engage in a meaningful dialogue. It is our hope that the Pakistan Government will realise that it is not possible for them to force a settlement on us by use of arms and that they will, sooner rather than later, agree to discuss our differences in a peaceful manner, so that we can come to their solutions. And I can assure you and the House through you that it will be our sincere effort to find the solutions with Pakistan to problems that have worried us all these years.

Much has been said about China and also that there was perhaps some change of policy or there were differences; all sorts of insinuations were made. Therefore, I would like to take a little time of the House in saying a few words about China. Today all eyes are focussed on China. Big

internal changes are taking place there which are of tremendous interest to the world outside.

The Red Guard movement, the so-called Great Cultural Revolution and the struggle for power and succession have now culminated in the holding of the 9th Party Congress. We must await the news which will trickle down and will have to be pieced together to make our assessments.

However, our policy towards China is based on certain fundamental principles which have to be applied to situations as they arise and as they affect our national interests and the interest of peace in this region.

Our policy is based on friendship and cooperation. We do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

We are for rapid changes. China is for changes too. But she wants changes by violent methods. She does not exercise the restraint of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. She believes in a perpetual revolution and is committed to exporting such movements to other countries.

Here is the difference. Development and progress by peaceful methods or by violent methods, interference or non-interference willing co-operation or compulsion and regimentation.

We are convinced that the people not only in our country but in all other countries are with us. In our own country we are moving forward, perhaps to slowly at times. But in China revolution after revolution has become necessary to compel people to the dictates of the governing group. Party cadres have yielded to military organisations. And yet, uncertainty surrounds the future of their methods.

We have no enmity with the people of China. We wish them well. We also do not wish to interfere in China's internal affairs. But where China violates the recognised norms of international behaviour and threatens our security or when China attempts subversion in our country, we must be ready to meet them.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair, vide col. 213.

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China's recent attempts to prepare some of our misguided elements for subversion in the country such as the group of hostile Nagas that went to China for training, have been effectively met by us.

The policies of China will have to change one day. China is sailing against the winds of friendship and co-operation blowing all over the world. We cannot say when this will happen, but we can say that when it does happen we shall not be found wanting in responding to it adequately.

We believe that even the present rulers of China cannot ignore the feelings for national independence specially among the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa. There attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of some countries have met with stiff opposition and rebuff.

We do not wish to adopt Chinese methods even in dealing with China. We have a long frontier with China. We would like to reduce tension along this frontier. But it cannot be at the cost of our national honour, prestige and integrity.

SHRI SWELL : Are you prepared to trade with China ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We would wish a peaceful solution of any difference with any country and are prepared to discuss any matter with China, including trade the hon. Member mentioned. But we must be equally prepared to defend our borders. Large Chinese forces are poised against us along the entire length of the frontier and we must be willing to bear the burden of having adequate military preparedness to meet them.

China is also developing nuclear capability. Her aggressiveness constitutes a threat to all countries along her borders. We cannot ignore this threat and it will be our endeavour to take necessary steps in the field of defence and foreign affairs to meet these challenges. In dealing with China it is necessary for us not to get involved in small irritations or verbal duels, but should maintain our unity and strength to act, not when and where the Chinese would wish us

to, but at our time and the place of choosing.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : **

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान से सुना होता कि मैंने क्या कहा था, तो यह सब बातें उसमें मौजूद हैं। अगर उन्होंने सुना होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल करने की आवश्यकता उनको न पड़ती। इस पर काफी समय खर्च किया गया है और अब और समय खर्च करना ठीक नहीं।

Many hon. Members have raised the question of Sino Soviet clash. Some of them have also accused us for not having taken a forthright position. I am sorry that there has been some kind of doubt in the minds of hon. Members that we have been deliberately silent on this matter. I do not think that is at all our position. Our position is very well-known.

As the House is aware, the Sino-Soviet border has been the scene of thousands of violations during the last few years. On March 2nd, Soviet and Chinese troops clashed over the Demaski island in the Usuri river. Another clash occurred in the same area on the 15th of March. Judging by our own experience with China, we are not surprised that the Chinese Government is adopting similar postures towards the Soviet Union, the tactics of provoking border incidents in order to reopen the whole boundary question; and these are familiar to us. Our position is quite clear. We are not in favour of altering historically-established borders. Should some grave differences arise, they should be settled peacefully by bilateral discussions. We are against the use of force to change positions unilaterally.

We welcome the latest offer of the Soviet Government to the people's Republic of China to solve this particular dispute through peaceful negotiations. Against this background we support the Soviet stand for upholding respect for historically formed frontiers and for the non-use of force for

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair, *vide* col. 213

settling bilateral questions. We had made similar offers to China in respect of incidents at Nathu La and Cho La in September and October, 1967. But, unfortunately, the Chinese Government did not make any positive response.

Hon. Members have raised questions about Tibet. They have given the impression that Tibet was ours to give or to keep. The situation is entirely different. May I remained hon. Members. that Tibet was considered a part of China by Britain as well as the United States before India became independent? We inherited a situation which we accepted ...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He is misleading the House. The question of *de facto* independence was there. Otherwise how can conflict arise? It is not registered there. How can you communicate anything?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If my hon. friend wants to discuss the question of *de facto* and *de jure* recognition, I shall be very glad to discuss it with him. The facts cannot be changed. Some Hon. Members wanted to put the blame on the Government of India saying that that we gave away Tibet, I had clearly stated that it was never ours to give away or not to give away. It was a situation which we have inherited at the time of independence. And, if the hon. Member would allow me to proceed, perhaps he will understand the whole thing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अंग्रेजों ने क्या किया, यह कहने की क्या जरूरत है? उससे हम बंधे हुए नहीं हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : असल में बात यह है कि आप बारबार यह है कि हमने तिब्बत को किसी को दे दिया। हमने किसी को तिब्बत नहीं दिया। आप इस को कहना बन्द करें और फिर जो कुछ आपको कहना हो, कहें तिब्बत के बारे में और हम भी आप से बातें कर सकते हैं।

17 hrs.

We inherited a situation which we accepted. We had however hoped, as early as

early as 1950, that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet and that the people of Tibet will be able to lead their lives free from outside interference. It was our hope that the Government of China would settle the Tibetan question peacefully. However, our hopes were belied. The Chinese sent their troops into Tibet. A Seventeen-point agreement was entered into between the Dalai-Lama and the Chinese Government in May, 1951, according to which the Tibetan region of China was assured internal autonomy. As the years went by, the Chinese Government committed large-scale repression and atrocities on the defenceless and peace-loving people of Tibet. They desecrated the monasteries and suppressed human rights. The Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetans have taken refuge in India and we gave them asylum. It is a matter of some satisfaction to us that India has done far more for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees who had to leave their homes and come away than any other country in the world. We have also supported the resolution against suppression of human rights inside the United Nations. However, we are disappointed that not many other countries have even done so. We had hoped that some countries would sponsor this item last year, but none came forward. Our policy is quite clear. We are against suppression of human rights any where in the world. We shall, therefore, consider taking up this question in the United Nations. So far as the question of supporting Tibet's right to independence is concerned...

श्री एस एम बोशी : आटोनोमी के बारे में बताइये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप सुनने से पहले ही चाहते हैं कि मैं सब कुछ बता दूँ। मेरे पास कोई टिकिया तो है नहीं कि मैं उनको आपके सामने एक दम से रख दूँ।

So far as the question of supporting Tibet's right to independence is concerned, it would not be proper for us to encourage this from our soil because it would amount to interference in the internal affairs of another country....(Interruptions).

SARI M. L. SONDDHI : In the case of other countries it is not interference.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Why don't you listen to the whole thing....(Interruptions).

We are against such interference, although China has been interfering in our internal affairs. There is no reason why we should copy their method. We are for the preservation of the rights of the Tibetan people and as I said, we shall be very glad to support any move in this direction either in the United Nations or elsewhere.

Now, various questions have been raised about Vietnam, Laos...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (Nandyal) The Hon. Foreign Minister has told this House that we are treating this Tibetan issue as an issue of human rights and we have been supporting this along with other nations in the United Nations. With regard to the violation of the autonomy of Tibet, he said that it is an internal matter. I want to know from the Hon. Foreign Minister how could it be an internal matter when the autonomy of Tibet has been guaranteed by China. Whereas we are given to understand that its autonomy will be preserved, it has been violated. So, how can the Foreign Minister reconcile when he says that the issue of Tibet will be an internal affair.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The Hon. Member has raised a very pertinent point and I am glad that I have this opportunity to clarify the point. Autonomy of Tibet was guaranteed to the Tibetan people by China, not to India. Therefore, it is for the Tibetan people to take up this matter.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : He is misleading the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We can only support them in this matter. I have said it quite clearly.

Various matters have been raised, for instance, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. I would have liked very much to go into these in some detail and explain them. If Shri Vajpayee could give me some time from his time.

SARI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I know what became of Simla agreement in 1914? India had certain rights in Tibet. What happened to those rights? Why was suzerainty turned into sovereignty? We called Shri Dalai Lama as a ruler of an independent State in the Asiatic Conference....

AN HON. MEMBER : These are old stories.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : All these questions are relevant to the issue and to none of these any answer has been given. In 1954 we had a Treaty in which we did not even see that the traditional Mac Mohan line was respected. Even that we did not do. Did we give up the rights that we had acquired, in favour of Tibet or in favour of China? All these questions have got to be answered.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The points raised by Acharya Kripalaniji, I recollect, are the same points that he had raised even earlier and they had been replied to in great detail from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If there was time, I would have gone into them now also.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Then, better drop the subject.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as I am concerned, I have finished on the subject.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : He can go for a holiday, Sir.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Now, Sir, there are certain very important matters about which I would like to say a few words even when the time is short.

There is the question is our relations with countries of South-East Asia and I have mentioned about the efforts that we are making in strengthening our relations on the economic field which will bring these countries very much closer together. In this connection, may I remind the House that I had informed the House earlier that at the end of last year we had succeeded in establishing a Council of Ministers for economic development of Asia. A beginning has been made by evolving an Asian

identity on matters of economic affairs and development, which I hope will strengthen and will enable the countries of Asia to get together and to work out their future without interference from outside.

The House has been naturally very much concerned about the situation in Viet Nam. The position has been explained to the House that talks are taking place in Paris and that we might await the results of these talks. May I say that what the matter of great satisfaction to us is that along with the political settlement there is also now a possibility of evolving a programme of development in Viet Nam, which alone to our mind will strengthen their independence. Neither the presence of foreign troops nor any kind of defence arrangement can strengthen any part of Asia; the countries of Asia can be strengthened only by economic development.

In this connection, the point was made that we should rush into a military alliance with the countries in South-East Asia. This is totally unacceptable to the Government and we feel that the real strength will come only through economic association and through economic development in respective countries, which alone will create the power of resistance to foreign aggression; rushing into a military alliance will create a false and unreal sense of security and may lead to inactivity also. (*Interruptions*)

I have no time for interruptions. I would now like to refer to West Asia. The House is aware of the conflict in West Asia and we are hoping that a solution will be possible on the lines of Security Council's Resolution—242 of the 22 November 67. The representatives of four permanent members of the Security Council have been meeting in New York and it is our hope that some arrangements would emerge which could be further discussed and a solution found out.

So far as we are concerned, there are two things which are very clear in our minds. One is that the fruits of aggression cannot be permitted to be retained by any country. At the same time, Israel as an independent country has the right to exist. Many hon. Members tried to indicate that we are hostile to Israel. That is totally wrong. We are not hostile to Israel. We recognise Israel as an independent country and we have dealings with Israel as an independent country. But we have not

thought it necessary to strengthen our bilateral relations because of the peculiarity of circumstances in West Asia and our sympathy with the Arabs on this issue.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : This is a fundamental point, Sir, if they want to play the role of a mediator on both the sides.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Every point is fundamental, but Shri Vajpayee is pressing for his time. What can I do?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He might continue tomorrow.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I should, therefore, like to make it clear that we have no animosity towards Israel. At the same time, our sympathy is with the Arab countries, because we feel that they have been wronged. We have given every possible support to them in their struggle to strengthen their countries and preserve their national interests.

There is the question of not breaking with the Commonwealth. An impression has been given that the Commonwealth belongs to Britain and we are just a member of it to lend support to the UK. Nothing could be further removed from the truth than this thought. The hon. member would turn his mind back and think of the emergence of the new Commonwealth after the independence of the countries which were formerly colonies of the UK. This was an association, of free nations, a multinational multi-racial association, and we felt that such an association would bring benefit to the different member countries which were trying to build up their independence. There is nothing sacrosanct about the Commonwealth. The moment we feel that it is not in our national interest to stay on in the Commonwealth, we shall not hesitate to come out.

But the point the hon. member is missing is that it is not India which is weakening the Commonwealth; it is the action of the UK which is weakening the Commonwealth today. Because of the UK's own effort to look European, to move from the Commonwealth association towards a European association, they have been weakening it.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

It is not we who are in anyway doing that. We shall continue to be there.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : We are humiliated.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I mentioned, there are certain groups of people who are in favour of liquidation. We are not in favour of liquidation (*Interruptions*). We are in favour of a useful association (*Interruptions*). Therefore, it will be our effort to try to work in the Commonwealth so long as it is compatible with our interests and our principles ; when it is not, hon. members will not have to remind me to come out of it.

Sardar Amar Singh Saigal had raised the question of the Sikh community in UK. With your permission, I would like to make a brief statement.

I should like to make it clear that we uphold the right of the Sikhs to maintain their religious practices according to their faith. I find the Wolverhampton Corporation is now the only local body in the UK which refused to allow Sikh bus conductors and drivers to wear turbans on duty. All other transport undertakings have agreed to allow Sikhs in their employment to wear turbans and keep beards. The British Government has also permitted them to do so while serving in their armed forces.

Our High Commission in London as well as the local Sikh leaders have taken up this matter of the Wolverhampton Corporation with the concerned officials of the Transport Workers' Union. The High Commissioner personally visited Wolverhampton. This matter was also raised by our High Commission with the British Government, and the Minister concerned wrote to the Cooperation recommending reconsideration of the decision. The Corporation has, however, remained adamant. We have informed the British High Commission here that we feel action should be taken as speedily as possible to remove the ban.

Bus transport in England was nationalised very recently (1st April 1969) and Regional Transport Authorities have come into existence on that date. The Wolverhampton transport system will come under the

management of the West Midland Regional Transport Authority. It will have an executive committee which is yet to start functioning. The British Government are in touch with this Authority. They are hoping to get the ban removed.

A delegation of representatives of the Akali Dal and the Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee called on the British High Commissioner on 6th April, 1969. Officials of the British High Commission had explained to the delegation the effort that the British Government were making in this regard, and appealed to the delegation to request Mr. Jolly not to carry out his threat of self-immolation. According to the High Commissioner, the delegation appreciated the High Commission's appeal for avoiding extreme and rash acts which would only serve to inflame feelings making the solution more difficult. The delegation it is said, agreed to write to Shri Jolly about this matter.

The High Commissioner stressed the need to give more time to the British Government for resolving this issue. While it is the responsibility of the British Government to see that people in U.K. are permitted to practice their religion without let or hindrance, it is our hope that this matter will be resolved without further delay.

A delegation of Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee met our Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs this morning. The Deputy Minister assured them that the Government of India fully sympathise with the feelings of the Sikh community in this matter and will continue to pursue this matter with the U.K. Government.

DR. RANEN SEN : What about recognition of G.D.R. ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Send a Sikh in place of Mr. Dhavan as High Commissioner to London.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Some hon. members raised the question of recognition of the German Democratic Republic. The House is aware of our growing trade relations with the German Democratic Republic

and we are very happy that our trade and commercial relations have now reached a stage when we feel it will be in our interest to establish an office on the German Democratic Republic an office which will be able to.....

श्री रवि राय : मान्यता के बारे में सवाल है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप अगर सुनने की कोशिश करें तो सभी चीजों का जवाब आयेगा ।

The House is aware that we have in this country a representative of the German Democratic Republic as their trade representative. It is our intention to establish at a similar level a trade representation in the German Democratic Republic. (*Inter-ruptions*). Everybody is conditioned to his own reactions. If one is afraid, one thinks that others are also afraid.

Sir, almost a quarter of a century has gone by since the end of the Second World War. The arrangements made under the shadow of events immediately following the global conflict are no longer valid. Defence arrangements, power blocks, ideological associations have all undergone transformation. Old rigidities are gone. New patterns are emerging. Ideologies have not been able to submerge national interests. Narrow economic considerations have not given way to wider cooperation.

We are conscious of these charges, for they affect us constantly. We prepare ourselves to meet new situations as they arise. We cannot remain hide-bound. Ours must be a pragmatic approach taking into consideration our national interests and the interests of the world community as a whole.

It is against this background that the House has to assess our policies and achievements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs and other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54,73,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,86,07,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

17.20 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: APPOINTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE
TO STUDY TELENGANA
SITUATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had a full debate yesterday on the privilege motion in regard to many aspects of this problem. I would request hon. members to be very brief. We have just two hours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "यह सभा 21 सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करती है जो सभा द्वारा सभा के सदस्यों में से ऐसी रीति से चुने जाते जाय, जैसे अध्यक्ष निदेश दें और वह आंध्र प्रदेश की यात्रा करे और तेलंगाना की स्थिति के सभी पहलुओं का मौके पर अध्ययन कर के सिफारिशों सहित अपना प्रतिवेदन 16 मई, 1969 तक इस सभा को दे"।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने ठीक कहा है कि तेलंगाना के मामले पर हम इस क्षेत्र में चौथी बार चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर कुछ सदस्यों ने तेलंगाना का प्रश्न उठाया था, बाद में 1 अप्रैल को तेलंगाना की स्थिति पर विशेष चर्चा हुई थी। कल हमारे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने मर्यादा के उलंघन का जो प्रस्ताव रखा था उस में भी तेलंगाना का प्रश्न अपरोक्ष रूप से क्यों न हो, आया था और आज पुनः हम तेलंगाना की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मेरे प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य सीमित है। आंध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में और विशेष कर तेलंगाना के भाग में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसके प्रति सदन ने अपनी विन्ता प्रकट की है। दलों की सीमाओं को तोड़ कर यह भावना व्यक्त की गई है कि तेलंगाना में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह एक गम्भीर विषय है और हमें कोई ऐसा हल निकालना चाहिये जिससे आन्ध्र की एकता की रक्षा हो और तेलंगाना की जनता को सन्तुष्ट किया जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1 अप्रैल को जब सदन में तेलंगाना की स्थिति पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब अनेक सदस्यों ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि संसद के सदस्यों की एक समिति तेलंगाना जाय, वहाँ की स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और इस विस्फोटक परिस्थिति को किस प्रकार से शांत किया जा सकता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव दे। अनेक सदस्यों ने अध्यक्ष—डा० नीलम संजोव रेड्डी—से प्रार्थना की थी कि वे इस तरह की संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करें। 1960 में जब असम में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर उपद्रव हुए थे तो लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ने और राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष ने भी इस प्रकार की संसदीय समिति भेजने का निर्णय किया था और संसद का समर्थन उस समिति को प्राप्त था। वह समिति असम में गई थी, सभी वर्गों से मिली थी, श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन उस के अध्यक्ष थे और उस समिति ने लौट कर संसद को एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था। लेकिन तेलंगाना के मामले में अध्यक्ष महोदय कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सके और उन्होंने सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिया था कि यह मंत्री महोदय अपने साथियों के साथ चर्चा करके इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय बतायेंगे। यह मंत्री ने दूसरे दिन इस सदन में कहा :

"Let me make it very clear at the outset that I do not want to oppose it."

लेकिन इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा :

"We have weighed the pros and cons of the matter and I have said what we honestly feel about it. You Sir, know the Andhra situation better. If you weigh the pros and cons and if you feel that it is going to serve the cause of putting all the people together in a friendly spirit keeping the integrity of Andhra State, Sir, certainly we will give our co-operation."

यह ठीक है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वर्तमान स्थिति में ऐसी संसदीय समिति लाभदायक होगी, ऐसा वे नहीं समझते हैं। लेकिन अगर लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ऐसी समिति भेजने का निर्णय करें तो सरकार सहयोग देगी। स्पष्ट है कि गृह मंत्री के मतानुसार लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण कर सकते हैं और गृह मंत्री उस समिति के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए वचनबद्ध होंगे। लेकिन लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष संकट में थे, वे स्वयं आंध्र से आते हैं, वे वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, वे इस प्रकार की कोई धारणा पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहते थे कि इस मामले में अध्यक्ष के नाते वे कोई ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं जिस पर आक्षेप किया जा सके, जिससे उनकी स्थिति विषम बन सके। इसलिये लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि संसदीय समिति भेजने के बारे में सदन निश्चय करे। इस प्रकार सदस्यों ने लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष से कहा, लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष ने सरकार से कहा और सरकार ने फिर सारा भार लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष पर डाल दिया और अब सदन को तय करना है। मैं डा० संजीव रेड्डी की स्थिति समझता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन इस बात का फैसला करे कि हमें एक संसदीय समिति भेजनी चाहिए या नहीं भेजनी चाहिए।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अलग-अलग दलों के अलग-अलग विचार हैं। सदस्यों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता है और कुछ सदस्य पहले से ही अपने विचार व्यक्त कर चुके हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में संसदीय समिति जाकर क्या करेगी? मैं एक बात उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहूँगा कि प्रायः सभी दल आंध्र की एकता को बनाए रखने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन क्या सरकार इस मामले में अन्य दलों का सहयोग लेना चाहती है? आंध्र में आग लगी है, तेलंगाना की जनता उद्वेलित है, उन्हें शिकायत है कि उन्हें दिये गए संरक्षण पूरे नहीं हुए। और हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि भाषावार राज्यों का

शुभारम्भ आंध्र से हुआ था, क्या भाषावार राज्यों के विघटन की प्रक्रिया भी आंध्र से आरम्भ होगी? यह प्रश्न केवल तेलंगाना तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा। अगर परिस्थिति को काबू में नहीं किया गया, अगर जनता की भावनाओं को शांत करने का ढंग नहीं निकाला गया, अगर इस प्रश्न पर एक राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य विकसित करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो देश के अन्य भागों में भी इसके गम्भीर परिणाम होंगे। क्या उन परिणामों को टाला नहीं जा सकता है? क्या संसद इस मामले में कोई भूमिका अदा नहीं कर सकती? क्या हम तेलंगाना की उत्तंजित जनता को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकते कि उसके साथ जो भी अन्याय हुआ है, उस अन्याय के कारण उसके मन में जो भी आक्रोश है, उस आक्रोश को हम समझते हैं और उसके प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हैं और हम अपने प्रयत्न करने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि उस असन्तोष के कारणों को दूर किया जा सके। असन्तोष मुख्यतः आर्थिक है। नौकरियों के बारे में और तेलंगाना में जो धन खर्च होना चाहिए था, उसके बारे में जो आश्वासन दिये गए थे, उन पर धमल नहीं किया गया। लेकिन यह सदन एक बात याद रखे कि तेलंगाना का मामला कोई एक रात में इतना विकराल रूप धारण करके नहीं खड़ा हो गया। पिछले साल नवम्बर दिसम्बर में आंध्र की विधान सभा की बैठक हुई थी और राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा करते हुए, जो प्रश्न आज तेलंगाना की जनता को आन्दोलित कर रहे हैं, वे प्रश्न उपस्थित किए गए थे और यदि समय रहते कदम उठाये जाते तो आज जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन प्रश्नों को लटकाये रखने में हम बड़ी कुशलता प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। जब तक जनता का असन्तोष किसी विस्फोट या धमकी का रूप न ले, शासन जागृत नहीं होता, अपने कर्त्तव्य के प्रति उदासीन रहता है और अब लोगों में यह धारणा बलवती हो गई है कि जब तक मामला सड़कों पर नहीं लाया जायेगा तब

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तक दिल्ली के दरबार में कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार इस मामले को दलबन्दी की सीमा से ऊपर उठकर देखने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने दस अप्रैल के लिए जो बैठक बुलाई गई है उसमें केवल कांग्रेस वालों को ही भाग लेने के लिये निमंत्रित किया है, किसी भी विरोधी दल के प्रतिनिधि को प्रधान मंत्री ने चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं बुलाया है। क्या तेलंगाना का मामला कांग्रेस का घरेलू मामला है? यह ठीक है कि कांग्रेस में चलने वाले सत्ता के संघर्ष के कारण तेलंगाना की परिस्थिति उग्र हुई है, लेकिन उसका हल निकालना केवल कांग्रेस के बूते की बात नहीं है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री के लिए सम्भव नहीं था कि वे आंध्र के सभी दलों को आमंत्रित करती? आचार्य रंगा यहां पर नहीं हैं—उन्हें भी सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया है। इससे पता लगता है कि एक ओर यह कहते हुए कि सभी दल राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखें, कांग्रेस पार्टी स्वयं राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण का परिचय देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मुझे इस बात पर भी आपत्ति है कि 10 अप्रैल के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए हमारे स्पीकर, डा० संजीव रेड्डी को क्यों बुलाया गया है? उनका किसी दल से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे कांग्रेस से अपना नाता तोड़ चुके हैं, और लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष की पीठ पर विराजमान हैं। प्रधान मंत्री व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनसे चर्चा करें, मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होगी लेकिन कांग्रेसजनों के सम्मेलन में डा० संजीव रेड्डी को बुलाना, उनके पद की गरिमा की रक्षा करने का तरीका नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... एक ओर तो विरोधी दलों की उपेक्षा, इस मामले को कांग्रेस पार्टी का घरेलू मामला समझना, राष्ट्रीय घरातल पर विचार करने से इनकार करना, और दूसरी ओर डा० संजीव रेड्डी की स्थिति को विषम बनाना, यह

कोई ऊंचे दर्जे की राजनीति नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक संसदीय समिति भेजने का निश्चय मात्र ही तेलंगाना की जनता की भावनाओं को शान्त करने का काम करेगा। हो सकता है कि वहां आन्दोलन रुक जाय। हो सकता है कि लोग यह कहें कि संसद सदस्य आ रहे हैं, सब दल हमारी समस्या को ले रहे हैं अब हमें हिंसा का रास्ता नहीं अपनाना चाहिये, अब हमें तोड़-फोड़ के मार्ग का अवलम्बन नहीं करना चाहिये, अब तेलंगाना का मामला केवल उन का नहीं बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बन चुका है, संसद इस मामले को हाथ में ले चुकी है, अब हम संसदीय समितियों के सामने इस बात को रखें। संसदीय समिति वहां वहां जायेगी, चर्चा करेगी, विचारों का आदान प्रदान करेगी, भावनाओं को शान्त करने की कोशिश करेगी। और मैं समझता हूँ कि संसदीय समिति को भेजने का परिणाम बुरा नहीं हो सकता।

कल यह बात याद दिलायी गयी और गृह मंत्री को यह बात स्पष्ट करनी होगी, यह ठीक है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में संसदीय समिति भेजने का विरोध किया था, मगर गृह मंत्री ने विरोध किया था आज तेलंगाना के मामले में सारा सदन एक मत है। और अगर कांग्रेस की ओर से सदस्यों को निर्देश न दिया जाता और कांग्रेस के सदस्य अगर खुले दिल और दिमाग से विचार करते तो मैं नहीं समझता कांग्रेस के सम्मानित सदस्य तेलंगाना में एक संसदीय समिति भेजने का विरोध करते। यह बात अलग है सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया और उसका फैसला उन्हें मानना होगा। लेकिन अभी तक मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ रहा हूँ कि संसदीय समिति भेजने में आपत्ति क्या है? आखिर संसद सारे देश के लिए जिम्मेदार है। किसी प्रदेश में आन्तरिक उपद्रव हो, किसी प्रदेश में जनता

के बड़े समूह में यह भावना घर कर जाय कि उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है तो फिर संसद को अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना नहीं चाहिये। यह बात कही जा चुकी है, और गृह मंत्री इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि, आन्ध्र के बारे में एक विशेष परिस्थिति भी है, एक राष्ट्रपति का आदेश जारी किया गया है, हमारी सहमति से वहाँ एक रीजनल कमेटी बनाई गई, नौकरियों में जगह देने के बारे में हमने कानून बनाया, संसद के अधिकार के बारे में किसी तरह का संदेह नहीं होना चाहिये, और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस अवसर पर गृह मंत्री महोदय भले ही समिति भेजने के औचित्य का विरोध करें इस समय लेकिन संसद के अधिकार को कम करने की कोशिश न करें। यह बड़ी गलत परम्परा होगी, खतरनाक परम्परा होगी। संसद के सदस्य के नाते किसी भी क्षेत्र में जा कर वहाँ की जनता के दुख दर्द को सुन कर उसे कम करने के लिये, दुख दर्द को बटाने के लिए हम वहाँ जा सकते हैं, यह जो संसद का धरातल है यह किसी भी रूप में कम नहीं होना चाहिये।

अब प्रश्न रह जाता है औचित्य का ? तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय की कठिनाई यह है कि आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री नहीं चाहते ? मैं नहीं समझता आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री को डरने की क्या जरूरत है। आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री भी आंध्र की एकता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। और मैं नहीं समझता इस सदन में कोई ऐसा दल है जो आन्ध्र की एकता को तोड़ना चाहता है। लेकिन अगर उद्देश्य यह है कि तेलंगाना के मामले को हल करने के लिये विरोधी दल की आवाज नहीं सुनी जायगी, इसे कांग्रेस का प्रश्न बना कर हल किया जायगा, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न को हल करने का सही तरीका नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने निवेदन किया और मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना एक खतरे की घंटी है, वहाँ से ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया का

चक्र शुरू होगा जिसे रोकना सम्भव नहीं होगा। अनेक प्रदेशों में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। गत बीस वर्षों में विकास में असंतुलन के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में असंतोष है। अगर हम आन्ध्र की समस्या का, तेलंगाना के सवाल का समुचित रीति से समाधान नहीं कर सके यह आग और भी जगह फैलेगी। फिर विदभं की पृथकता की मांग को ठुकराना मुश्किल होगा। फिर सौराष्ट्र वाले अलग होने पर बल देंगे। फिर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले जो अपनी गरीबी से, निर्धनता से पीड़ित हैं वह भी विघटन के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के कांग्रेस के सदस्य अलग होना चाहते हैं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में असंतोष है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन की उपलब्धियों में और जनता की आकांक्षाओं में खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। देश में एक आकांक्षाओं की क्रान्ति हो रही है। निर्धनता से अधिक विषमता लोगों को खल रही है। यह विषमता अगर हम मिटा नहीं सके, हर एक क्षेत्र में, हर एक नागरिक में यह भाव नहीं भर सके कि 20 साल की समृद्धि में उसे बराबर का हिस्सा मिलेगा, जो क्षेत्र और वर्ग पिछड़े हों उन्हें विशेष सुविधायें देकर हम औरों के बराबर लायेंगे, तो फिर विघटन का कारखाना हर एक प्रदेश की यात्रा करता हुआ भारत के मानचित्र को विकृत करने में कारणीभूत होगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सदन फैसला करे, संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का और वहाँ जाने का फैसला करे। गृह मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि आप समिति बनाइये मगर अभी नहीं भेजिये, थोड़े दिन रुकने की जरूरत है। यदि गृह मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री यह कहें कि संसदीय समिति नहीं भेजिये, मगर हम तेलंगाना के प्रश्न को एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न समझते हैं, हम इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिये तैयार हैं तब भी मैं सोच सकता हूँ। लेकिन संसद के अधिकार की प्रस्थापना होनी चाहिये और फिर तेलंगाना के सवाल को सर्वदलीय

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आधार पर हल करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। एक तरीका यह है कि हम सर्वदलीय समिति भेजने का निर्णय करें। अगर गृह मंत्री के पास दूसरा कोई सुझाव है तो वह सामने रखें, नहीं तो उन्हें भेरा सुझाव मान लेना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do appoint a Committee consisting of 21 members to be elected by the House from among the members of the House in such manner as the Speaker may, direct, to visit Andhra Pradesh and have an on-the-spot study of the Telengana situation in all its aspects and submit their report including recommendations to this House by the 16th May, 1969."

There are some amendments. Mr. Mohamed Imam.....He is moving. Mr. Lakkappa...He is moving. Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha is absent.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : (Chitradurga) I beg to move :

That in the motion, —

for "21 member, to be elected by the House from among the members of House in such manner as the Speaker may direct"

substitute—

"5 persons including two members from Parliament and presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court" (1)

That in the motion, —

for "by the 16th May, 1969"

substitute—

"within three months" (3)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move :

That in the motion, —

after "recommendations" insert, —

"to meet the legitimate demands of people of Telengana" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. member to confine their remarks to five minutes each ? The Mover has set an example; he has finished his speech in 16 minutes.

MR. C. C. Desai.

17.43 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD in the Chair]

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : At the outset I would say that I am sorry that my leader, Prof. Ranga is not here today because I am sure, coming as he does from Andhra, he would have wanted and would have made a valuable contribution to this debate. But, as Hyderabad is under flames, Prof. Ranga is in Hyderabad and is studying the situation on the spot. You must have read in the papers that he has been in touch with all the leaders of Andhra in Hyderabad. He should be coming here in a day or two.

We do not see why Government should have any hesitation to agreeing to this proposal for a Parliamentary Committee to visit Andhra. It is obvious, it is a patent fact, that there is something wrong, something often in the State of Denmark. I do not think that there is a single person on that side of the House who will disagree with that proposition. It is so obvious. You have only to read the papers to see that every day buses are being burnt, shootings are taking place and people are being killed. False or wrong information is being given about the number of people killed. On these benches, a friend of mine, who has just come from Andhra, from Hyderabad, is sitting. He met everybody in Hyderabad, all the important people, both the people on the Government side and the people on the Opposition side. He tells me that this report of three persons having been killed is an utter under-estimation. According to him—he is sitting on the benches here—, 28 persons

were killed on the very first day and 3 persons later on. We would like to know what is the source of information which says that only three persons died. That apart, the number of buses burnt, the number of riots that have taken place, is anybody's guess. This is not a question of the last few days or weeks. This has been going on for the last 12 years after the uneasy marriage between Andhra and Telengana. From the very first day—it is not merely the case of the present Chief Minister—from the very beginning the Telengana people have not been treated properly. I am not wanting any division between the Andhra and the Telengana people, but we have got to face the fact that there have been Telengana Ministers in the Cabinet, but the Ministers have been so chosen that they are what—we used to call in the British days—stooges. Similar set of people have been chosen as Ministers of the Andhra Pradesh Government by the Chief Ministers from time to time. I am asking why does the Government come in the way of Committee'. What is exactly there fear? Is it the prestige? Is it an exposure of the Congress intrigues, one group working against the other? Or is it that sending a Parliamentary Delegation would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State? Belonging to a Party which has the right of government in one State, I confess that we have got to be very careful about the manner in which Parliamentary Delegations are sent. I have also to take into account what the repercussions and susceptibilities would be of the Chief Minister of Orissa. This case of Andhra is a distinguishable from Orissa or from Madras and I have no doubt because of special responsibility that attaches to Telangana, it is not a case of interference in the internal affairs of the State. A situation has arisen which has got to be taken notice of beyond the four corners of the Andhra State. As my friend, Shri Vajpayee, said more forcefully it is not going to stop in Andhra or in Telangana. There are various parts of the country where similar demands will be made. Sir, we do not want to add fuel to the fire. We want to co-operate with the Government. Government wants our co-operation but it does exactly the opposite. They want us to surrender and come to us saying 'You must vote with us'. This is their concept of co-operation. In any crucial vote or in any thing important, we must vote with them is what they want or expect. Otherwise, they have no intention of exeking the

co-operation of other Parties. I can say this that so far as Orissa is concerned, we feel that if a similar situation arises there, it would not amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State. The case of Telangana is much stronger and is unanswerable. After all if you do send a delegation, as Mr. Vajpayee said, it will give solace to the people. It will pour oil on troubled waters. Otherwise the situation is going to continue. It will go from State to State. To-day it is confined to students. Tomorrow it will spread to labour and then to the Government employees. Therefore, I do hope that the Government will see the seriousness of the situation. One thing must be done. I have great respect for the Chief Minister. I happen to go to Hyderabad at least once a month. I have great respect for the Chief Minister, but here is a situation in which even the Chief Minister should recognise the will or the mood of the people. Therefore if he has the interest and the welfare of the State at heart he will say 'All right'. We will not allow the situation to deteriorate further. Even if it is necessary for me to step down, I will do so.' It only means that though he has got the majority, he would still go away in the interest of the States. That would be then a real sacrifice, a sense of patriotism and a sense of goodness on his part. It is unfortunate that the situation should have been allowed to come to this stage when we have to say all these things. If he had done this earlier, perhaps he would have done it much more gracefully and much more peacefully. Even now, when the country's security and safety is in danger, the question of prestige of an individual should not come in the way. You may elect another person and let him be in charge of the affairs. We are not interfering with the majority of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. All we are asking is that the gentleman who has failed to bring peace and security...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : It is unfair, Sir.

SHRI C. C. DESAI :...and discipline to the people and during whose time these things have happened must step down. We recognise that there is need

[Shri C. C. Desai]

for trying someone else who may bring about order and discipline among the people. We are offering our cooperation to the Government in this particular matter. But, our intention is that the Parliamentary Committee should go there not only to confine this trouble to Telengana but to scotch it Telengana itself. I hope the Government will appreciate our cooperation.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I am sure that the situation prevailing in Telengana and Andhra is a matter of great distress and anxiety not only to the members of the Congress but also to members of all other political parties. I am quite sure that Government as well as the Congress Party would welcome the goodwill and cooperation of all parties in resolving the Telengana dispute. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, should have no doubt in his mind that the Government does not want the cooperation Parties in solving the difficult situation in Telengana. But, we have to see whether at this juncture the scheme that is adumbrated is going to solve the difficulty there.

Andhra Pradesh came into existence in 1956 when Telengana merged with it. During the time of merger, if I may remind the House, the representatives of the Hyderabad Andhra Mahasabha, the Vishal Andhra Mahasabha and others all sat together and with the best of goodwill they came to an agreement. It was not merely an official agreement, but non-officials sat together and came to an agreement. It was a 14-point agreement. Some of the most important points were : composition of the Ministry. The rights of either side were to be protected. They wanted to have certain ratios in regard to the composition of the Ministry, about the allocation of expenditure and then about public employment. This was a fairly good and satisfactory agreement. It was 60-40 ratio so far as the composition of the Ministry was concerned ; 2 to 1 so far as allocation of expenditure was concerned further the surplus funds were to go to Telengana because it was weaker and backward and it needed more funds. In public employment the Telengana people were to be given their full quota. A

special Act was also passed. Above all this, the Telengana Regional Committee was appointed to see that the interests of Telengana were properly safeguarded. This agreement should have worked well. Unfortunately, whatever reasons it might be, there were minor lapses leading to dissatisfaction.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Only minor lapses !

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : For whatever reasons it might be, the Telengana people were not satisfied. This would show that the arrangements had not worked well and there was something wrong with the arrangement which was to be set right. The trouble started with a student agitation.

The students' trouble is not a unique feature of Andhra. It is everywhere, in almost every State, particularly in West Bengal. I have had a very good share of students' trouble when I was in the U.P. One reason for this is that the student do not know what is going to happen in the future, when the job position is so very difficult, very tight in the country. One of the reasons in Andhra obviously is that the students were wanting opportunities of employment. For that reason the trouble started but unfortunately it expanded, and today it has assumed a very serious proportion. There is a great deal of violence, destruction of public property and even killing. The situation has to be controlled somehow or the other. The Chief Minister has had several meetings and at one meeting held in January, some kind of accord was arrived at by most of the important leaders of Andhra Pradesh. According to the agreement non-mulkies were to vacate their jobs and mulkies were to be given those jobs. It was decided that the surpluses would be strictly kept for Telengana, and that they will go on adding to the fund for Telengana, that the Industrial Trust Fund will be exclusively used for Telengana and that immediate steps would be taken to see that the backwardness of Telengana will be reduced. This agreement was signed by all important leaders, I do not wish to read out all the names because it will take lot of time. This was signed by Chokka Rao, Achutha Reddi, V.B. Raju, Narsingha Rao,

and several others including Shri Brahmananda Reddi. They thought that this arrangement would work. But that has not worked. When that did not work, what did the Congress do, was the Congress sitting tight? Is not the Prime Minister meeting all the leaders and discussing with them? She is most anxious to go into the whole matter. Not only that, the Home Secretary, along with some senior officers Finance and Planning officers—has been sent to Andhra Pradesh. They have tried to probe into the whole matter to see where the arrangement has not worked and how best it should be made to work. They have now submitted their report. On the 10th the Prime Minister has called for a meeting. Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji who had gone on fast has now given it up. There is now an atmosphere created where they could sit together and see how best this difficulty can be solved. They are coming to see the Prime Minister on the 10th when all the other Andhra leaders will come. It is true that at this meeting non-Congress people have not been called. Our friends from the other side have complaints. But it is also a fact that today there is a Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh. It is our responsibility first to see how to solve this. If we do not succeed, then of course we will require the co-operation of every person of goodwill. Suppose there is an Opposition Chief Minister in a state and something has gone wrong there. At that time, if we propose that a Parliamentary Committee of twentyone members should go there, I am sure they would not agree to it. Parliament, of course, can send such a Committee. I am not questioning the Constitutional position. But at every point if we start this practice of sending a Parliamentary Committee and then if that Committee goes and interferes in the affairs of the State administration, no State administration can go on. I myself had an occasion when there was lot of pressure on me that a Parliamentary delegation should be sent. I said: For God's sake, please do not send. Let me try, to solve the problem. If I do not solve, then I will take their help. Please do not try to complicate matter.

A Parliamentary Committee of twentyone members representing various Parties with the best of intentions, can they solve this problem? The situation there is extre-

mely difficult. If a Committee with ten viewpoints go there and start discussion, there will be worse confusion. That is not going to ease the situation. It may cause further confusion.

I have only to suggest this. Today there is a democratic set up and after all Shri Brahmananda Reddy enjoys the confidence of the majority. When he loses the confidence of the majority, then that is a different matter. I am not saying that simply because he enjoys the confidence of the majority, he must remain. He has to deliver the goods also. We have to see that. But it is the job of our leaders here to resolve it. First they have to see whether he is able to deliver the goods. If he is not able to deliver the goods, then I would request you for your cooperation and goodwill. Then it will be welcome. But I am sure a Parliamentary Committee of twentyone going down to Andhra Pradesh at the moment will not help to resolve the situations.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengoda):
Mr. Chairman, on the resolution that is moved by my revered friend Shri Vajpayee, I feel that the House should give deep consideration to the points that are raised there. Shri Desai has more or less supported the Resolution and said that the formation of a Parliamentary Committee in order to go and investigate the situation in Telengana will be useful in solving the situation and finding a solution to the problem there.

18 hrs.

In my view, after having heard Shri Vajpayee arguing the case for a parliamentary committee, there is no need for such a committee to go to Telengana. Shri Vajpayee knows everything about Telengana; he has pictured the situation there in all its details. Almost all of us know the case fully well, we know the differences that have arisen between the people of Telengana and those in power in the State, we understand the reasons behind the agitation for separate State in Telengana. If we look into the genesis of this demand, we find that grievances have been allowed to grow for the last 10-12 years since the formation of the State along with Telengana.

[Shri Anbazhagan]

When we know the genesis, when we are aware of the developments, when we are fully in the know of the situation, when we know the sins of commission and omission of the State Government as well as the Central Government, we have to think of the cure. There is no more need to analyse the disease or investigate the problem. If it is merely a law and order situation, I feel there is no need for the Central Government to send a team or for Parliament to send its team. I feel the State legislature is entitled to look into it itself. If it were something else, I could understand it if it were a question of basic differences between the people of Telengana and they in Andhra, one could understand it. But culturally and linguistically, they are united; I do not think any body can find any difference in them except in the matter of economic disparity and the backward condition of the region. This is a problem requiring constitutional remedies. It was for this that the mulki rules and the gentlemen's agreement were drawn up when the big Andhra State was formed. I am proud to call it big Andhra because it is the biggest of the southern States in size. I am not envying it. I do not want it to be cut apart; I do not want to add one more State in the south.

But the problem has to be looked in its correct perspective. First of all, this is a constitutional issue, I mean the omission or failure on the part of the State Government to implement the gentlemen's agreement for the last 10-12 years. This is a failure not merely of the State Government but of the Central Government and Parliament. Therefore, a constitutional remedy should be urgently contemplated. After the Supreme Court's Judgement declaring the mulki rules giving preference to a group within the State as against the fundamental rights, we have to think of the safeguards we can give to the Telengana people. We have to think to the Parliament and Government can do to honour the commitments given earlier in respect of implementing the agreement as well as in developing that area. We should at once think on the lines of removing the grievances of those people. For that purpose, if the ruling party as represented by the Home Minister thinks a parliamentary committee will be useful for an on the spot study, I would welcome it. But he feels diffident about it and he is the person res-

ponsible, not for the trouble, but for solving the trouble. We cannot compare Naxalbari and Telengana. In Naxalbari, there was some extraneous element as well and Parliament had some urgency in looking into it. But here there is no extraneous element. It is a homogeneous agitation caused by the natural aspirations of the people. It is like a disease in the body and we should find some cure for it. If we get a wound in our hand, we apply dettol or tincture. Some such first aid is required. For that purpose, I feel the appointment of a parliamentary committee may not be conducive. I doubt its usefulness. I do not deny the right of Parliament to appoint such a committee, but I feel it may not be conducive. If the Home Minister is tactful enough not take the total responsibility on himself and if he wants to blame the opposition leaders later on for not solving the problem, he may welcome the formation of the committee. He may doubt that if opposition members go there, they might strike roots in the Telengana area and develop themselves, as the DMK has done in Madras. But I am sure that no diplomacy of the present Government will prevent any opposition party from going to any part of the country and striking roots. I feel that the Prime Minister and Home Minister should think on the lines of getting a consensus with the opposition leaders in Parliament as well. The DMK has no grounds to support this resolution.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Sir, I have listened to the speeches of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Desai. They have posed two different viewpoints. I am grateful to Mr. Vajpayee for his assurance that he is not for dismemberment of Andhra Pradesh and he wants a quick solution to the problem. But Mr. Desai demanded the resignation of the Chief Minister of Andhra, which his leader has been doing all along here. There is no case made out for sending a parliamentary delegation of 21 members. There is a democratic government there. A party which has got majority is ruling at the centre and the same party is ruling in Andhra Pradesh. Fortunately or unfortunately, this is a democracy of numbers and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy claims to have the support of more than 180 members out of 300 in the Assembly

and you cannot dismiss him. There may be differences within the party, but if the opposition parties do not like a Chief Minister, they cannot lightly say that he should step down and that he is the solution for everything. If that is accepted, what has happened in Orissa, where Mr. Desai's party is running the government? There were troubles and riots in Cuttack. He may try to minimise it. After all, on what authority did he say that 28 people were killed in Andhra Pradesh? He heard the story from somebody coming from Hyderabad. Nobody has got authentic information, excepting newspaper reports. We should ask the Government or the Home Minister for correct information.

Mr. Desai said that coastal Andhras have exploited the other sections. Sir, you are all the architects of the Constitution. Everybody has got the right. Mr. Desai, from Gujrat, has started a huge industrial complex in Hyderabad. He has got the same right and freedom as others have got. You must look at it carefully.

Here is the Congress Party. Here is the Government. Here is the Congress Organisation. Here is the Prime Minister and here is the Home Minister. What are they doing? What have they done so far? Are they sleeping over it? They have sent for all the people concerned. They received a deputation from the Communist Party of India only yesterday. They have sent for independent party people. They have not asked them to come and see but they have said that whoever wishes to see them is always welcome to see them and explain the position.

All the political parties that are in the Opposition have committed themselves to some sort of a line and they are propagating that line. This committee of 21 people from several parties would go there, see their own people and propagate their own line of action. Is it possible to solve this question by sending such a committee? If a heterogeneous party of 21 people go there will they be able to solve this question? This is not the time for that. Let the Central Govern-

ment discharge its responsibility properly in seeing that justice is done to the people of Telengana. You know from the papers—I am not telling any secret—the Prime Minister has called a meeting of six or seven important people from Telengana as well as the Home Minister and some political advisers. This is not a constitutional meeting or an authoritarian meeting. I take it that this is an informal meeting. After having understood the whole situation from the party members—this committee is not ruled out—if necessary a bigger conference will be called to take into confidence a bigger group of people belonging to all other parties and then a solution to this matter will be found out. But before that the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Central Government must show that they have strained every nerve to find a satisfactory solution. That is the responsibility of a constitutional government, a democratic government.

In this connection I would request the Prime Minister, after this conference which shows some signs of success because the heat is subsiding in that area—Shri Konda Luxman has given up his fast and the Congress Committee has met all the important leaders of Telengana and they have said that they must take part in the conference on the 10th—to consider this question. If it does not yield any results it is open to Parliament to come again and raise this problem saying that the Government is not able to solve this problem and being a national problem we will take care of it.

About Shri Sanjiva Reddy being invited, he is one of the oldest Congressmen (*Interruption*). He was actively interested in achieving Andhra Pradesh. He was the first Chief Minister there for some time and he was responsible for many things there. He has got an individuality as a citizen of this country, as a man belonging to Andhra. In any informal meeting he can be called for any advice that he can give. He need not take any active part in politics. He is at person respected both in Telengana and Rayalseema and also in Andhra. He will be helpful to the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister in giving advice. Things are not decided there by votes or by any

[Shri Thrumala Rao]

representative organisations. It is going to be an informal meeting out of which we hope a proper solution will emerge. Therefore, I would beg of you all not to complicate the issue by demanding the formation of a committee.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, on behalf of my party I should like to clarify certain basis positions. We sympathise with the aspirations of the people of Telengana but at the same time, we are absolutely opposed to the idea of a separate Telegana State. I should like to inform the hon. Members that with many other sections of the people and political parties my party, at the cost of a lot of unpopularity, is carrying on a campaign against the movement for separation. After twelve years of formation of this linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh—Let us all remember at this time Potti Sriramulu, who sacrificed his noble life and it is, in fact, that this great sacrifice that caused the formation of Andhra Pradesh and other linguistic States in India possible. It is really unfortunate that the movement for the dismemberment of linguistic States has started in that very State. It is an irony of fate that twelve years after the formation of linguistic States some elements have raised their heads in Telengana. I do not know about other parts but it is quite possible that they are there also; may be, interested parties would like to have a separate State for their own narrow interests. According to us, they are only vested interests; they are not interested in the welfare of the people of that area; they are not all interested in the welfare of the people of either Telengana or the rest of Andhra. Because, those who are interested in the welfare of the people of the whole of Andhra Pradesh would stoutly oppose this movement for a separate Telengana. At the same time, we should try to find out ways and means to rectify the mistakes, to overcome the lapses that were there and create an entirely new atmosphere and climate where confidence is created in the minds of the people of Telengana.

As far as we understand it, it is a question of loss of faith. It is not a question of a few crores of rupees or a certain number of a jobs. It is only a question of loss of

faith. Let us look at the problem from that point of view. As far as we are concerned, we look at this proposal level, or a discussion in Parliament from the point of view whether it helps to head the wounds, whether it helps to ease the situation and create a new atmosphere.

Of course, we have condemned the Andhra Government. We firmly believe that the present Chief Minister and his Government cannot inspire confidence in the people of that State. He has to go and his government has to go. If the Prime Minister, or the Home Minister, or the Government of India think that they can prop up this Chief Minister and this Government by some trick, they are very much mistaken. At least at this late stage let them realise that they are trying to swim against the current. So, let those people be removed from the scene. Who comes in their place is not our concern; it is for the people of that State to decide. But it is as clear as daylight that the present ruling party in Andhra Pradesh cannot inspire confidence in the people of that State. Otherwise, how is it that they have failed during the last three months in spite of so many steps that the government announced, so many statements that they have issued and so many promises that they have made to the people of Telengana? So, they have to be removed from the scene.

How can we tackle this situation? Here I will make one thing very clear. I am not dying for a parliamentary delegation. I do not think that a parliamentary delegation is a magic solution to the situation. But at the same time, we have to look at the parliamentary committee or delegation in this way.

If there is a consensus in the House, if there is not a political division among us on this question and if we can all agree that perhaps a delegation or a committee like this can visit the State and tell the people that they can rest assured that their problems will be taken up, their issues will be tackled and they can have some faith in somebody else, then that may be of some service at this stage to the people of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. From that point of view we were prepared to consider this question of a parliamentary committee.

If a parliamentary committee in that way cannot be formed and if a parliament-

ary committee becomes a point of acrimonious political dispute and division in this Parliament, that will not serve any purpose. So, ultimately if after the debate it is found that there is such a lot of difference of opinion on this question, I will not try to see that somehow or other I should have a parliamentary committee. It is not such an issue.

We had a parliamentary delegation to Assam in 1961. I think at that time it was decided on consensus, perhaps on unanimity, because at that time that kind of a delegation was helpful in solving a very difficult situation. The Prime Minister, I think, promoted that idea at that time and all welcomed it. If some such agreement is there, we are also a party to it; we will be agreeable to it.

As far as the conference convened for the 10th by the Prime Minister is concerned, we are thoroughly dissatisfied with the way she is proceeding about it. It is not a household matter of the Congress any more. It is not a household matter of the Congress cliques in Andhra Pradesh—Channa Reddy, this Reddy or that Reddy, or this Rao or that Rao. Now it is a national question.

I will end my speech by reiterating the demand made by the leaders of my party to the Prime Minister only yesterday when they met her. They requested her that the situation urgently calls for removal of the present State Government and amendment of the Constitution, as far as the Mulki rules are concerned. The whole system of safeguards would then be statutorily fortified and immediate effective, agreed political and practical steps could be worked out at a round table conference convened by the Union Government. The Government, I hope, will consider these proposals. If they proceed on the basis of a consensus at the national level, I hope even at this critical stage we can find a solution to this problem and help the people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, as Shri Vajpayee has pointed out, this is the fourth time that we are discussing this issue. None of us is very happy at the events that are taking place. For months together students were on the rampage. Public property has been

destroyed and lot of suffering has been created.

When this proposal was first mooted in the House by an independent Member—Shri Narayana Reddy pleaded for the appointment of a parliamentary committee—I also was inclined to support the idea of sending a parliamentary committee from here. My intention in agreeing to that idea was that it might create a calm atmosphere there and the troubles would come down, better and wiser counsels would prevail, people would come to realise that by taking this matter to the streets nothing would be settled violence should be abjured and there should not be any cause for bitterness and suffering. When the debate has gone on and the Home Minister has come out with a statement with regard to his Government's intention about the desirability or undesirability of sending a parliamentary committee, I had to think about this matter in all its implications.

I would like to quote the Home Minister's statement of 2nd April, 1969 on this. He said :

“In this matters the problems are somewhat different. The situation there is still fluid in this matter. Some Members have made up their minds about certain issues, that the resignation of the Chief Minister should be accepted, that Telengana should be created, etc. With these attitudes if people go there, what exactly will happen there, we cannot say. Members of this House enjoy the most important right of freedom of speech and there is nothing wrong about it. But I have got serious doubts whether such a committee would help to bring about that sort of confidence or understanding which we desire. This is my misgiving about it. But if you, Sir, in your judgment feel that such a committee should be appointed, we will give you our cooperation...”

Again, he said :

“If you weigh the *pros* and *cons* and if you feel that it is going to serve the case of putting all the people together in a friendly spirit and keeping the integrity of Andhra State,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

certainly, we will give our cooperation. But it is my duty to honestly and frankly place before the House our misgiving in this matter."

So, Sir, the Home Minister was not equivocal in his attitude with regard to sending a Parliamentary Committee.

I am glad, in one respect, that so far as to safeguard, to preserve, the integrity of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, all political parties want that the dismemberment of the State should not take place. But one point intrigues me. Recently, only yesterday, the Swatantra Party legislators met in Hyderabad and passed a resolution there should be a separate Telengana State. I am not able to reconcile with the statement made by SHRI C. C. Desai here and the previous statement made by his leader on the floor of the House and the statement by Shri Lachanna in the Andhra Assembly and the recent resolution of the Swatantra Party legislators in Hyderabad. There is not that much of unanimity of opinion with regard to preserving the integrity of the State. In context, when we read the Home Minister's remarks, I feel, this time is not opportune to send this type of a Parliamentary Committee.

What is the other alternative in that case? What is the duty of the Members of Parliament and of the political parties here? It is to bring about a sort of rapprochement and to bring things to a normal condition wherein bitterness disappears, wherein friendship is forged between one brother and another brother. That is the point here. Keeping this in view, I make an earnest appeal to Shri Vajpayee not divide this House on this issue. Let us express our opinion in an objective manner. The leader of the D. M. K. Party has also expressed strongly about it and also Shri Vasudevan Nair has remarked, "I am not dying for the Committee."

SHRI RABI RAY (Pari) : Nevertheless he wants it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : This gives an occasion wherein our view point could very well be placed before the House. After all, none of us is happy about those events. We feel creation of Telengana or

if this gains momentum, it will have a snow-ball effect in other parts of the country with far-reaching consequences. Nobody wants that this sort of an agitation should be carried on.

Coming to the latest developments that have taken place, the Government of India, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, have taken a right step in inviting some people who are very much involved in this matter, the people from Telengana side and the people from that area. They want to confer with one another and try to come to a sort of arrangement so that we may have some solution. In this context, there are also certain constitutional and other difficulties. The difficulties have arisen because of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, striking down the Mulki qualification and all that. The Government also must give serious thought to that aspect of the matter. More than, the overriding factor is the economic betterment of the people of that area and also creating confidence in the minds of the people of Telengana with regard to the implementation of the safeguards and the gentlement. Creating confidence is the crux of the problem. In what manner they will be able to solve this problem, I leave it to the wisdom and the statesmanship of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. As Mr. Anbazhagan and other said, it is not only a question of economic disparity or difficulties; it is the confidence that has to be reposed in the minds of the people of Telengana and also on the people of the Andhra region. There should be a sort of rapprochement between the people of these two regions. To my mind, both are very anxious. Only certain bad elements are creating this sort of violence and destruction of property. Every one of us should condemn this sort of hooliganism, arson and looting. Nobody is appreciating that. But that should not give us a distorted picture of the entire situation. After all the attitude of the people there is basically good; they want to live together. After so much of sacrifice, they have come under one State. The people residing in the Andhra region are also very anxious to help their brethren in the neglected and backward areas of Telengana and also in Rayalaseema. These are the factors which must be taken into consideration. In my opinion, this moment is not opportune or appropriate for

the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. So, I would only appeal to Mr. Vajpayee that he should not divide the House on this issue. Let us discuss everything quite candidly, what are the problems and all that. Let Government have the consensus of the House before them. Regarding the manner in which they should settle the problem, let us give the Government some time because they have started the dialogue ; some leaders are being invited from Andhra. We all wish that their efforts should become fruitful. If, unfortunately, the sincere and honest attempts that are being made by Government in bringing together the various elements do not become fruitful, then we can, as Mr. Thirumala Rao suggested, appoint a Committee ; after all, the Parliament is supreme and they can take any action that they desire. But I would only make this appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. It is necessary that some sort of an assurance or a sort of atmosphere has to be created. I would earnestly plead with the hon. Home Minister that he should make a visit to that State, meet, some people and hear their grievances. It will also be better if the Prime Minister also goes there. They should go and study the situation. Not only this, they should give a sort of an impression that the Central Government, the Central leadership, is very much alive to the situation, they are very anxious to meet the demands of the people, if there are any injustices being perpetrated or committed on them, they are sympathetic towards them, and in that manner, a proper atmosphere has to be created. I hope, the Central Government, the Central leadership, will take steps in that direction and see that normalcy is restored and peaceful conditions are brought there. There should not be any more bitterness. From whichever part of the area people come, they would like to live together. I hope, this hooliganism, the lawlessness, will be put down with all the strength that the Government commands there, so that the peace loving citizens may not be harassed and they will be able to pursue their avocations without fear or intimidation or terror.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : This is the fourth time that we are discussing the Telengana issue. A serious consideration of this issue is necessary. Everybody admits that, during the last 12 years, the just de-

mands of the people in the Telengana area have been neglected. Everybody, including even the Congress Party, the ruling Party, admits this negligence in implementing the agreements and safeguards during the last 12 years after the merger of Telengana with Andhra. The responsibility for this lies squarely on the Congress Party, the ruling Party, and not on any other Opposition party.

The Congress Party pretends to uphold the law and order. But the reports coming from Andhra and Telengana indicate this. Yesterday 500 persons were arrested. Taxi cars, buses and other vehicles were burnt down. 500 people were arrested and an alarming situation is existing and even the Congress people both from Telangana area and the Andhra area have not come to an agreement to solve this burning issue in Telangana. Not only that if we consider this fratricidal strife between the Congress people, even the movement has spread throughout the area. Among the political parties also, previously no opinion has arisen among the Opposition Parties. Now there are reports from Andhra area that the Swatantra MLAs raised a slogan—that is reported in the paper—for a separate Telangana State. Even the SSP members from Telangana area also raised a slogan for a separate Telangana State. Some Congress members from the Telangana area are also reported to have raised a slogan for a separate Telangana State. No unanimity of opinion to solve this problem is there. If we send a delegation, it can solve the problem and everybody will accept. Before taking into account that the problem of Telangana and Andhra is not a technical; affair, political and economical affairs are also involved in this issue that during the last 12 years the Congress ruled like that and this situation is created due to that administration. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy must take responsibility for this situation. On behalf of my Party we placed before the people our opinion clearly about the Telangana State and dividing the Andhra Pradesh. Our Party is determinedly opposed to this separatist agitation from either region of the Andhra Pradesh. Telangana or the Circar Districts of Andhra and warns the workers, peasants and other democratic forces in that State, as well as those in the entire country of the grave dangers inherent in these extremely reactionary moves of the counter-

[Shri E.K. Nayanar]

revolutionary landlord politicians and their political lobbies. My Party outlined a five point programme to solve the Telengana tangle. It wanted immediate employment of Telengana personnel in Government posts both in Telengana and Andhra in the ratio of 1 : 2 guaranteed educational facilities and full employment for all educated youth and a minimum unemployment stipend pending employment. My Party urged immediate spending of the unspent Telengana surpluses which is Rs. 35 crores as mentioned in this House and which was spent in Andhra in other regions—to complete the irrigation and industrial projects in the area. It said all evictions should be stopped forthwith and all wastelands and fallow lands should be allotted to the landless. To facilitate speedy industrialisation it wanted ban on retrenchment and lay-off, and an increased dearness allowance to compensate increased cost of living and provision of unemployment relief. Warrants and cases against peasants and working class leaders should be withdrawn and the landlord police terror should be stopped.

When Mr. L. P. Singh, the Home Secretary, went to Andhra he, in his statement published in the paper, says on 5th April :

“A number of things needs to be done in Telengana.”

I want to know whether repression is among the number of things, Hundreds of people were arrested. By repression you cannot solve the problem. By arrests you cannot solve the problem. You must take into confidence all the Opposition Parties. At the same time, I want to make my point clear so far as this Motion is concerned. It is reported that the Telengana area S. S. P. party raised the slogan of a separate Telengana State. The local Swatantra Party has also raised this slogan. I do not know the view of the all-India Swatantra Party.

SHRI RABI RAY : The State Parties have not done that.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It has been reported in the Press. A unanimous solution of the Telengana problem is very necessary and we will not be able to solve

this by sending a Parliamentary Delegation to Telengana. On behalf of my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I would say that we are not in favour of sending a Parliamentary Delegation at this juncture to Telengana area.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : Sir, a very serious and explosive situation is prevailing in the Telengana area which needs immediate and prompt measures. It is not an economic problem only. Beside the economic problem, there is...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appeal to all the Members not to speak loudly. We have got powerful loud-speakers which catch even whispers.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The Telengana issue is not only an economic problem. It is not a simple question of jobs and places in the Government. But it is a socio-economic problem. It is a political as well as a psychological problem.

After the creation of Vishal Andhra, the people from all the regions were expecting emotional integration. But, unfortunately, the Government and the political parties were not successful in bringing about this emotional integration. The language alone could not be a binding factor in a State. There are other factors which are necessary to unite the people in a State. I can quote the example of Maharashtra here. As Andhra Pradesh was formed by uniting Telengana, Rayalaseema and Coastal districts, Maharashtra was also formed by uniting Marathwada from Hyderabad State, Vidharba from the Central Provinces and the West Maharashtra from the old Bombay State. The problems of Maharashtra were identical to the problems of Andhra Pradesh as far as the backwardness of areas and regional imbalances were concerned. But, Sir, the way in which these problems were handled by the then Chief Minister and the present Home Minister here resulted in emotional integration of all the peoples of the regions and in the removal of regional imbalances. This is a very important point to be noted here. Like the Andhra people, we had also an agreement which was called the Nagpur Pact. The then Chief Minister had given instructions to the Government

and to all the political parties that we were to strictly stand by the Nagpur agreement and we have been following this agreement till this day. What we did and what we are doing, perhaps Andhra did not do. There are complaints from Telengana not only about jobs but also about representation in the Congress organisation itself. In our Maharashtra State, the Chief Minister's seat is given to Vidharba: important portfolios have been given to Vjdharba. Many facilities were accorded to the backward areas of Marathwada. This is how the economic development of backward regions should be handled.

Sir, I met some of my relations from Telengana. They did tell me, as Mr. Venkatasubbaiah suggested now that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should pay a visit to Telengana area, that the people of Telengana area were expecting a visit from the Prime Minister long time back when the eruption took place initially. If Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had been alive, he would have rushed to Telengana and healed the wounds of Telengana people. The Cabinet colleagues of the Prime Minister from Andhra State were expected to pay a visit to Telengana. Not only that, Shri Vajpayee or other members referred to our Speaker, Shri Sanjiva Reddy. He was one of the signatories to the agreement. He was the first Chief Minister. Now the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and their Cabinet colleagues are calling a Conference of Congress leaders from Andhra Pradesh. This and a visit by the Prime Minister and her other colleagues to Telengana would, I think, have a sound effect. That will pacify the people of Telengana. It is no use that a Parliamentary Committee visit the State when the problem, is an internal one. That will not solve the problem but will create more complications. With these words, I will appeal to Shri Vajpayee not to make any more complications.

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री वाजपेयी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब मैं इस विषय पर कांग्रेस दल के दो बरिष्ठ सदस्यों, श्री यिरुमल राव और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी की राय को सुन रहा था तब मन में सोच रहा था कि

अभी भी इन लोगों के दिमाग में आत्म-सन्तोष की भावना खत्म नहीं हुई है। श्री यिरुमल राव का कहना है कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार को इस्तीफा देने की जरूरत नहीं है। श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी का कहना है कि हम लोग सरकार में हैं, इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री ने 10 तारीख को जो मीटिंग बुलाई है उसमें कांग्रेस दल के नेताओं को बुलाया है।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में और किसी दलील को देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि यह साबित हो चुका है कि तेलंगाना के बारे में जो विशेष व्यवस्था की गई थी संविधान में, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई। इसका सबूत इस सदन में दो तीन बार दिया जा चुका है। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के बारे में 19 जनवरी को हैदराबाद में जो संयुक्त बयान दिया गया है उसमें साफ लिखा है उसके एक सिगनेटरी श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी खुद हैं—कि :

"Though it has been the settled policy of the Andhra Pradesh Government to faithfully implement the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, lapses have arisen in the implementation of the policy."

यह खुद श्री रेड्डी और उनके जिन साथियों ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं उनका कहना है सविसेज के बारे में कि

"Although clear instructions were issued more than once for replacement of all these non-mulki candidates holding regional posts by appointment of mulki candidates and time fixed for this purpose of replacement initially for three months and subsequently for two months, it is unfortunate to note that many non-mulkie candidates are still to be replaced and now information is furnished as to how many are replaced in spite of repeated reminders."

यह रीजनल कमेटी के जरिये जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है उसके बारे में उनकी राय है। सबसे

[श्री रवि राय]

खतरनाक चीज तेलंगाना के बारे में यह है कि जो अतिरिक्त रुपया तेलंगाना के लिये विशेष रूप से खर्च होना चाहिये था वह भी अभी तक खर्च नहीं किया गया है। श्री के ललित, स्पेशल आफिसर, कंट्रोलर एण्ड ग्राडिटर जनरल आफिस में जो कि एक बड़े आफिसर हैं भारत सरकार के, और जो तेलंगाना गये थे, वह भी कहते हैं कि :

“The net Telengana surpluses, after taking into account the capital expenditure in the two regions, loans and advances and the activities of the Boards and Corporations, etc. works out to Rs. 34.10 crores for the same period taking into account all the clarifications as above.”

यह 34 करोड़, 10 लाख अतिरिक्त रुपया जो तेलंगाना पर खर्च होना चाहिये था वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। यह तीन उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने दिये। अब जो सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है वह है प्रोजेक्शन आर्डर, जिसमें कर्तव्यों का विशेष उल्लेख है। उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। इस पृष्ठभूमि में श्री थिस्मल राव और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी की बात सुन कर ऐसा लगता है कि जब इतनी चीज हो गई हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं, 10 तारीख से जन-आन्दोलन होने वाला है, फिर भी उनका आत्म-सन्तोष खरम नहीं हुआ है। जैसी अंग्रेजी में कहावत है कि ब्हेन रोम वाज वनिग, नीरो वाज फ़िड्लिंग, उनकी बात से ऐसा ही लगता है।.....

बाजपेयी का जो प्रस्ताव है इसको मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है? सरकार इसको मानने से इन्कार कर रही है। ऐसा क्यों? जब कारण को मैं सोचता हूँ तो मेरे मन में एक ख्याल आता है, मेरे दिमाग में एक ख्याल आता है। पीछे जब चुनाव हुआ था उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बीच में झगड़ा चल रहा है। तब श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी को प्रधान मंत्री

बनाने में श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी का भी हाथ था, उनका भी उनको समर्थन प्राप्त था। इस वास्ते वह आज भी उनकी कृतज्ञ हैं... (इन्टरफ़ॉन्ज) यह साफ बात है। यह सच बात है इसलिए तो आप चिल्ला रहे हैं। उनके प्रति वह बड़ी कृतज्ञ हैं और इस कारण से वह श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को दुखी नहीं करना चाहती हैं। उनको संतुष्ट करने के लिए, उनको संतुष्ट रखने के लिए वह उनसे कहलवा रही हैं कि अगर पार्लिमेंटरी डेल्गीगेशन जाता है तो ऐसा करना आंध्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप होगा।

आप देखें कि बाजपेयी जी का प्रस्ताव क्या है? वह एक बहुत ही सादा और सरल प्रस्ताव है। इतने सरल प्रस्ताव को भी नहीं माना जा रहा है। मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी समय है कि इस सारे मामले के बारे में आप सोच लें। ऐसा न हो कि समय रहते आपने कोई उपाय नहीं किया तो वहा जन-आन्दोलन उग्र रूप धारण कर ले और उसकी वजह से तब ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी को भूक मार कर मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटना पड़े। लेकिन ऐसा मामूळ पड़ता है कि पहले से और समय रहते काँग्रेस वालों में बुद्धि नहीं आती है। यदि बाजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को हम सर्व सम्पत्ति से पारित करते हैं तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा।

आप देखें कि आंध्र प्रदेश में इस समय जो घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनके पीछे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का कोई हाथ नहीं है। राजनीतिक दलों के जरिये यह चीज नहीं हो रही है। वहां पर लोग, वहां पर बहुजन समुदाय, छात्र और विद्यार्थी तथा दूसरे लोग इसका नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों के नेतृत्व में यह सब चीज वहां चल रही है। क्यों चल रही हैं? असल बात यह है कि तेलंगाना में पचास लाख लोग बेकार हैं। वे क्या करें? हमारे पाटिल साहब ने अभी कहा है कि वहां आर्थिक सवाल हैं, सामाजिक सवाल हैं, रोजगार की समस्या

है, सर्विसिस की समस्या है। इन सब सवालोंने का हमको समाधान करना है। भारतीय संसद का यह कर्ज है कि इन सब सवालों पर विचार करने के लिए, इन सब सवालों का समाधान करने के लिये, इन सब सवालों का अध्ययन करने के लिए वह सभी दलों पर आधारित एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल वहां भेजे। ये लोग लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों की ओर से वहां जाएं और लोगों को कहें कि आप लोगों के जो सवाल हैं, उनका हम समाधान खोजने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह भरोसा सारी पार्लियामेंट की ओर से वहां की जनता को दिलाया जाये। इसको आंध्र का एक अन्दरूनी मामला हम न समझें। जब लोग कहते हैं कि तुम इस काम में असफल रहे हो, तुम इस्तीफा दो, तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम इस्तीफा नहीं देंगे। जब इन समस्याओं के समाधान की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने दस तरीक़ों को अपने दल के लोगों को बुलाया है। आप देखें कि केवल अपने दल के लोगों को उस मीटिंग में बुलाया जाता है। कितना यह विरोधाभास है। इस तरह से कैसे इस समस्या का समाधान होगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

18.54 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि बाज-पेयी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है कोई भी अच्छा आदमी इससे असहमत नहीं हो सकता है। मैं अच्छे और साफ दिल से इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सारा सदन इसका समर्थन करे।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I oppose Shri Vajpayee's Motion for sending a parliamentary committee to Andhara. If they wanted to go there without any commitments or reservations, it would have been better. Already

Shri Vajpayee's people have started satyagraha before the Governor's house saying that the Chief Minister must go. Already they have decided on something not positive. So how can they go there and help to ease the situation. Shri Vajpayee has said that there is fire there. Is it his intention to go there with 21 petrol tins ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : 21 fire extinguishers.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The question is not only of creating confidence in the minds of the Telengana people; it is also one of maintaining law and order. In 1956, when Andhra Pradesh was formed, for Telengana some safeguards were given regarding appointment and financial allocations. From the beginning, the Telengana people were the Finance Secretaries and they were allocating funds properly according to ratio. But due to the backwardness of the area, and non-availability of technical and other personnel, the funds could not be spent on the projects and the funds lapsed. The amount of Rs. 36 or 42 crores is only the lapsed amount.

They were only appointing mulkis in the Telengana area but when they wanted more development like more schools, hospitals, etc., they could not get trained teachers, nurses, doctors, engineers, etc. So, they wanted some non-mulki Andhra people to come and develop that area. The Government was not responsible for appointing non-mulkis there. The zila parishad chairmen in Telengana area wrote to their counterparts in Andhra area to send more teachers to Telengana for appointment. So, how can we charge the Government for that ?

Now what is happening there is this. The political parties who wanted to take advantage of this feeling in Telengana started agitations saying that they are the champions of the Telengana people. Actually, they are only interested in fishing in troubled waters. The SSP Chairman, Mr. Joshi, has gone there. Mr. Madhu Limaye has gone there. Mr. Madhu Limaye himself is like petrol.

We talk of national integration and appoint committees for that. But in Andhra, the Government was responsible for

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

dividing it into two parts—Telangana and Andhra. You gave some safeguards to them, maybe with good intentions. But what has happened? Now in his own capital, an Andhra is not safe; his property is not safe. If a foreigner comes to our country and stays here for 10 years, he gets our citizenship. But a man coming from Rayalaseema or Circars area cannot be a citizen in Hyderabad or Telangana after 12 years. The gentleman's agreement was that the safeguards would remain for 5 years. After that, another five-years period was given as extension for the safeguards. Now more than 12 years have passed. For how many more years is this to go on?

19 hrs.

Is it the intention of the Government to separate us for ever? Don't you want the people there to be integrated? If a Telangana man had stayed in Andhra and an Andhra man had stayed in Telangana there would not have been this trouble. In the name of safeguards you have separated these two areas in one State and you are responsible for creating this trouble. We are not against spending more money in Telangana to develop that area. We are not against giving more opportunities of employment to these people. But we are opposed to any conditions being imposed. Hereafter do not separate us, do not create this trouble for ever and see that real integration is there at least in our State. Today, even after twelve years an Andhra man cannot get employment in Hyderabad. If he wants to send his child to a college there he is considered as a non-mulki. How long can this go on. I only appeal to Government to see that there is no repetition of this trouble and real integration is there in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard the speech made by Shri Chengalraya Naidu from Andhra with rapt attention. I feel that he has changed his attitude now because of his apprehension that Shri Brahmananda Reddy is getting power-intoxicated. I would like to point out what Shri Chengalraya Naidu said on the

earlier occasion. In the papers it was said:

"Shri Chengalraya Naidu from Andhra today pleaded for the separation of Telangana on the pattern of the proposed set up in the Hill Areas of Assam."

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Even today I said that they can be given more funds (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the cat is now out of the bag. I can understand his apprehension. An hon. Member from Andhra who advocated in a different manner just three days back has changed his attitude. What is the solution proposed by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee? It is a very peaceful solution. He has suggested a parliamentary committee, a committee out of the sovereign body of this country. Can we reduce the importance of this Parliament? Who else will study the situation arising out of the situation that has arisen in Telangana?

Sir, the situation in Telangana would not have been aggravated but for the double game of the Congress which is going on and the civil war which is going on in this country. There are two groups in the Congress; one waging civil war against the other. The old syndicate wants to topple the new syndicate which has been formed. The new syndicate has been started by Shri Brahmananda Reddy. That is the position which has created this ugly scene in Andhra. Andhra was the State which started the integration movement in this country. Unfortunately, the attitude of the Congress and the policies pursued by the Government has resulted in this arson and looting everywhere. There is the question of regional imbalance, parochialism and also the problem of unemployment. There is the question of economic imbalance in addition to the danger of political imbalance under which it is desired that every power should be in the hands of the Chief Minister, Brahmananda Reddy. This is the result of the Telangana in this country.

It is endangering our integrity which is already in jeopardy.

I would like to say on this occasion that such tendencies are growing in this country. I am coming from the State of Mysore which is the border State of Andhra I, am not pleading for the separation of Telengana from Andhra. I am not pleading for the disintegration of the country. The twelve years of Congress rule after the formation of the Andhra State has resulted in the disintegration of this country.

My hon. friend has suggested a peaceful solution of a parliamentary committee. It is not going there for playing any political game, as is done by the Congress members. It is going there for an on-the-spot study. It will create a peaceful atmosphere there for finding a new solution which will strengthen the integration of this country. With these words, I support the proposal.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वे संसदीय समिति को आंध्र प्रदेश में क्यों भेजना चाहते हैं? उसका क्या प्रयोजन है, क्या पर्पज है? माननीय यह मंत्री जी पहले ही इस संसद में कह चुके हैं कि माननीय सदस्य पहले ही सपने विचार व्यक्त कर चुके हैं इसलिये अब वहां पर जाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि और उलझ जायेगी। जब वहां पर एक चुनी हुई सरकार काम कर रही है तो वहां पर ऐसी समिति को भेजना उचित नहीं होगा। राष्ट्रपति के आदेशानुसार वहां पर पहले से ही एक रीजनल कमेटी काम कर रही है। वह कमेटी उस रीजन के हित में ही काम कर रही है। उस कमेटी ने सैंकड़ों रिक्मेन्डेशंस सरकार को दी हैं। रीजनल कमेटी और सरकार में जब मतभेद होता है तब उसे राज्यपाल को रेफर किया जाता है। अभीतक उन सैंकड़ों रिक्मेन्डेशंस में केवल 11 में ही मतभेद हुआ है। पिछले 12 सालों में केवल 11 रिक्मेन्डेशंस ही राज्यपाल को रेफर की गई हैं। उनमें भी बहुत अधिक मतभेद की बात नहीं थी। राज्यपाल उन 11 रिक्मेन्डे-

शंस में सरकार से सहमत थे। इसमें ऐसा है :

"The Governor agreed with the view of the Government that the proposal of the Regional Committee was impracticable."

"The Governor agreed with the view of the Government that the recommendation of the Regional Committee was outside its competence."

तो 11 रिक्मेन्डेशंस में भी ऐसी बात है।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कल डांगे साहब ने यहां पर जो बात कही उससे बड़ा दुख हुआ। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात कहना, आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता की इन्सल्ट करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि पैसा ख़ाया, स्टील किया—मैं समझती हूँ इस प्रकार से यहां पर बोलना उचित नहीं है। इस संसद को ऐसी बातों से ऊपर उठाकर कार्य करना चाहिये। जानबूझ कर पैसा नहीं ख़ाया है। आपको मालूम है कि प्लानिंग में बहुत सी कठिनाईयां होती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है तो वह लैप्स हो जाता है। इसलिए उस पैसे को लैप्स होने से बचाने के लिए दूसरी सर्विसेज पर खर्च किया गया।

एक बात और मुझे कहनी है कि सैन्ट्रल सैंक्टर जो है उस पर मार्च 1968 में 80.4 करोड़ तेलंगाना में खर्च हुआ। और 31.1 करोड़ आंध्र से खर्च हुआ इस में कुछ आंध्र की जनता ने शिकायत नहीं की, बल्कि वह प्रसन्न थी। जब मैं माननीय रवि राय का भाषण सुना तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि तेलंगाना समस्या हल करने का नहीं बल्कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को निकालने का एक षडयन्त्र है। संबैधानिक तरीके से उन को नहीं निकाल सकते इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिससे वह हट जायें। इस के लिये किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये मैं इस का विरोध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri,

SHRI SONAVANE (Paudharpur) : Sir, let us apply closure now. It is high time that we did that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI SONAVANE : We had sufficient discussion on this.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : Two hours were allotted for this.

SHRI SONAVANE : But we have a right to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; That is all right.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं अपनी और अपने साथियों की इस राय को प्रकट कर देना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पुनर्निर्माण का न मैं पक्षपाती हूँ और न हमारे साथी पक्षपाती हैं। मेरी अपनी निजी राय यह है कि तेलंगाना का पृथक राज्य बनाने से देश में एक बद्धत ही अस्वस्थ परम्परा का प्रारम्भ हम करेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस बात को भी स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय पूना में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के निर्माण के बाद यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था कि अतः यह अन्तिम रूप से पूर्ण विराम लगाया जा रहा है। इसके बाद देश में किसी नये प्रान्त का निर्माण नहीं होगा। उस के बाद भी चार राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ। तो अस्वस्थ परम्परा को प्रारम्भ करने का दायित्व भी वर्तमान सरकार के ऊपर और उस पार्टी के ऊपर है जिस पार्टी की केन्द्र में सरकार है।

जहाँ तक तेलंगाना का सम्बन्ध है अब तक मेरी जानकारी के आधार पर इस छोटे से

आन्दोलन में लगभग 13 व्यक्ति मौत के घाट उतर चुके हैं जो पुलिस की गोलियों से या दूसरे किसी प्रकार से मौत के मुंह में गए हैं। 700 से लेकर 800 के बीच में, जिन में जनता के आदमी भी हैं और पुलिस के आदमी भी हैं, अस्पतालों के अन्दर घायल पड़े हुए हैं और उन में से कई मरणासन्न हैं। लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति का नाश हो चुका है जो जनता के पसीने की कमाई से बनी थी और वह इस आन्दोलन में समाप्त कर दी गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे मित्र अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बड़ा समझदारीपूर्ण सुझाव रखा है। संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आन्दोलन शांत होगा और उन लोगों में यह विश्वास जमेगा कि संसद जो कि उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संगठन है, उस की एक समिति हमारे प्रवेश में आ रही है जो निष्पक्ष रूप से हमारी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करेगी। इस से आन्दोलन को बन्द करने के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही मुझे दूसरी सब से बड़ी शिकायत इस सरकार से यह करनी है कि इस आन्दोलन में जिस में इतनी सम्पत्ति का नाश हो चुका है कई सो आदमी घायल हैं। अब तक यहाँ से गृह मंत्रालय के सचिव और दूसरे उनके साथियों को तो भेजा गया। लेकिन न स्वयं गृह मंत्री और न प्रधान मंत्री ने ही वहाँ जाने का कष्ट किया। जब कि ऐसी परिस्थिति के अन्दर वहाँ जाकर आन्दोलन को शांत करने के लिए उन को स्वयं उपस्थित होना चाहिए था।

दूसरी बात जो इस विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जब यहाँ पर संसदीय समिति की चर्चा आई तब मेरा अपना इस प्रकार का विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री का मन पहले इस के लिए सहमत था। इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण करना चाहिए। लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के साथ जहाँ तक मेरा

अनुमान है कुछ उन की इस प्रकार की चर्चा हुई कि यह उन पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अविश्वास करना होगा। इस आधार पर गृह मंत्री ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी टाल दी अध्यक्ष के ऊपर। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने फिर अपने को फंसता हुआ देखकर जिम्मेदारी दे दी सदन के ऊपर कि अगर सदन चाहे तो इस प्रकार की एक समिति का निर्माण कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परम्पराएँ शुभ नहीं हैं कि एक दूसरे के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी टाली जाय। इस लिए मैं दो सुझाव विशेष रूप से देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्ति विशेषों के आधार पर हम को निर्णय लेने की परम्परा को बन्द करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय हित में हमको निर्णय लेने की परम्परा डालनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात विशेष रूप से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक तेलंगाना का सम्बन्ध है यह पुराने हैदराबाद राज्य का एक भाग है। निजाम ने उसके विकास पर किसी प्रकार विशेष बल नहीं दिया। सिवाय इसके कि जनता को चूसने का काम वहाँ से किया था। आंध्र प्रदेश बनने के बाद आंध्र की सरकार का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह उनके विकास पर एक बड़े भाई के समान छोटे भाई के विकास की तरफ जैसे ध्यान देते हैं उसी तरीके से आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा तेलंगाना के विकास पर बल दिया जाता।

दूसरी एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि तेलंगाना जब से आंध्र प्रदेश का भाग हुआ है मुझे वहाँ के बहुत विद्यार्थी मिले। उन विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बतलाया कि जब हम को तेलंगाना के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता तो हम आंध्र क्षेत्र के जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन में प्रवेश लेने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन हम तेलंगाना वाले विद्यार्थियों को वहाँ पर प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। जब कि आंध्र क्षेत्र के छात्रों को तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश मिल जाता है। इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से इस की उन में एक

प्रतिक्रिया पैदा होती है। इसी तरह जितने मुख्य मुख्य पद हैं, चीफ़ मिनिस्टर है, चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी का पद है या पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के चेअरमैन का पद है, विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर का पद है और दूसरे और भी जितने जिम्मेदारी के पद हैं वह सब आंध्र क्षेत्र के हैं। इससे भी उन के मन के अन्दर एक आशंका उत्पन्न हो गई है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें थोड़ा उन के अन्दर एक विश्वास जगाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक यह संसदीय समिति का सम्बन्ध है अन्तिम बात उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आन्दोलन को नया मोड़ मिलेगा। दूसरा इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि तेलंगाना में जहाँ हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति में आस्था रखने वाले कम्युनिस्ट्स सब से पहले ये और अब समाप्त हो गए थे। आज इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण के प्रश्न को टाल कर उन की जड़ों को फिर से हरा करने का मौका यह सरकार देगी इसलिए संसदीय समिति की नियुक्ति आवश्यक है।

तीसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन लोगों ने संसदीय समिति का विरोध किया है, विशेष रूप से विरोधी दलों में से जिन एक, दो सदस्यों ने उसका विरोध किया है उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि उन्हें खतरा यह है कि कहीं हमारे राज्यों में भी जहाँ हमारी सरकारें हैं वहाँ के लिए भी इस प्रकार की संसदीय समितियाँ न बनने लें। इसलिए इन सभी प्रश्नों को दलों के ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचना चाहिए। एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण कर के उस आन्दोलन को शांत करने का सब से पहले प्रयास करना चाहिए।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
 (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

hearing all the arguments advanced by our learned friends from the Opposition, I find, there no new thing that has been advanced by them. What the political parties are saying in Andhra State, in Hyderabad, have been repeated here by them in Parliament That is all. Instead of helping the State Government and the Central Government to bring down the agitation there unnecessarily raised by doubts, they have repeated all those things. We have no specific figures available from regional committees which have been appointed. The opinions of their Chairman are on the subject. In Telangana area, there is no difference of opinion from any region that something had happened without the knowledge of the people, right from the persons who were there in the responsibility, from Mr. Sanjiva Reddy to Mr. D. Sanjivapya and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. Now, they want to create something against the present Government, or something like that, taking advantage of the political groups in the State. They are repeating and arguing these things here.

As my hon. friend, Mr. Naidu said, instead of putting things to normal, they are taking advantage of the political groups in the State and arguing the things here. Any individual can go there. There is no expense involved. We all have got the railway passes. Nobody has objected to any Member going there. The State Government is prepared to give any help to them. Already some of the party leaders have gone there and they have submitted their own information to the Government also. In a useful way, to settle the matter, the Government of India, to start with, have invited some people within the party to resolve the group politics or something—much has been argued about the group politics by Mr. Lakkappa and other friends—and, if necessary, there, is help from other political parties to resolve the problems there, certainly, they will invite them. So, I request on behalf of the party, on behalf of the friends from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, don't trust any other committee or anything like that. If there is dissatisfaction, if solution is not found out, Mr. Vajpayee may raise it and we are all to support him. That is my request to my learned friend, Mr. Vajpayee.

He has no case now for it. I would appeal him to withdraw it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I think, the purpose or the proposal contained in Mr. Vajpayee's motion has not been properly understood. My own impression is that, however weighty the arguments advanced on the other side may be, the arguments advanced on this side are weightier... (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Chavan's is the weightiest.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I am sorry, they are analysing every one of my words.

I agree to that proposal because I am a man of peace. More than two months ago, I suggested to the Home Minister to appoint a Committee of judges to go into these complaints about large scale violations or non-implementation of the safeguards, but he was not pleased to agree to that. Even now I repeat my suggestion. Instead of one side saying that the safeguards were violated and on the other side, the Andhras saying that no injustice has been done and all that, let us have a Committee of judges to go into them. Let him consider that even now. This is apart from tomorrow's meeting or the day after tomorrow's meeting with Prime Minister, etc. This has also no connection with the Parliamentary Delegation. A Committee of judges to go into these matters should be appointed in order to create confidence, as several members, including Mr. Naidu, have said. I could quote figures about expenditure and development. Things are not so bad as has been represented. Even if I am able to quote all the figures, there is not much use as there is a loss of confidence and that confidence cannot be restored by any step taken by the present Government. There is no doubt that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has taken correct steps, but long after the event. He has sent the fire engines after the houses have been burnt. What is the use? There is no confidence. Therefore I ask the Home Minister to restore confidence.

As a second step, as a man of peace, that I am suggesting is that this motion might be accepted because, after all, it is a Parliamentary delegation; it is not an investigating or inquisitorial body. If some of us have already expressed opinions, leave out all

those who have expressed opinions. I have also expressed my opinions. I may not be included. But here are 50 or 60 "Independent" members who have not expressed themselves one way or the other, whose minds are impartial. They should go not only to see how far the safeguards have been implemented and what further protection they require but also to see what protection is required by the others because, as some members have said, even the Andhras require protection; the Andhra people who are living in Hyderabad and other areas also require protection. I am getting a number of letters to that effect. The Parliamentary Delegation will be able to see and hear both the sides; they can visit all the places, both this side and that side, and make a proper impartial assessment, What I want is an impartial assessment and not an assessment of committed opinions so that it will help the Parliament to come to a proper conclusion in solving the question.

As far as the meeting on the 10th is concerned, some of us have actually said that the Congress house should be put in order. Therefore, I do not want to find fault with the Prime Minister for having invited only the Congress people for that meeting. Let them take the full responsibility and arrive at some solution. We are willing to accept any solution which will keep the Andhra united, the Telangana satisfied and make the entire Andhra Pradesh prosperous. This is all my plea.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : This is a very simple question. The facts are admitted that certain agreements that had been made at the time of Andhra becoming a separate State, have not been carried out in practice. This is very clear. It is admitted. What is required is a remedy and who shall provide that remedy. Can a Parliamentary Committee provide such a remedy? Evidently, they cannot provide such a remedy. Can they bring about a peaceful atmosphere? Yes, they can, provided all sections of the Parliament were united on this issue. One Communist Member said that Reddy—they are all Reddies and their names do not readily come to my mind—Shri Brahmaanda Reddy, the Chief Minister should resign. That means that one Party has already made up its mind and

I am sure other Parties also likewise have made up their minds on this issue. Such a jumble of people—will they bring about a peaceful atmosphere in that agitated region of Andhra? This must be left to the Government to deal with. If it is a law and order question, it must be dealt with at that level. If it means that there has been some injustice done, that injustice must be rectified and I submit it cannot be rectified by a Parliamentary Committee.

SMT. SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Very good. (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय : आप दोनों की एक राय है। ऐसा बहुत कम होता है।

श्री जी० भा० कृपालनी : मैं मानता हूँ कि आपके घर में ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That shows devotion to the Party.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : What I was saying was that all these things are happening. The Government of India, the central Government has to make up its mind. What is its policy in such matters? Are they prepared to have some more independent regions or are they thinking in terms that sufficient division has taken place and no more division will be allowed. They must make up their minds. They must not wait till there are riots, till private property and public property are destroyed, till innocent people suffer, till some foolish people go on strike and die. They must make up their minds as to what is their policy. A Maharashtra friend said just now that in Maharashtra they are a peaceful and reconciled family. I doubt that. If that be the fact, there would have been no firing in Nagpur and in some other areas. There would have been no complaint in a backward area like Konkan. They are very much mistaken that there is peace in Maharashtra. It is a temporary peace. It may or may not last. They must not understand that there is peace in Gujarat. They must not understand that there is peace in U. P. Let these regions who want separation, be separate once for all so that we have no problem in future of public and

[Shri J. B. Kriplani]

private property being destroyed and law and order being violated. My charge is that this Government is unable to come to a proper decision. They do not decide on principles, but they decide as occasion arises. Let them make up their minds that there has been enough division in the country and they are not prepared to have any more division. Let them decide that those regions which want to be divided can become separate States provided they cut their coat according to their cloth and the Central Government makes stringent rules about the central help to be given these regions. Let them have their own arrangement if they like, but it must be made clear that the Centre shall go so far and no farther.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Why don't you suggest that India should be divided into five parts ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last nine days...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I hope you will answer my questions. What is your policy, whether you want to divide the country further or keep it as it is today ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN . If the hon. Members show some patience, I might answer all their questions. I was saying that in the last nine days, this is the fourth occasion we are discussing Telengana matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let Mr. Brahmananda Reddy resign.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If that was the purpose of the discussion, certainly it has failed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At least his name must be changed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN ; I was wondering what is the advantage of repetition of these debates. That is the question I was asking myself. But, I must say that all these discussions have succeeded in demonstrating a basic unity of approach towards the problem of Telengana. By and large, I find that all the national parties and the

important leaders have opposed the separation of Telengana from Andhra Pradesh. This is one very good contribution of all these debates which have taken place here. For that, I must thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debates.

Sir, Acharya Kripalaniji asked me what is our policy. Our policy is not to divide the country any more. But, at the same time, nobody should be complacent. Even Maharashtra should not be complacent. The question of regional imbalances and the psychological problems do exist in different parts of the country and the administrators and the leaders of political parties will always have to bear in mind that these questions will have to be tackled with understanding, sympathy and confidence.

Now, I come back to the basic question which the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee has raised and that is, the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go and study the problem of Telengana. It is a limited question which is before us. He has also raised some other questions which I would answer straight away. Nobody doubts the right of Parliament to appoint a Committee. As far as the Parliament's right to send its delegates to study problems in certain areas is concerned, of course it is there. But the only question is its utility under the circumstances that exist. Last time, I myself welcomed sending of a delegation for Naxalbari. I agreed, hon. Vajpayeeji agreed and the Speaker also agreed. But we know what happened to that Delegation. It is not a question of my agreeing, his agreeing or the Speaker agreeing. Ultimately, it depends upon the practicability and the use of such a Committee going there. Therefore, my only approach in this matter is that this committee, as I see it, is not likely to contribute towards the solution of the problem as it is expected of this Committee.

Here, at the same time, I would say it and say it with all the emphasis at my command that the Government's approach in this matter is certainly to find out some sort of a consensus in the country. When We say that we do not propose to send a Delegation, the idea is not to exclude the Members of Opposition.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What are the concrete proposals for consulting the Opposition ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to say here that the Government has decided that the leaders of Opposition will be called in a meeting to discuss the matter before the meeting of the 10th.

19.35 hrs.

The Prime Minister will be glad to meet Leaders of Opposition. This is our public invitation to the Leaders of Opposition. Certainly we want to discuss this matter and we would like to understand their points of view. Our opposition was merely to the proposition of sending a Committee from here because in the psychological atmosphere now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, such a Committee would not help. I myself asked for some time to consider this question. If I had no doubt or hesitation about it, probably I would not have asked for time. It is not that I changed my mind because Shri Brahmananda Reddy said something. At the same time, what Shri Brahmananda Reddy said has its own importance. When I say pros and cons have to be weighed, that was one of the pros and cons. I am not saying that it was not considered. But, sir, the point is very clear. I still feel that sending of such a Committee is not likely to help. I am very clear about this matter.

Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee said : Why is it that we are involving the Speaker in the conference on the 10th ? we have not invited him as a speaker We have not invited him as a Congressman. But certainly Sanjiva Reddiji' an ex-Chief Minister of that State and he had associations with the problems. He was one of the signatories to the Gentlemen's Agreement. He has association and knowledge of problems. He enjoys unique position in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. We wanted to be benefited by his advice in the matter. It is not as Speaker that we are trying to involve him in the party politics. This is only an incidental explanation which I thought I should give to Shri Vajpayee.

May I request Shri Vajpayee that now that there is really speaking no basic difference

between his approach and my approach, he should not press for division at least on this issue ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : My questions have not been answered. I did not want to interrupt the Home Minister. My experience shows that the Government yields to pressure. Government should say that they will not any more yield to pressure. Whatever may be its nature, they will put it down, and without yielding to pressure they should put down any agitation. I also want to know whether the Government will make rules as to how Central help is to be given to the States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Kripalaniji has his own way of saying things and I have my own way.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवाद ने एक अर्थ में अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लिया है। यह मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं कि तेलंगाना की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये वह प्रतिपक्ष के साथ भी विचार विमर्श करेंगे। अच्छा होता यदि यह फैसला पहले किया जाता। सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ जाय तो भूला नहीं कहता, लेकिन शक यह है कि रात को फिर कहीं रास्ता न भूल जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर 10 ता० की बैठक का आयोजन कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष करते तो मुझे शिकायत नहीं होती, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री आन्ध्र की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये बैठक करें और विरोधी दल की सर्वथा उपेक्षा कर दें यह सारे देश को साथ लेकर चलने के उन के इरादे का परिचायक नहीं है। जहाँ तक डा० संजीवरेड्डी का सवाल है, मैं इस मत का हूँ कि डाक्टर संजीव रेड्डी को कांग्रेस जनों की बैठक में बुलाना उचित नहीं है और जब वह लौट कर आयेंगे, हम उन्हें सलाह देंगे कि वह इस तरह की बैठकों में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भाग लेने में इन्कार कर दें। यदि डा० संजीव रेड्डी की सलाह लेनी है तो उन को भीड़ में बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि उनके लिए आदर है, उनके पद की गरिमा का ध्यान है तो प्रधान मन्त्री उनको अलग से बुलाकर बात कर सकती हैं लेकिन एक ओर आंध्र के कांग्रेसमैनों को बुलाना और उनके साथ हमारे स्पीकर को नत्थी करना, बहुत अच्छी चीज नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है कि संसदीय दल भेजने का लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि दलों ने अपनी राय बना ली है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर राय बनाई है तो बुनियादी सवाल पर राय में कोई भेद नहीं है जैसा कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आंध्र की एकता बड़ी है या श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को मुख्य मंत्री बनाये रखना बड़ा है? आंध्र की एकता बड़ी है। उसके लिए अगर किसी मुख्य मंत्री को बलिदान करना जरूरी होगा तो मैं नहीं समझता कांग्रेस पार्टी उसमें कोई संकोच करेगी।... (व्यवधान) जहां तक आंध्र की एकता का सवाल है उस में कोई बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं है। मुझे संतोष है कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि इस तरह की समिति कहीं भेजने पर आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। बिना नाम लिए उन्होंने आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के उस वक्तव्य का खण्डन कर दिया कि इस तरह की समिति भेजना आंध्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल होगा। उन्होंने नाम तो नहीं लिया लेकिन यह बात कह कर कि हम कहीं भी समिति भेज सकते हैं, उन्होंने सरकार की स्थिति स्पष्ट की, यह बहुत अच्छा किया। मुझे डी० एम० के० के नेता श्री अम्बाजगम का भी यह कहना अच्छा लगा कि संसद की इस प्रकार की समिति को भेजने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। आज कि ने ही राज्यों में विरोधी दल का शासन हो गया है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की समिति

को भेजने का विरोध करना, यह सम्पूर्ण देश को अपने दृष्टिपथ में रख कर निदान निर्धारित करने का तरीका नहीं है उसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। संसद की सर्वोपरिता सुरक्षित रहनी चाहिए। किसी भी समय संसदीय समिति जा कर जनता के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सके, यह संसद का अधिकार अक्षुण्ण रहना चाहिए।

एक बात बाद में कही गई कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री के प्रयत्न सफल न हों तो फिर संसदीय समिति भेजने के बारे में पुनः विचार हो सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन के प्रयत्न सफल हों। आंध्र के नेताओं को मनाया जा सके, तेलंगाना के नेताओं को विश्वास में लिया जा सके और जनता की भावनाओं को शांत किया जा सके। इस के लिए विरोधी दलों को अपने विश्वास में लेने का जो निश्चय व्यक्त किया गया है मैं उस की सराहना करता हूँ और इसलिए इस समय मैं अपने प्रस्ताव पर विभाजन नहीं कराऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have dispose of the amendments Nos. 1 to 3 and the main motion.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I seek leave of the House to withdraw amendments Nos. 1 and 3.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 2.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were, by leave withdrawn.

श्री. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सदस्य श्री अनुमति से अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member, the leave of the House to withdraw his Motion ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

19.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 9, 1969/Chaitra 19, 1891 (Saka.)