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NEW DELHI**

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

FOURTH LOK SABHA

'A'

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Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

'B'

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Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
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Baswant, Shri Sonubhau (Bhiwandi).
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Brijendra Singh, Maharaja (Bharatpur).
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).
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Buta Singh, Shri (Rupar).

'C'

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‘D’

Dalbir Singh, Shri (Sirsa).

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Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani (Gurgaon).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Jamui).

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Daschowdhury, Shri Benoy Krishna (Cooch Behar).

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Deb, Shri D. N. (Angul).

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Delkar, Sri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai (Dadra and Nagar Haveli).

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Deo, Shri Pratap Keshri (Kalahandi).

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Deoghare, Shri Narendra Ramchandrajii (Nagpur).

Desai, Shri C. C. (Sabarkantha).

Desai, Shri Dinkar (Kanara).

Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).

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Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur).

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Dixit, Shri Ganga Charan (Khandwa).

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‘E’

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‘G’

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Ganesh, Shri K. R. (Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalgañj).

Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana).

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Ghosh, Shri Ganesh (Calcutta South).

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Gopalan, Shri Pattiam (Tellichery).

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Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal (Raipur).

Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan (Hissar).

Gurcharan Singh, Shri (Ferozepur).

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Hajarnawis, Shri R. M. (Chimur).

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Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra)

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‘I’

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 Kikar Singh, Shri (Bhatinda).
 Kinder Lal, Shri (Hardoi).
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Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh (Bhind).

'L'

Lakkappa, Shri K. (Tumkur).
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam).
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 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Medak).
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 Lobo Prabhu, Shri J. M. (Udippi).
 Lutfal Haque, Haji (Jangipur).

'M'

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj (South Delhi).
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 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand (Chamba).
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 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand).
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 Mody, Shri Piloo (Godhra).
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 Mohammed Ismail, Shri (Barrackpore)

Mohammed Yusuf, Shri (Siwan).
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‘N’

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 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
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‘O’

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 Onkar Singh, Shri (Badaun).
 Oraon, Shri Kartik (Lohardaga).

‘P’

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 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Ghaziipur).
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur).
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 Pant, Shri Krishna Chandra (Nainital).
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 Parmar, Shri Dahyabhai (Patan).
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 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bagalkot).
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 Patil, Shri Sadashiv Daji (Sangli).
 Patil, Shri Tulsiram Abaji (Osmanabad).
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 Prabodh Chandra, Shri (Gurdaspur).
 Pradhani, Shri Khagapathi (Nowrangpur).
 Pramanik, Shri Jatindra Nath (Balurghat).
 Prasad, Shri Y. Ankieedu (Machilipatnam).
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash (Nawada).

‘Q’

Qureshi, Shri Mohammed Shafi (Anantnag).

‘R’

Radhabai, Shrimati B. (Bhadrachalam).
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri Kotah (Guntur).
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Salem).
 Rajashekharan, Shri M. V. (Kanakpur).
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 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).
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 Ram Charan, Shri (Khurja).
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 Ram Dhani Das, Shri (Gaya).
 Ram Sewak Choudhary, (Jalaun).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Buxar).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).
 Ram, Shri Tulamohan (Araria).
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Tindivanam).
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P. (Sivakasi).
 Ramamurti, Shri P. (Madurai).
 Ramani, Shri K. (Coimbatore).
 Ramji Ram, Shri (Akbarpur).
 Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).
 Ram Shekar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chhapra).
 Rana, Shri M. B. (Broach).
 Randhir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Srikakulam).
 Ranjeet Singh, Major (Khalilabad).

- Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Nagarkurnool).
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar).
 Rao, Shri Jaganath (Chatrapur).
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijaywada).
 Rao, Shri Kari Narayan (Bobbili).
 Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada).
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V. (Bellary).
 Rao, Shri Viswari Narasimha (Parvathipuram).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagha).
 Ray, Shri Rabi (Puri).
 Reddi, Shri G. S. (Miryalguda).
 Reddy, Shri M. N. (Nizamabad).
 Reddy, Shri Nilam Sanjiva (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony (Anantpur).
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V. (Madhugiri).
 Reddy, Shri R. Surender (Warangal).
 Reddy, Shri R. Dasaratha Rama (Kavali).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
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 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria).
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan (Joynagar).
 Roy, Shrimati Uma (Malda).
- ‘S’
- Saboo, Shri S. G. (Sikar).
 Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Kozhikhode).
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus (Nalgonda).
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar P. (Betul).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Sambandhan, Shri S. K. (Tiruttani).
 Sambasivam, Shri V. (Nagapattinam).
 Sambhali, Maulana Ishaq (Amroha).
 Saminathan, Shri P. A. (Gobichettipalayam).
 Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Jodhpur).
 Sankata Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh).
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri (Fatehpur).
 Santosham, Dr. M. (Tiruchendur).
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara (Bombay North East).
 Sarma, Shri Ananta Tripathi (Bhanjagar).
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati (Aonla).
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Sayyadali Samadali, Shri (Jalgaon).
 Sen, Shri Ashok Kumar (Calcutta North West).
 Sen, Shri Deven (Asansol).
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan (Katwa).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat).
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa).
 Sethi, Shri Prakash Chandra B. (Indore).
 Sethuraman, Shri N. (Pondicherry).
 Sezhayan, Shri Ira (Kambakonam).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North-West).
 Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker).
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar J. (Junagarh).
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).
 Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur).
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi).
 Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur).
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker (Banka).
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal).
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop (Domariaganj).
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dausa).
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar (Gwalior).
 Sharma, Shri Shiv (Vidisha).
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar).
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai).
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri (Khargone).
 Shashi Rajan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur).
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh (Baghpat).
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna).
 Shastri Shri Ramanand (Bijnor).
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj).
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti).
 Sher Singh, Shri Prof. (Jhajjar).
 Seth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch).
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Kopergaon).
 Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).
 Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur).
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad).
 Shivappa, Shri Nuggehally (Hassan).
 Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Rewa).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Sidhaya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinghji Natavarsinghji (Kaira).
 Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai (Gandhinagar).

Somani, Shri Nand Kumar (Nagaur).
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavure).
 Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Rantek).
 Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pandharpur).
 Sondhi, Shri M. L. (New Delhi).
 Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).
 Subavelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).
 Sunarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narsaraopet).
 Sunder Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambalpur).
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
 Sursingh, Shri (Jhabua).
 Suryanarayan, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swel, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts).

‘T’

Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).
 Tarodikar, Shri Venkatrao (Nanded).
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand (Saharsa).
 Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).
 Tiwari, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

‘U’

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

‘V’

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karol Bagh).
 Vijay Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
 Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).
 Vishwanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakhapatnam).
 Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

‘X’

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

‘Y’

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Dehra Dun).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairman

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi

Shrimati Jayaben Shah

Shri Shri Chand Goyal

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shaktiher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Planning—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri F. A. Ahmed.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The Minister of Finance—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade—Shri Dinesh Singh.

The Minister of Law and Social Welfare—Shri K. Hanumanthaiya.

The Minister of Defence—Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Karan Singh.

The Minister of Railways—Shri Nanda.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping and Transport—Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

The Minister of Education and Youth Services—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation—Shri D. Sanjivayya.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals—Dr. Triguna Sen.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri K. K. Shah.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals—Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and Mines and Metals—Shri D. R. Chavan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri Parimal Ghosh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications—Shri I. K. Gujral.

The Minister of Supply—Shri R. K. Khadilkar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Om Mehta.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

The Minister of Foreign Trade—Shri L. N. Mishra.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. S. Murthy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Minister of State, Departments of Electronics and Scientific and Industrial Research—Shri K. C. Pant.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Shri Jaganath Rao.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

The Minister of Company Affairs—Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

The Minister of State—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence—Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications—Shri Sher Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasahib Shinde.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Deputy Ministers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri R. L. Chaturvedi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri K. R. Ganesh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Shri Iqbal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri S. C. Jamir.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri A. K. Kisku.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade—Shri M. R. Krishna.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Jagannath Pahadia.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Raghbir Singh Panjhzari.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri P. Parthasarathy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade—Shri Ram Sewak.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Bishwanath Roy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri M. Yunus Saleem.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 9, 1970 | Kartika
18, 1892 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

SHRI CHOW CHANDRET GOHAIN
(North East Frontier Tract)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram)

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdas-
pur)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of seven our friends, namely Shri A. S. Saigal, Shri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Shri C. P. Mathew, Shri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, Shri George Thomas Kottukapally, Shrimati Kamla Chaudhuri and Shri Naval Prabhakar.

Shri A. S. Saigal was a sitting Member of this House from Bilaspur constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He had also been a Member of First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1952—67. He served on a number of Parliamentary Committees, notably the Estimates Committee, the Committee on Government

Assurances and Joint Committee on Salaries, Allowances and other Amenities of Members of Parliament, and participated in Parliamentary Delegations to China and the USSR. Shri Saigal was one of the active Members of the House and used to make useful contributions in the proceedings of the House and the Committees. Shri Saigal had devoted his life for the uplift of Adivasis and he always supported the caused of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. He was so amiable, straight forward in his dealings and bore illwill to none. The House will miss his lively interventions and his all-round interest in the debates. He passed away at New Delhi on the 17th September, 1970, at the age of 67 after a brief illness.

Shri Doraiswami Gounder was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62. He passed away at Kallavi, District Salem, on the 17th September, 1970 at the age of 66.

Shri C. P. Mathew was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57. He was a great educationist. He passed away at Alwaye, District Ernakulam, on the 24th September, 1970 at the age of 74.

Shri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946—50 and of the First and of the Second Lok Sabha during 1952—62. He was associated with a number of educational and medical aid trusts and associations. He passed away at Bombay on the 27th September, 1970 at the age of 68.

Shri George Thomas Kottukapally was a Member of the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1953—62. He was an active parliamentarian and good speaker. He passed

away at Kottayam on the 11th October, 1970 at the age of 69.

Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52 and of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67. She used to take active part in the proceedings of the House. She championed the cause of education of women in rural areas. She passed away at Meerut on the 15th October, 1970 at the age of 62.

Shri Naval Prabhakar was a Member of the First, the Second and the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1952-67. He was a scholar in Hindi and did good work as a Member of the Parliamentary Committee to fix Hindi equivalents during 1955-57. He used to take active interest in the matters concerning Harijans and other backward classes. He passed away at New Delhi on the 28th October, 1970 at the age of 52.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inter-session period has taken a heavy toll of some of our former colleagues.

We have lost seven dedicated legislators. Shri Amar Singh Saigal was a familiar figure in this House ever since 1952, and one of its most active members. He was known for his gentle bearing and courtesy and his staunch devotion to the cause of the under-privileged, and a special champion of the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He was also deeply interested in the Scouting movement and Co-operation. Many members including myself counted him a personal friend.

Shri Doraiswamy Gounder was a social worker of long standing. Apart from devoting his talents to local self-government, he was interested also in ameliorating the conditions of leprosy sufferers.

Prof. C. P. Mathew was an educationist of repute. Students in three different States of the South remember him as a dedicated teacher. He represented India at UNESCO and the United Nations and made a mark through his able exposition of our point of view.

Shri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji was an old friend of my family and forms part of my earliest memories. He distinguished himself in many fields. He was a veteran freedom fighter who took a leading part in several Satyagraha movements. He was a leader of the business community in Bombay and was prominent in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as in the Bombay Legislature. He was the moving spirit of a large number of voluntary organisations in Bombay and was specially active and popular in Kutch. His organisational abilities came to the fore, particularly in the resettlement of displaced persons after partition and in the organisation of relief after the Kutch earthquake.

Shri George Thomas Kottukapally was prominent in the nationalist movement in Kerala and held important offices in the Pradesh Congress. Many industrial and social service organisations received guidance and leadership from him.

I knew Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri closely for years. She was a political worker of dedication who braved many challenges. She gave her best to social causes, especially the education of women in the rural areas of U.P. She was an author whose works are well known in the Hindi area, and have been accepted by universities and colleges. Perhaps her friends will remember her best for the delightful light verse which she wrote on our leaders and colleagues.

Shri Naval Prabhakar was a Member of this House, from 1952 to 1967. He took part in our freedom struggle and was a prominent political figure of Delhi. He was greatly interested and active in uplift of Harijans.

I request you to communicate our grief to the bereaved families.

With your permission, Sir, I should like to add a few words about another sad death which has taken place. Once in a while a man is born who gives shape, content and expression to the suppressed longings of a people. The late President of the United Arab Republic, Gemal Abdul Nasser, was one such man—a patriot, the foremost figure of resurgent Arab nationalism and a great visionary inspired by the ideals of secular nationalism. He was a friend of our country, and symbolised the great traditions of shared ideals of Indian and Egyptian nationalism. It was therefore, natural, that there should be grief throughout our country when President Nasser passed away so suddenly and at so young age. His death is a loss to the people of the UAR and to the Arab world and to the freedom-loving people everywhere, especially in Africa and Asia.

Our Vice-President and the Minister of Industrial Development represented our country at his funeral. I myself had the opportunity to visit Cairo and to convey our sympathy personally to Madame Nasser and her children, and also to President Anwar Sadat and his colleagues, who have been close comrades of President Nasser and are pledged to continue his enlightened policies.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is shocking that Shri Saigal, who was a sitting Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha and six former Members of Parliament, Shri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Shri C. P. Mathew, Shri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, Shri George Thomas Kottukapally, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri and Shri Naval Prabhakar, have passed away. All of them were active public workers, and their death will create a void in the public life of this country, and anybody who knew them will feel grieved, and more so the Opposition, because they took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and they were very genial in their behaviour. I would, therefore, request you, on behalf of the Opposition, to convey our deep sense of sorrow and grief to the members of their families.

It is also shocking that President Nasser of the UAR passed away suddenly. It would have been better had the Head of our State

gone and attended his funeral, but that did not happen. Mr. Nasser was an architect of non-alignment, and he was one of the best friends of India. I should say he was the friend of India. I think that will be a correct approach. He was also the architect of Arab unity and whenever he took up any matter in his hands, he saw to it that that matter was completed. We can never forget the role Mr. Nasser played in the Colombo Conference and prior to that also whenever any need arose to help this country. Therefore, on behalf of the Opposition I would request you to convey our condolences to Madame Nasser and also to the people of the UAR.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We of the Swatantra Group in the House associate ourselves with what has been said by you about so many of our colleagues in this House who have passed away quite unfortunately. I was specially attached to Sardar Amar Singh Saigal. As he was popular and friendly with every one else, he was also friendly with me. We had also the honour of being in the same jail in Vellore during our freedom struggle. He was always a cheerful man, highly religious and exceptionally scrupulous in his parliamentary activities in his public life and in his friendship with so many of us. He was a devotee of that great Swamy, Radhaswamy, and he tried to live up to his preaching and ideals.

As you have said, he was a great champion of the backward classes, Harijans and other suppressed people in our country. There was never an occasion when their interests were involved when we did not find him rising in his seat seeking the permission of the Speaker to put in a word of support for their cause. Therefore, it is a personal loss to me, as it must be a personal loss to a large number of our hon. Members today.

Those were all our parliamentarians. We also mourn the death of Gen. Nasser who was not a parliamentarian here but who was a leader of his country. He made great contribution for the development of his country. Although there was not so much of democracy as we know of it, yet he proved to be popular and helped his people to achieve prestige in the western part of Asia. He was our friend and

we appreciate his friendship. We mourn his loss.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लिये यह विश्वास करना कठिन है कि सरदार अमर सिंह सहगल हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। कल तक वह हमारे साथी थे। अपने मधुर स्वभाव से और राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर व्यक्ति के साथ रचनात्मक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में जो उनका गहरा विश्वास था उसके कारण उन्हें बड़ा लोकप्रिय बना दिया था। जब कभी मुझे उनके चुनाव क्षेत्र में जाने का मौका मिला, दलबन्दी को भावना भूल कर, यह जानते हुये भी कि मैं उनके विरोध के लिये आया हूँ, वह मिलने के लिए आते थे, घर पर आमन्त्रित करते थे। जिस तरह की राजनीति हमारे देश में चल रही है और जिस तरह का विकृतरूप लेती जा रही है शायद सरदार अमर सिंह सहगल उसके अपवाद थे। हमें ऐसे और अधिक लोगों की आवश्यकता है जो दलबन्दी की कटुता को दूर रख कर भाईचारे के आधार पर व्यवहार कर सकें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर सदन के सदस्य तो नहीं थे लेकिन उनकी मृत्यु इतनी आकस्मिक हुई कि एक क्षण के लिये स्तम्भित रह जाना पड़ा। उमर भी अधिक नहीं थी। लम्बी बीमारी की भी खबर नहीं मिली। शायद हृदय की गति रुक जाने से वह हमारे बीच से उठ गये। और भी जो हमारे पुराने साथी हमें छोड़कर अनन्त में विलीन हो गये हैं उनके दारुण निधन पर हम अपना दुःख प्रकट करते हैं और उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति नासर के रूप में एक महान विश्व नेता हमारे बीच में से उठ गया है। एक प्राचीन देश को नवीनरूप देने में उन्होंने जो ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया, वह स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। शताब्दियों से पीड़ित, उपेक्षित,

पददलित अफ्रीका को उन्होंने एक व्यक्तित्व प्रदान किया। वह मुक्ति के मंत्रदाता के रूप में खड़े रहे। अपने देश के पिछड़ेपन से संघर्ष करके उन्होंने एक आधुनिक राष्ट्र की रचना करने का यत्न किया। उन्हें इस्लाम को राजघर्म बनाना पड़ा, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने राष्ट्र की अखिल-इस्लामवाद के घातक आन्दोलन से अलग रखा। कई प्रकार के दबावों के बीच भी वह एक स्वतन्त्र विदेश-नीति पर चलने का प्रयत्न करते रहे। भारत के साथ उनके मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध थे। हम जानते हैं कि अगर उनकी चलती, तो कोलम्बो-प्रस्तावों का रूप कुछ और ही होता। अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारे संघर्ष में वह इच्छा होते हुये भी हमारी अधिक मदद नहीं कर सके। उनके निधन से निश्चय ही सारे विश्व की क्षति हुई है और हम मिश्र की जनता और उसके नेताओं के साथ उनके इस दुःख में सहभागी हैं।

मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से इन सभी महानुभावों के निधन पर अपना शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उनकी आत्मा को सद्गति प्रदान करें।

SHRI KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been sorry to learn that Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, a sitting Member of the Lok Sabha, and a good friend of all the parties—he was a Member from Bilaspur is dead. His service for the downtrodden, especially to the Scheduled Castes, is well known to all of us. So also, Mr. Doraiswami Gounder from the erstwhile Madras State. His association with our party movement for about 50 years—for the Dravidian movement—and there after his election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and to the Lok Sabha, and his service to the people—to the poor and the downtrodden people—cannot be forgotten.

As far as Gamel Abdul Nasser is concerned, I wish to point out that he was not only a friend of India but also of so many other nations including Indonesia. But all the nations which

have received support from India have not come forward when we were in danger, when Pakistan attacked us. He was the only leader from the Arab nations who condemned the invasion by Pakistan. He was a good friend of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in forming a neutral block among the nations. He shared all our views along with President Tito, Soekarno and others.

Nasser was a problem for the big powers. When he wanted to nationalise the Suez Canal, he had tremendous opposition from all the big powers, but he withstood all the opposition and nationalised it. He helped the Arab nations to get united. Even though he lost the war—he could not succeed—with Israel, yet, we could imagine how popular he was in the Arab countries. He was their leader, and he was their biggest leader, in spite of the defeat in the Israel war.

On behalf of the DMK group, I express our sentiments to Nasser's family.

With these words, I resume my seat.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments of grief that have already been expressed in this House at the passing away of seven of our colleagues as well as President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

It is a personal shock to all of us that we shall no longer see in this House Shri Saigal, so full of fun and vitality and it is rather difficult to conceive of death having over taken a person of that sort. I feel also in regard to the death of Shri Naval Prabhakar, whom I had known for 15 years, death came to him so early that it should never have done. I miss so many of our other friends, particularly Prof. Mathew, who was one of the more remarkable members of the First Lok Sabha, a distinguished academician some what aloof from the triviality of day-to-day politics, but deeply interested in public life in the best sense of the term. I miss also Shri George Thomas Kottukapally. I cannot help recalling the report which I had read in the papers that Shri George Thomas Kottukapally was actually addressing a meeting of condolence on the occasion of the death of

Prof. Mathew and just after he had finished his speech, he collapsed and after a while he passed away—something symbolic in the manner of the death of this friend of ours.

In regard to President Nasser, I am glad our Parliament is performing the duty of recording its appreciation of the life of a great man who has passed into history. He was the leader of the resurgent Arab world. He was the leader in the fight against imperialism in an area which the imperialists of several generations have looked upon as strategically the most important in the globe. He had to encounter difficulties of a sort which would have beaten down the most formidable patriots and freedom fighters, but he over came all odds. That job which he did with tremendous courage—the nationalisation of the Suez Canal at a point of time when other people thought that it would be much too fool hardy an operation—shows what courage and character could achieve even in the face of the most tremendous odds. He was possibly the greatest Arab in modern times, a great friend of India, a great friend of freedom and a great friend of social revolution. And, that is why I am glad our Parliament is using this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of a man whose life had come to such an untimely end. But as I said, he has passed into history and his name would be remembered for all time.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasargod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my group, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by our friends here. I would like to mention specially the names of Shri Saigal, Prof. C. P. Mathew and Shri George Thomas Kottukapally, among the names here, because I have had personal contacts with them. As far as Shri Saigal is concerned, nobody can forget him because he was so jovial and moving with everybody. I request you, Sir, on behalf of our group, to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

President Nasser was the outstanding leader of the Arab people. He played a very important role in uniting the Arab people in the fight against imperialism. The nationalisation of the Suez Canal brought him fame. He was so bold to face the consequences of the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. To the last

he fought against the machinations of imperialism and he was so able that he could unite the whole Arab world against Israel. On behalf of my party and myself I pay homage to that great leader.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you and other friends in the House on the passing away of several of our friends and President Nasser.

When Shri Saigal was brought to the hospital after a mild heart attack I was in the hospital. On the second day the doctors said that probably the next 24 hours would decide his fate. When he tided over that period of crisis it was hoped that ultimately he would be cured. We are all shocked to hear that that very mild heart attack ultimately led to his death. I need not say more than what our friends have said about him. He was an amiable, sociable and religious-minded person. Probably very few of us in this House can be equal to his devotion and dedication to the faith of Mehr Bapa and he was trying to persuade almost every Member to join that group.

About other friends I need not say anything more. But while we appreciate that we are paying tributes to Gen. Nasser the great leader, I would hope that this country, this Government would also follow, emulate and draw lessons from Gen. Nasser, especially the courage and determination that he has shown not only for the uplift of the whole Arab nation but also for facing the imperialists whenever he had occasion to come to clash with them. The nationalisation of the Suez Canal, which will remain in history, is a shining example for any Government if they really want to fight the imperialists, especially the manner in which he did it and the courage he has shown when the occasion arose.

Sir, I hope you will convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families of these friends and also to the people of the Arab Republic.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अमर सिंह सहगल हमारे

बीच में नहीं हैं, मैं उन्हें निजी तौर से जानता था, वे सचमुच मित्रता और मानवता के प्रतीक थे। श्री नवल प्रभाकर को भी मैं निजी तौर से जानता था। इतनी कम उम्र में उनका निधन सचमुच हम सभी लोगों के लिये शोक का विषय है। जहाँ तक अन्य साथियों का प्रश्न है उनकी मृत्यु पर भी मुझे और मेरे दल का हार्दिक शोक है।

राष्ट्रपति नासिर अफ्रीका में नवनिर्माण और नवजाग्रति के प्रतीक थे। अगर उनके रास्ते पर उनके उत्तराधिकारी लोग और एशिया-अफ्रीका के लोग चलेंगे तो शायद विश्व में नये निर्माण की तरफ हम आगे बढ़ते जाएंगे। जैसा अभी द्विवेदी जी ने कहा—श्री नासिर अपने एक काम के लिये सदैव ही याद किये जाएंगे और वह काम था—स्वेज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण। उस समय उन्होंने जितना साहस दिखाया, साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जिस मजबूती के साथ और बहादुरी के साथ खड़े रहे, उनकी हिम्मत और बहादुरी की आज हम सबको जरूरत है और हम समझते हैं कि उस हिम्मत और बहादुरी की अगर हम नकल करें तो वही सबसे बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि उनके प्रति होगी। इसी लिये मैं इन शब्दों के साथ नेता सदन, नेता विरोधी दल और दूसरे अन्य सदस्य जो बोले हैं, उनकी भावनाओं के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और उन अनन्त आत्माओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, लोक सभा का शायद ही कोई बिरला ऐसा अधिवेशन जाता हो जब हम अपने दिवंगत साथियों के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित न करते हों। इससे लगता है कि समय का रथ बड़ी तेजी से भाग रहा है, पर कुछ हमारे साथी इस प्रकार के थे, जिनके सम्बन्ध में सहसा यह कल्पना नहीं होती कि वे इतनी जल्दी हमसे बिछड़ जाएंगे। श्री सहगल की विनोदप्रियता को ध्यान में रख कर कभी इतनी आसानी से

कल्पना नहीं होती थी कि वह इतनी जल्दी हम सब का साथ छोड़ देंगे। श्री अमर सिंह सहगल ने जिस तरह से अपना राजनीतिक जीवन प्रारम्भ किया और संसद के दूसरे सदस्यों के सम्पर्क में आये, उससे यह प्रतीत होता था कि वह किसी दल विशेष के नहीं हैं, अपितु सबके हैं। राजनीति में रहकर भी उन्होंने अपनी अध्यात्म भावनाओं को सदा आगे रखा और जैसा हमारे मित्र द्विवेदी जी ने उल्लेख किया—मेहर बाबा के वह बड़े प्रशंसक थे और उनके सिद्धान्तों के बड़े अच्छे प्रचारक भी थे।

हमारी इसी संसद की तीसरी लोक सभा की सदस्या—श्रीमती कमला चौधरी—समाज सेवा के क्षेत्र में उन दिनों आई जब हमारे देश में महिलाएं अपने घरों से बहुत कम बाहर निकलती थीं। वह हिन्दी के बहुत अच्छी कवियित्री थीं, एक दो बार सदन में उन्होंने अपना भाषण कविता में ही दिया। राजनीति में रहते हुये भी राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तों के मापदण्डों की उन्होंने बराबर रक्षा की।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर दिल्ली और दिल्ली के समाज-सेवा क्षेत्रों के बहुत निकट सम्पर्क में थे। मैं अपने इन सभी साथियों को अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति नासिर का सम्बन्ध है, पश्चिमी एशिया का संकट आज जब घीरे-घीरे समाधान की राह खोज रहा है, ऐसे समय में राष्ट्रपति नासिर का निघन निश्चित रूप से विश्व शान्ति के लिए एक बहुत दुःखद घटना है। अरब जगत में उनके निघन से एक ऐसा अभाव हो गया है जो आसानी से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं राष्ट्रपति नासिर के लिए भी अपनी ओर से तथा अपने दल की ओर से हादिक श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Kozhikode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of

my group, the Muslim League, I join you, the Prime Minister and all my respected colleagues who expressed grief and sorrow on the passing away of so many of our parliamentarians.

As far as Shri Saigal is concerned, he was a sitting Member of this House. He was an endearing personality and a person of great qualities of head and heart. His passing away is really a great loss to this House and the entire country.

As far as other parliamentarians are concerned, I personally know Professor Mathew and Shri George Kottukapally. Both these gentlemen had served the State and the country in the best possible manner.

Coming to the sad demise and the sudden passing away of President Nasser, it is a great loss not only to the Arab and Muslim world but to the world that believes in peace and progress. His was a dynamic personality who brought Egypt on the map of the world in a big way and resisted all the pressures from great powers like the USSR and the USA. He made even these big powers respect the sovereignty and greatness of Egypt.

He was really great in his life and was great in his death also because he died while serving humanity and trying to bring about peace and rapprochement between King Hussein and the leader of the Al Fatah Mujahids, Yasser Arafat.

I would say that his loss is an irreparable loss. Such people are not born always. We convey our sympathy to all the people of Egypt and pray that God may bless them with a substitute leader who may carry them to peace and progress in future. His passing away at such a juncture, when even today Egypt is facing aggression from colonial and fascist forces, is a really a great and sad tragedy. I shall conclude by quoting a couplet of Dr. Iqbal:—

“हजारों साल नरगिस
अपनी बेनूरी पे रोती है,
बड़ी मुश्किल से होता है
चमन में रीदावर पैदा।”

”हजारوں سال نرگس اپنی بے نوری سے
روتی ہے—

”تی مشکل سے ہوتا ہے چمن میں
دیدور پیدا—“

Such was the personality of President Nasser.
And we mourn his death.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने सात साथियों के दुखद निधन पर अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ विशेष कर श्री अमर सिंह सहगल के प्रति। अमर सिंह सहगल जी का हमारे बलिया से विशेष सम्बन्ध था कारण उनका परिवार बलिया से सम्बन्धित था। उनके पिता हमारे बलिया के मूल निवासियों में से थे। वह बिलासपुर वकालत आदि करने के लिए चले गये थे जहाँ पर श्री अमर सिंह सहगल का जन्म हुआ।

श्री अमर सिंह सहगल जीवन पर्यन्त पिछड़े वर्गों और गरीब लोगों के लिए संघर्ष करते रहे और उन्होंने अपने को गरीबों, शोषितों और पिछड़े लोगों की सेवा में लगा दिया। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि विघाता का क्या विधान है कि जो गरीबों की सहायता करते हैं उनके लिए अपना जीवन लगा देते हैं वह इस तरह से चले जाते रहे हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा बलिया जो कि आमतौर से उपेक्षित जिला रहा है उसके विकास के लिए वह बराबर संघर्ष करते रहे और उनकी इस दुखद व आकस्मिक मृत्यु के कारण हमारे जिले की अपार हानि हुई है। मैं अपने जिले व स्वयं अपनी ओर से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : As a mark of respect to our departed friends and also to President Nasser, the House may stand in silence for a short while.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Permission to reproduce extracts from Henderson-Brook's report on N. E. F. A. reverses

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*1. SHRI NATH PAI :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Neville Maxwell, a journalist and writer of the book entitled "India's China War" obtained permission to reproduce extracts from the Henderson-Brook's report on N. E. F. A. reverses ; and

(b) if not, what action has been taken against the author for publication of these extracts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The author did not approach the Government for permission to reproduce extracts from the Henderson Brooks Report, nor was any such permission given. The question of taking action against the author/printer and publisher is under examination.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I hope, you will regard this question with the new importance which it deserves. It cannot be dismissed by a cryptic reply that the Government did not supply documents to Mr. Neville Maxwell. This book on which the question is based is a patently partisan and a highly prejudiced book and which none-the-less, makes a very interesting reading. The Hon. Minister just now stated that no documents were supplied to the author. I would like to contradict the statement by quoting the author himself. On p. 13 of the book, he says :

"I have drawn all material from unpublished files and records of the Government of India and the Indian Army. I was given access to these by officials and officers

who believed it was time a full account was to be given and who trusted me to write it fairly. I cannot, of course, name them nor cite the documents or files from which I have drawn the material. I can only thank them."

MR. Speaker, Sir, here is an author claiming that he saw the documents on which he is relying for writing this book. There are many issues arising out of this book. Some of them are notices like the motion of privilege I have given. I think you will give due consideration at the appropriate stage when the House proceeds with the business for to-day.

Here, I would like to know, Sir, was it not a fact that there are only two copies of Henderson Brook's report—one was with the Defence Minister and one was with the Cabinet Secretariat. This is quite clear from many expressions. I will just make a quick reference to page 223 of this book of Mr. Maxwell :

"Neither the Government's original directive nor Thapar's letter passing that on to the Command has been published but they were made available to the writer. Every secret document was made available to this author."

Sir, when questions are clubbed, we are at a disadvantage. I am not so much interested in what action is taken against the author or the publisher. I want to know first and this House also would like to know who are the persons who supplied these documents—this is a very grave thing—on issues touching on the integrity and security of this country. The cavalier manner this Government is treating this Parliament is very important.

In reply to a question which was raised by many of us—practically all sides of the House—the then Defence Minister had this to say. I quote from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha of 2nd September 1963. Mr. Chavan had this to say in the House when we asked for a copy of the report which was then made available to an alien :

"I have given deep thought to this matter that is the matter of supplying Henderson Brooks' report to Parliament. It is with

very great regret that I have to withhold this document from the august House. The publication of this report which contains information about the strength and deployment of our forces and their locations would be of invaluable use to our enemy. It would not only endanger our security but affect the morale of those entrusted with safeguarding the security of our borders.

This is what Mr. Chavan, the then Defence Minister, had to say. It is somewhat in these words. I, therefore, want a reply.

Speaking in this House on 21st September, 1963 I had tried to persuade the Government to place the report on the Table of the House. But I do plead that the Parliament is entitled to know the whole truth and the Defence Minister's persistence in withholding from Parliament all that it is entitled to know, apart from being an insupportable encroachment on Parliament's rights and prerogatives and perhaps a calculated attempt on its authority, only strengthens the suspicion that the Government dare not tell the people the whole truth and face the consequences. The Government have vested interests in suppressing the truth and a specious and unconvincing plea is used, the plea of national interest to hide the Government's own vulnerability to the charge of failing in its elementary duty to defend the country. The Defence Minister said that the document cannot be placed on the Table of the House. A perfunctory summary was given by him during September 1963. He will recall it. But we are not concerned with individuals, but the Government as such. May I know who made these documents available to Mr. Maxwell or is it the contention to start with, of the Government of India, that the documents are not properly quoted ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have given the answer because the question was put like that. Nobody in the Defence Ministry was authorised to disclose any classified document to any unauthorised person and if, on an examination, it is found (*Interruptions*) that anybody has supplied any classified document to any unauthorised person, action under the Official Secrets Act will be taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It

may be the stenographers, not the officials.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Yes, yes. That has to be done. Certainly it has to be ascertained because three books have been published. They have also claimed that they had access to secrets. I have asked the Ministry to compare whether the quotations here of Maxwell's book are from those three published books or they are from outside. It is a serious matter, no doubt. I share the concern expressed in the House that if classified and secret documents are made available to any unauthorised person it is a very serious matter, and I have asked for a very thorough examination into the matter, and I will share whatever the results may be which come out of that investigation as early as possible. I have asked them to examine this quickly and compare this with the documents.

SHRI RANGA: Enquiry by whom?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: By the officers in the Ministry. I have said, I share the concern, I share the anxiety of the House.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: Will you kindly inform the House of the findings of the investigation?

SHRI NATH PAI: I am glad that at least in his reply to my supplementary the Defence Minister has assured the House that Government takes the whole thing with the seriousness which it deserves. I hope this will be followed up in action. Nonetheless there are some pertinent questions which arise which will have to be answered. The Minister said that the book is being studied and examined with the original documents in his Ministry. I am not very much satisfied with this, because, we individuals, who do not have any experts to sit by us, could finish reading this book in 2 or 3 days and see what is revealed there. By now this scrutiny by the Ministry ought to have been completed. This Ministry is having so much paraphernalia, so many Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Experts, etc.

Also, he did not mention whether I am right in saying that there were only two copies. If he says this is true, then the question which will arise is, who were the people who were

holding the copies and it is possible to narrow down the persons who possibly could have shown the copies. I would not name anybody at this stage because we will have more opportunities to discuss this matter as there is a Privilege Motion which will be coming up later on in this House. But I would like to know this from the Hon. Minister, whether I am right in saying that there were only two copies, and if there were only two copies who were the persons who were in possession of them.

Secondly, will the Government's contention still be to give such a tenuous reply that 'We are examining'? I would like to contradict the Minister and say that page 353 of Maxwell's book claims that there is no mention of this new deadline in the Army's report on this event. There was no document this gentleman could not lay his hands on. And, I hang down my head in shame at the incompetence of those who are in the position of guarding those secret documents. When this could be done by a foreign research student, scholar or journalist, I wish we had our journalist or scholar being equally enterprising and daring to write about these things. But here was a matter about which Parliament was never taken into confidence, about which Parliament was kept in secret, not once only, but I have got a list of the occasions on which they said 'No' to us, defying Parliament holding Parliament to ridicule. The one body which was entitled to get possession of Henderson Brook's report was time and again treated in this cavalier fashion. But here is a book which quotes chapter and verse from Henderson Brook's report. Not only that, it says about the army report, about the exercises made by the different commands, right from 1957 till the debacle in 1962. How did this happen?

I want to put a specific question. The larger issues will come up later on. There is a Privilege Motion on this subject. I hope the House will not make a partisan issue and this will be taken up later on when I move for the permission of the House to my Privilege Motion. I would only ask this: If there were only two copies, who were the persons who were having those two copies? We shall see later, action against whom and of what kind I hope the hon Minister will answer this point.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I shall not say anything about the privilege motion....

SHRI NATH PAI : The Speaker will say on that.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am not going to say anything on the privilege motion. But one thing should be clear that it has not been supplied by any authorised person. As I have said, if it has been supplied, a grave breach has been committed.

SHRI NATH PAI : On a point of order. I quoted and showed that the documents were made available by officers and officials.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am coming to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But they were not authorised.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am saying that no person was authorised to supply this. (Laughter) What is the use of laughing. If anybody has supplied, it has been unauthorisedly done.

SHRI NATH PAI : My question was this. With whom was the custody of this ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am coming to that.

So far as classified documents or even certain confidential circulars or directives are concerned, the area where they are circulated is known, and it is fortunately a narrow area, and, therefore, it will not be very difficult to locate the sources from which this information might have been divulged.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : But who has the book ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Who has the copies is not the question at this stage.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is coming to that.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am replying to each thing one by one. So far as these things

are concerned, whether it be the book or the report or the circulars or the directives, they have a very limited circulation, and it is known to which persons they have been sent. It is being thoroughly examined in comparison with this book and the circulars and also the three books which, I have already said, were published before this book. And efforts are being made to locate the possible sources from where this information might have been divulged, and as soon as it has been located, I shall take Parliament into confidence.

SHRI NATH PAI : Still, my question has not been answered. My specific question was this. In whose custody were the two copies ? That question has not been answered. He agrees with me that the inquiry can be narrowed down. But who were the officials in Government, or the Ministers, who were in possession of these only two copies ? Parliament can be told that. Whether any of them gave to Mr. Maxwell or not can be inquired into later on. But at this stage this much can be disclosed about who was in possession of those two copies ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is a matter of privilege.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As a matter of fact, there were only a very limited number of copies.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How many ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : How many copies ?

SHRI NATH PAI : How many ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let him not try to evade the question.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There were a limited number of copies.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How many ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am having certain investigations, and unless I am quite sure that the number of copies that I can mention before the House is exactly the same, I shall not take the risk of giving a number which I may have to revise later on.

SHRI NATH PAI : Would he be pleased at least today to place the Henderson-Brookes report before the House, at least at this late stage? I would like to make a comparison. I would like to have a copy of the Henderson-Brookes report. Would he give it to me, now that Maxwell has got it?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will not give it to him. Certainly, I will not give it to him.

SHRI NATH PAI : Good, I wanted that. That was the reply that I wanted.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am giving this reply. I shall seek the indulgence of the House in regard to whatever information has been given to the House; unless I am quite sure that I can give a positive answer, after ascertaining the facts, I shall not give it. Therefore, at this stage, I will not say that the number of copies was so much. But I am sure about this that there were a very limited number of copies, and I will, at the appropriate time, disclose all this information to the House, after the investigation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This book is full of characteristic British imperialist venom against India. It came out about three months ago, and a free copy was sent to me for God knows what reason. I discover, apart from what Shri Nath Pai has said, that he refers to some Cabinet memorandum prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru on the 13th September 1959 which was negated in the course of action by our military forces. This is what he says. He says he got all these things from people in the Ministry who had access to classified information. The Minister says there are very few such people. Since this book came out more than three months ago and since investigation in regard to a handful of people who had access to classified information should not be protracted, how is it that he cannot tell us as to who were responsible, and what he has done in regard to punishing those who have done this kind of thing, helping a foreigner to malign our country, while our press and Parliament have been deprived of an opportunity of access to this information? I want to ask specifically why so much delay has taken place when more than three months have passed since the publication of this book and I got a copy free of

cost a month and a half ago. If this could happen, Government should have known more about it, should have proceeded with the investigation and come to Parliament — with a specific statement as to what punishment is going to be meted out to those blackguards in the Ministry who gave free quarter to a foreign imperialist agent.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I cannot add much to what I have said. It was last month that this was brought to my notice.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In October? This came out in August. Was he sleeping?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : In October, it came to my notice.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Was he sleeping? This came out in July 1970.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : May be, but it came to our notice last month.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Was he sleeping all this time?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am not sleeping over that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : But he did not take notice.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Naturally, it has to be compared.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This snail's pace socialism will not do.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Was the information given by the then Defence Minister, Shri Chavan, wrong? Let him clarify because he is also sitting by your side.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Nobody whether it is Minister or Secretary or any officer.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Let Shri Chavan reply.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If any Defence Minister has said that, there is nothing on paper to show that anybody did it. If anybody has done that, it has been a breach of the

Official Secrets Act and he will have to be dealt with accordingly.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : They knew about it last month. By now they should have found out and submitted a report.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since Mr. Maxwell's book *India's China War* has reproduced massively from the Henderson-Brookes Report, a confidential document so far as this House is concerned, and since 8 years have passed after we suffered the debacle in NEFA, will Government place that report on the Table so that Parliament and the people of India may know about our defence preparedness in NEFA at that time ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have already answered that. I also reiterate the answer that was given at the time by the then Defence Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was different. Eight years have passed after the NEFA reverses. Are Government going to keep the country in the dark in the coming years also as they have done all these 8 years ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is already over.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Can we discuss this question in the interest of our national security ?

MR. SPEAKER : I hope this will not go beyond the Question Hour. Already we have taken two or three minutes more. You may have a discussion on it later on.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Explosives Plant in Public Sector

*2. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an explosives factory in the public sector ;

(b) the capacity of the proposed public sector plant for explosives per year ;

(c) the cost of the plant, where it will be located and by what time it will be ready ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of explosives in the country ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to meet the immediate needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 15,000 tonnes.

(c) This information will be available only after the feasibility report has been received.

(d) There is some shortage but the problem cannot be considered acute.

(e) To meet the immediate needs and to build up a buffer stock, steps have been taken to import sufficient quantities of explosives.

अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्रों की सप्लाई

*3. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र सप्लाई किये जाने के विरोध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या इस तम्बन्ध में अमेरिका

सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और क्या उक्त पत्र व्यवहार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई करने के अमरीकी सरकार के निर्णय के खिलाफ भारत सरकार ने वाशिंगटन में और यहां भी अमरीकी राजदूत के माध्यम से विरोध प्रकट किया है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस बारे में अमरीकी सरकार ने अपने विचार बताए हैं जिनसे हम सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह बयान दिया है कि इस क्षेत्र को घातक हथियार बेचने पर 1965 में जो प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था उसमें यह एक बार के लिए छूट है।

गोपनीय बातचीत और दस्तावेजों का विवरण बताने की प्रथा नहीं है।

भारत में कार्य कर रही भेषज-निर्माता विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों में घन भोजना

***4. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में भेषजों का निर्माण करने वाली कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक को प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा उक्त अवधि में

रायल्टी, सेवा-प्रभार, तकनीकी जानकारी, आदि के रूप में विदेशों को भेजी गई घनराशि का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इन भेषज निर्माता विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा अर्जित किये जाने वाले अधिक लाभ को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहलान) : (क) स्पष्टतया, संख्या भेषज बनाने में सलग्न कुछ विदेशी निवेश वाली कम्पनियों से सम्बन्धित है ; यदि ऐसा है, तो इस समय देश में ऐसी 64 कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संकलित नहीं की गई है, अतः उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) रायल्टी आदि की भेजी गई घन-राशि के उद्योग-वार व्योरे नहीं रखे गये हैं।

(घ) 16 मई, 1970 को जारी किये गये औषध (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1970 में औषधियों के मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिये कुछ सूत्र निर्धारित किये गये हैं। उक्त आदेश में उल्लिखित पुनरीक्षित मूल्यांकन नीति का उद्देश्य सभी औषध निर्माताओं के मुनाफों के अधिक सीमान्तों में कमी करना है।

भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र को चीन का राज्य क्षेत्र बिलाने वाले रूसी नक्शों में शुद्धि करना

***5. श्री भीठालाल मोना :**

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हेम राज :

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

(क) क्या रूस ने अपने उन नक्शों में शुद्धियां करने से इंकार कर दिया है जिनमें

भारत की उत्तरी सीमाओं को चीनी राज्य-क्षेत्र में के रूप में दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) इस विषय पर भारत सरकार की रूसी सरकार के साथ हाल ही में हुई बातचीत के परिणाम पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) इसके विपरीत सोवियत सरकार ने हमें इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि इस मामले में वे हमारे प्रतिवेदनों और विचारों पर उचित रूप से ध्यान देंगे । उन्होंने हमें हाल में अपने दिल्ली स्थित राजदूत के माध्यम से सूचना दी है कि वे निकट भविष्य में भारत का एक नया मानचित्र प्रकाशित करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें चीन-भारत सीमा को अनिश्चित सीमा के रूप में दिखाया जाएगा ।

Manufacture of Modified Model of Mig-21 Aircraft

*6. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., has manufactured a modified model of MIG-21 aircraft ;

(b) if so, the main features of the modified model and its cost , and

(c) the total number of aircraft proposed to be manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Not yet Sir ; however planning for production of an improved version of MIG-21 aircraft with the Soviet collaboration have been taken up.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest

to disclose these details.

Intervention of India Sought in Jordan Conflict

*7. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was urged by some countries, including Iraq, to intervene in the recent conflict between Palestinian and Jordanian troops in Jordan ; and

(b) if so, how far India has been able to help in settling the conflict ?

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

(b) The recent conflict in Jordan was in the nature of a civil war. It was Government's view that under the circumstances, outside interference would make the situation even worse and the most constructive approach to the problem was to counsel through diplomatic channels restraint and moderation on both sides.

Regional Medical Institutes in the country

*8. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have already evolved a scheme to start five regional Medical Institutes in certain parts of the country with a view to give training to personnel in various sections like physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy etc. ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that more than 7 lakhs people of Kerala are suffering from different kinds of disabling diseases ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start another regional Medical Institute at

Trivandrum, Kerala State, in view of the shortage of trained hands in the State in certain sections like Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy etc. ; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. However, there is a scheme of giving stipends for training of Physiotherapists, Occupational Therapists and Prosthetic Technicians in certain institutions in the country.

(b) This has not been brought to Government's notice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The scheme for the establishment of Rehabilitation Centres in the States by the Government of India was dropped due to paucity of funds.

Representation of Workers and Officers of Indian Oil Corporation in Management Board

*9. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy of the Indian Oil Corporation in connection with representation of workers and Officers in the Management Board ; and

(b) the views of Government in giving representation to workers in the management of the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The subject matter is essentially one for the Government to take a view on. Presently the matter is under consideration.

अरब सागर में समुद्र तट से दूर तेल की खोज के लिये खुदाई के कार्य में प्रगति

*10. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री दण्डपाणि :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरब सागर में समुद्र तट से दूर तेल की खोज के लिये खुदाई के बारे में सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के बारे में अब तक कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) शीघ्र निर्णय न लेने के कारण अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चड्ढाण) : 'बम्बई हाई' संरचना में गहरे पानी में व्यधन में सहायता के लिए प्राप्त पेशकशों की तकनीकी जांच पूरी कर ली गई है। प्लेटफार्म के मूल्य को शामिल करते हुए व्यापारिक पहलुओं पर सम्बद्ध फर्मों के साथ बातचीत शीघ्र शुरू होने की आशा है।

(ख) प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के ब्योरे को इस स्थिति में बताना जन-हित में नहीं है।

(ग) शीघ्र निर्णय न लेने के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

Grounding off of Helicopters for want of Spares from Russia

*11. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Soviet helicopters in

service with the armed forces grounded for want of spares from Russia ;

(b) how for the supply position for the defence force of our frontiers had been adversely affected thereby and whether this also came in the way of evacuation of flood victims in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal this year ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put these helicopters to use or to dispose of the grounded 'copters' ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (c). There is some accumulation of Soviet helicopter for overhaul. This is principally because we have decided to utilise facilities in India for overhauling the helicopters and these facilities became effective only recently. The availability and the expected deliveries of spares from the USSR are such that the overhaul facilities are expected to be fully utilised. A substantial number of helicopters will get overhauled during the current financial year. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details. There is no proposal to dispose of any of these helicopters.

(b) These helicopters are not generally used for supply purpose. During the recent flood relief operations in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, considerably flying effort was undertaken by these helicopters.

Developed Plots for Industrial Units in and around Delhi

*12. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has the monopoly of all sorts of dealings in lands in Delhi, i. e., purchase of land, development of land etc., and is not keeping pace with the fast development in the Capital by not providing adequate developed plots to the industrial units in and around Delhi ; and

(b) whether some steps are being taken to meet the demand of developed plots in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Under the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, land, after acquisition, is allocated to different agencies, including the Delhi Development Authority, for use in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi. The Authority is developing plots for allotment, amongst others, to industrial units. All the industrial units located in non-conforming areas in Delhi, who had applied for land upto December 1966, have been allotted developed plots. Further applications from such units were invited by the DDA recently. 1400 applications have been received, against which 3000 plots are at various stages of development. Apart from meeting the requirements of industrial units located in non-conforming areas adequately, the Delhi Development Authority is also disposing of a number of developed industrial plots through open auction to accommodate new entrepreneurs.

Smuggling of Essential Drugs out of India

*13. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some essential drugs produced by pharmaceutical companies of international repute are being smuggled out of the country following the Drugs (Prices Control) Order , and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Some vague report that some drugs are being smuggled out of India came to the notice of Government recently. As a result of the preliminary investigation made, it appears that there is no substance in these reports. All the same, a close watch is being kept to see that there is no unauthorised exports of essential drugs.

Impact of Drugs (Prices Control) Order on Prices of Drugs

*14. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the impact of the recent Drugs (Prices Control) Order on prices of drugs ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The revised price lists received from the manufacturers under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, are being scrutinised and also discussed with individual manufacturers. Under the said Order, decision of Government on the revised prices is to be taken by the 31st December, 1970. The position as on date is that selling prices of the majority of drugs have either been reduced or maintained at the level prevailing immediately before the commencement of the Order. It will be possible to assess the impact of the Order after the scrutiny is completed.

U. K. Support to India's Claim to Areas Seized by China

*15 SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. K. Government has recently supported India's claim to areas forcibly seized by China ; and

(b) the names of other countries which support India's claim to these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). U. K. and some other Governments supported India's stand at the time of China's invasion in 1962. We know exactly where our border lies and have not sought the support of other countries in this regard because it is a bilateral

matter which we hope to settle peacefully with China.

Removal of Visa System between India and Bulgaria

*16. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the results of the discussion held in Sofia between the Secretary, External Affairs and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister regarding the scheme to end visa restrictions between India and Bulgaria ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : During the discussion between the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs which took place at Sofia it was agreed that the question of liberalisation of visa regulations between India and Bulgaria would be looked into.

U. S. Ambassador's request to reopen Cultural and Information Centres

*17. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Kenneth B. Keating had sought permission to reopen some of the U. S. Cultural and Information Centres closed recently ; and

(b) if so, whether the permission has been granted ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir, Informal consultations have, however, been held with the U. S. Embassy and other concerned Missions in respect of a framework for the establishment and functioning of cultural centres.

(b) Does not arise.

Second Oil Refinery for Assam

*18. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether any representations were made by the Government and the people of Assam to the Prime Minister during her visit to Assam in October this year to impress upon her the feasibility or desirability of setting up a second oil refinery in Assam :

(b) if so, the sum and substance thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) In the Memorandum which was presented to the Prime Minister on October 2, 1970, the Assam Government have reiterated the demand for setting up a second oil refinery in Assam.

(c) Government of India have informed Assam Government of its willingness to set up a one million tonne grass roots refinery at Bongaigaon in the public sector alongwith a DMT/Polyester petrochemical project.

Pakistan's Naval Build-up

*19. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of Pakistan's Naval build-up ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the situation and all possible steps are being taken in this regard.

Statement of Defence Minister regarding Supply of arms to Pakistan

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

(a) whether he decried the decision of the United States Government to supply arms and spare parts to Pakistan as an unfriendly act towards India ;

(b) if so, whether by the same token of national interest, Government feel that the Russian decision to supply arms and spare parts to Pakistan is also an unfriendly act towards India ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have sent protests notes to both States of American and Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). While delivering the Presidential Address at the A. I. C. C. Session on 13th October 1970 it was mentioned by me in my capacity as President of the Indian National Congress (R) that the Government of United States of America had recently taken the unfriendly step of supplying lethal arms to Pakistan. Government's concern over the supply of arms to Pakistan had been fully conveyed to the Government of the Soviet Union and also to the U.S.A. through diplomatic channels and also at higher levels. The Soviet Government has given consideration to our representations and we earnestly hope that the U. S. Government will also take seriously into consideration our concern and anxiety on the supply of arms to Pakistan. It had been explained to both the Governments that Pakistan is already over-armed and that any accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan, having regard to other sources of supply of arms to Pakistan, and the greater defence needs of India, has grave implications both in regard to our defence responsibilities and to the objective of maintenance of peace in the sub-continent.

Talks held between U. S. A. and U. K. regarding the Soviet threat in Indian Ocean

*21. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the talks held between the U. S. A. and the U. K. in the matter of Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of such talks.

Government's policy vis-a-vis the Indian Ocean area is well-known and has been stated on the floor of this House on several occasions.

कुछ देशों के द्वारा साम्यवादी चीन के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित करना

*22. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाडा और कुछ अन्य देशों तथा साम्यवादी चीन ने आपस में राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

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

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) हम इस प्रवृत्ति का स्वागत करते हैं ।

Movements of Pak army at Jaisalmer Border

*23. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan army is well equipped with modern weapons and their movements have been noticed by our army at Jaisalmer border ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that the Pakistan Army is equipped with modern weapons acquired through many sources. While usual military activities like training exercises construction and improvement of roads and bunkers, etc. continue across the Rajasthan border, there has not been any abnormal movement of Pakistani troops across Jaisalmer border. Government continue to take note of the armed strength of Pakistani Forces across our borders in making our defence arrangements.

अमरीका, रूस तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

*24. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री मयावन :
श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस, अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को बड़े पैमाने पर हथियार तथा गोला बारूद सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इससे उत्पन्न होने वाले गम्भीर परिणामों के बारे में सरकार ने उन देशों को अवगत करा दिया है ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से हथियार सप्लाई किये गये हैं तथा उनकी मान्यता कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). विभिन्न देशों से आयुध प्राप्त करने के लिए पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों के संबंध में सदन को समय-समय पर सूचित किया गया है। 1965 के संघर्ष के बाद विभिन्न देशों द्वारा सप्लाई किये गए सैनिक साजसामान के संबंध में सूचना 5 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1457 के उत्तर में दी गई थी। हमारी सूचना के अनुसार यू० एस० ए० ने हाल ही में पाकिस्तान को 6-एफ-104 स्टार लडाका, 7वी-57 बम्बर, 300 कवचित सेविगर्ग वाहक, और 4 समद्री गस्त के लिए पोत सप्लाई करना स्वीकार किया है। सप्लाइयों का गुणरूप और राशिएं, रिपोर्टें मिली है लिखा पढ़ी अधीन पाकिस्तान को आयुधों की सप्लाई के संबंध में सरकार की चिन्ता सोवियत सरकार को और यू० एस० ए० को भी राजनयिक माध्यमों तथा उच्चतर स्तर पर भी सूचित कर दी गई है। दोनों सरकारों को यह बता दिया गया है कि पाकिस्तान पहले ही आवश्यकता से अधिक सशस्त्र है और पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र शक्ति में किसी प्रकार वृद्धि हमारी सुरक्षा और उपमहाद्वीप में शान्ति बनाए रखने के लिए गम्भीरतापूर्वक प्रभावी होगी, विशेषकर इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि पाकिस्तान ने स्वयं माना है कि उसकी सशस्त्र तैयारी का कार्यक्रम केवल भारत के विरुद्ध है।

सोवियत सरकार ने हमारे अभिवेदन पर विचार किया है। हमें पूरी आशा है कि यू० एस० सरकार भी पाकिस्तान को आयुधों के जमाव के सम्बन्ध में हमारी चिन्ता का पूरा ध्यान करेगी।

Achievement of self-sufficiency in respect of spare parts for aircraft and tanks

*25. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state state :

(a) how far India has achieved success and its future plan for attaining self sufficiency in respect of its requirement of spare parts for aircraft and tanks ; and

(b) the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred by Government over this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No separate scheme as such for the manufacture of spares for aircraft and tanks has been sanctioned. Manufacture of spares for aircraft and tanks produced in the country has been planned as part of the over all production programme.

In so far as the aircraft are concerned, there are parts which are not manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited either because of limited requirements or because the nature of facilities required is different. These parts are being imported for the spares requirements also. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has, however, established an Accessories Division which will be able to meet the requirements of spares for a number of accessories, as it goes into production after about 21 years. As regards the tanks manufactured in India, the spares requirements are being met substantially from indigenous production and it is expected that in the near future the imports required to supplement the indigenous output of spares would be very small.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose further information.

Raising issue of mass genocide of tibetans in the UNO

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

(a) whether Government propose to raise in the U. N. O. the issue of mass genocide of Tibetans conducted recently by the Chinese ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any mass genocide of Tibetans conducted recently by the Chinese.

(b) Does not arise.

Build-up by Pakistan across Cease Fire Line in Kashmir

*27. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that there has been much of Pakistani Army activity and build-up, including digging up of fresh trenches and constructing of new bunkers on the other side of the Cease-Fire line in Kashmir ;

(b) if so, full facts about these reports ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to counter these moves and to meet any eventuality ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports to this effect. There has been no significant change recently in the disposition of Pakistani troops or in the pattern of their military activities on the other side of the cease fire line in Kashmir. The developments across the Cease Fire Line in Kashmir continue to be watched and taken into account in our operational plans.

Missing of a copy of report of Henderson-Brooks

*28. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the copies of the report submitted by Lt. Gen Henderson-Brooks is missing ;

(b) if so, what is the report about ;

(c) whether Government made any enquiry

into the circumstances under which the report was lost ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Henderson-Brooks report contains the results of an enquiry to investigate into the reverses suffered in the operation occasioned by Chinese aggression across our northern borders during the months of October-November 1962.

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

Discovery of Premature Detonator Hazard in Mk-8 Torpedoes

*29. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Royal Navy Inspectors have recently discovered premature detonator hazard in MK-8 torpedoes ;

(b) whether the British torpedoes are standard armament of Indian Naval Frigates and as such the above discovery necessitates a thorough rechecking of existing stocks of MK-8 Torpedoes by the Indian Navy ;

(c) whether such a recheck has already been undertaken and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether India are planning to become self-sufficient in her requirements of torpedoes and if so, the estimated date of reaching the target ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Information was received that detonators for torpedoes MK-8 were declared "Sensitive" in the Royal Navy.

(b) The Indian Navy has no MK-8 torpedoes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There are proposals to undertake research and development in respect of torpedoes with a view to achieving self-sufficiency. It is not possible to fix any date at this stage.

चीन के प्रति भारत के रुख में परिवर्तन

*30. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री रा० बरभा :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने चीन के प्रति अपने रुख में परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय किया है, हालांकि चीन भारतीय भूमि पर अधिकार जमाये हुए है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने बार-बार कहा है कि वह अपने पड़ोसियों से, जिनमें चीन भी शामिल है, अपनी क्षेत्रीय अखंडता एवं प्रभुसत्ता के सम्मान के आधार पर द्विपक्षी वार्ता के माध्यम से शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से ताकत या ताकत की घमकी का प्रयोग किए बिना सभी मामले तय करने को हमेशा तैयार है। इस रवैये में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Delegations sent Abroad by Defence Ministry

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

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by the Defence Ministry during the last two years, ending 30th October, 1970, with names of members comprising each delegation, the countries they visited and the purpose of each visit ;

(b) the total cost to the Government including foreign exchange and air fare ; and

(c) the benefits that accrued to the country as a result of these visits ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Delegates to Congress of Afro-Asian Islamic Organisation held at Bandung

2. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of Indian delegates who attended the six-day Congress of the Afro-Asian Islamic Organization held in October, 1970 at Bandung ;

(b) whether these persons were official delegates or unofficial ones and which organisation in India represented each of them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian representatives described the plight of Muslims in India as grim and tragic and demanded a resolution from the Congress to give special protection to and safeguard the rights of the Muslims in all the non-Muslim countries ; and

(d) whether it was decided at the Congress to establish an International Islamic Bank to enable all oil producing countries to deposit their money in that bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Mufti Atiqur Rehman and Shri M. A. Khan M. P., were the Indian delegates who attended the Conferenc.

(b) The two delegates participated in the Conference in their personal capacity.

(c) No, Sir. According to our information, the Indian delegates successfully prevented a resolution in the Congress on the Muslim minority in India.

(d) The question of establishing an International Islamic Bank is reported to have been discussed during the meeting. No concrete decision, however, appears to have been taken.

Samples of Substandard drugs taken from the Central Store of New Delhi Municipal Committee

3. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five of the fourteen drug samples taken from the Central Store of the New Delhi Municipal Committee in February 1970 were found substandard ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State-run hospitals buy their stock from the Drug Controller of the Central Government ;

(c) the number of anaphylactic reactions due to penicillin and liver injections that occurred during the last 3 years in State-run hospitals, Statewise ;

(d) whether this is due to lack of testing facilities and the use of substandard drugs ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the supply of drugs of standard quality to Government hospitals ; if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, only four out of fourteen samples taken were found to be substandard.

(b) The Drugs Controller (India) does not supply any drug to any hospital, but supplies are made by the Medical Stores Depots to certain extent.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) Anaphylactic reaction as a result of administration of penicillin and liver injections is due primarily to an allergic reaction in the human body, particularly in persons who are sensitive to these drugs. The drugs and other items supplied by the Medical Store Depots are duly tested before issue to the indentors.

In the case of reputed manufacturers, however, the supplies are taken on warrantee certificates.

(e) The quality of drugs imported, manufactured and marketed in the country is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Under the provisions of this Act and the Rules thereunder, a strict control over the quality of drugs manufactured and sold is being exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities.

Rape of Minor Girl by Doctors of Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

4. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four junior doctors of Irwan Hospital, New Delhi committed rape on a minor girl from Timarpur recently ;

(b) if so, their names with their designations in the hospital ;

(c) the condition of the raped minor girl ;

(d) the nature of action taken against these doctors by the hospital and police authorities ; and

(e) the nature of protection given to nurses and other female staff who work in hospitals at add hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). It is alleged that the following four House Surgeons of the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi and one student of the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi committed rape on a minor girl from Timarpur in August, 1970 :—

(1) Dr. P. K. Sood—House Surgeon.

- (2) Dr. S. S. Sapra—House Surgeon.
 (3) Dr. R. S. Sachdeva—House Surgeon.
 (4) Dr. Kulbhushan Kumar—House Surgeon.
 (5) Shri Jagdish Kumar Gazneja—Student, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

(c) She is reported to be all right.

(d) The case is being investigated by the Police who arrested the doctors and produced them before the court. They have been granted bail by the court. In the mean time the services of all the four junior doctors, who were holding tenure posts, have been terminated.

(e) Watch and Ward staff to the extent possible has been provided. The police authorities have also alerted the night patrolling staff and directed them to be vigilant in the area.

Grant of Monopoly on Sand to Contractors in Gujarat State

5. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which sand is considered metal and the conditions under which the monopoly is granted to the contractors ; and

(b) the circumstances under which the practice of granting monopoly to the Gram Panchayats and Cooperative Societies is discontinued and the reasons for not granting monopolies to the District Panchayat and Gram Panchayats in the Panchmahal District of Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b). Information in this behalf has been sought from the State Government, which will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Cases Pending for Fixation of pay of Employees of Ordnance Depots

6. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending with the H. Q. as on the 1st October, 1970 for fixation of pay and determination of dates from which the fixation of pay should take effect, payment of arrears etc. in respect of the employees working in Ordnance Depots ; and

(b) the number out of them awaiting decision for more than 15 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Achieving Self-Sufficiency in Aircraft and Industry

7. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the factors which are responsible for not achieving self-sufficiency in aircraft industry ;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has all the technical capacity for designing and developing its own aircraft but there is lack of resources ;

(c) whether Government have made any special efforts to raise the resources to achieve self-sufficiency in this industry ; and

(d) the details about the components of this industry which are being exported to other countries (with the names of these countries) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The main factors responsible for not achieving self-sufficiency in aircraft industry in India have been the lack of adequate capability in design technology, comparatively small size of requirements, heavy development costs and absence of a well developed industrial infrastructure and supporting industries for the supply of aircraft materials, equipment and accessories.

While complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of aircraft is difficult even in the case of industrially advanced countries and can only be attempted over a long period, every effort is being made for the planned development of the aircraft industry in India and to build up and expand design capacity, particularly with a view to meeting the major requirements of the Air Force. Coordinated efforts are also being made for the development of indigenous substitutes for imported materials and components to the extent possible. A new factory is being set up at Lucknow for the manufacture of various kinds of aircraft accessories. Necessary resources for these projects are being allocated. However, in several cases heavy investments involved may not be justified to meet limited requirements.

(d) Some components of Dart engines and components of Alouette helicopter are being exported to U. K. and France respectively.

Supply of Helicopters to Foreign Countries

8. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has received orders for supply of helicopters from other countries during the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether India has struck deals with any country recently for supply of helicopters ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in Expenditure on Defence Development and Research

9. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to in-

crease the expenditure on Defence Development and Research from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores in the next few years ;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any scheme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The expenditure on Defence Research and Development during the 4th plan period is expected to increase from Rs. 14 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 30 crores by 1973-74. The expenditure is being expected to increase further consequent on the anticipated build-up of R & D effort in certain other sophisticated fields which has not been taken into account in arriving at these figures.

(b) and (c). Based on the known and anticipated requirements of the Services, five year programme of R & D work for different fields of defence interest have been drawn up for each of the Establishments/Laboratories in the Organisation as a part of the overall Defence Five Year Plan. It will not be in public interest to give the details.

Spurious Drug Racket in Delhi

10. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that spurious drug racket has been unearthed and smashed in Delhi by the Drug Control Organisation on 7th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that drugs bearing the marks of CGHS supply were also recovered ;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry as to how these medicines were stolen from the CGHS dispensaries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The case has been handed over to CID (Crime Branch) of Delhi Police for further investigation.

Group Housing Schemes by Delhi Development Authority

11. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has taken a decision to undertake a new phase of the Group Housing Schemes soon ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the colonies and the specification of tenements to be constructed therein under the middle income housing scheme and low income housing scheme, separately ;

(d) in what way Government propose to raise funds for implementation of the new phase of group housing schemes ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the regular supply of the building material for the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Duties of electrician, wireman and assistant wireman in C. P. W. D.

12. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electricians in the C.P.W.D. come under the category of Supervisory Staff or Field Staff ; and

(b) the duties and responsibilities of Electrician, Wireman and Assistant Wireman working in C.P.W.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Electricians constitute field-cum-supervisory staff.

(b) The duties and responsibilities, as given in the Recruitment Rules, are as under :

Electrician : General supervision and guidance to the work of electrical staff including carrying out complicated maintenance works on H.T. & L.T. electrical installations.

Wireman : Wiring and maintenance of important installations like Electric Motors, Lifts etc.

Installation, maintenance and testing of all types of wiring in big and small buildings, Both residential and non-residential. Installation, maintenance and testing of main switch-boards, sub-distribution boards, electric motors and starters including their wiring, earthing etc.

With wiring diagrams and instructions supplied, he should install, maintain and test wiring in lift installations also where required.

Installations, repairs, maintenance and testing of ceiling, table and exhaust fans and heaters. Must give first aid (Resuscitation) at site where necessary.

Note : All the above items should include both A.C. & D.C.

Assistant Wireman : Assisting the Wireman in installation, maintenance and testing of wiring installation and independently rectifying minor electrical defects and carrying out small works of addition and alteration.

Taking of oath by sipping water from Ganga/Oath to Quoran by Jawans

13. SHRI NATH PAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trainees/recruits graduated as Jawans at the Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre take oath by sipping water from Ganga and oath to the Quoran ;

(b) since when this practice has been carried on ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Hindu trainees/recruits on completion of their training at this Centre take oath on the Bhagawat Gita, sip the holy water of GANGA given to them by the Hindu Pandit as 'Prasad' ; the Muslim trainees/recruits take the oath on the Quoran.

(b) This practice has been followed since the inception of the Centre.

(c) This is done in accordance with Regimental tradition.

Supply of arms by USA to Pakistan

14. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA has recently supplied arms to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, what are the major items of arms supplied to Pakistan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 24, today.

Recruitment by administrative Officer of Military Engineering Service, Delhi

15. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Officer of the Military Engineering Service, Delhi, had recruited about 200 persons during the last 18 months on 'fake' cards of the local employment exchange ;

(b) whether the Union workers had held a demonstration outside the residence of the Chief of the Army Staff in July last and submitted a memorandum to him ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to probe into the matter by entrusting it to CBI and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A demonstration was organised by a local INTUC delegation on 13th July, 1970 in front of the residence of the Chief of the Army Staff and a memorandum was submitted to him. The points contained in the memorandum are under investigation.

Non-aligned countries conference at Lusaka

16. SHRI YASHPAL SIRGH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various subjects discussed at the conference of the Non-aligned Countries held at Lusaka and the final decisions taken thereon ;

(b) whether there was any proposal put forward by the Indian Delegation at the non-aligned countries conference and if so, the number of countries which supported the proposal and the details thereof ; and

(c) whether there was any proposal for setting up a permanent Secretariat for the implementation of the decisions taken at the conference and if so, the number of countries which supported the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Conference discussed and adopted the following documents :

- (i) Lusaka Declaration on peace, Independence, Cooperation and Democratization of International Relations.
- (ii) Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic progress.
- (iii) Statement on the Strengthening of the United Nations and non-aligned action programme at 25th Session of the UN General Assembly.
- (iv) General Resolution on Decolonization followed by Resolutions on Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Portuguese Colonies, Namibia, and Apartheid and Racial Discrimination.
- (v) Resolution on the Middle East followed by Resolutions on Israeli Aggression against Lebanon and the Illegal Arrest and Detention of two Algerian Citizens by Israeli Authorities.
- (vi) Resolution on Indo-China.
- (vii) Resolution on Cyprus.
- (viii) Declaration on Disarmament.
- (ix) Statement on the Sea-bed.
- (x) Resolution on the Strengthening of the Role of Non-aligned Countries.
- (xi) Statement thanking the Host Government.

Five copies of these are being placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The Indian delegation proposed on the basis of informal consultations the admission of the delegation of PRG and South Vietnamese as observer. This was approved by consensus.

We also circulated draft documents on "The General Political Situation", "Economic Question", "Strengthening of the United Nations", "the Question of Disarmament", and "the Sea-bed". These received wide support and formed the basis of the final resolutions.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian girl forced to marry Zanzibar Military Official

17. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian girl living in Tanzania was forced to marry a Zanzibar Military official ;

(b) if so, whether Government have protested to Zanzibar Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether she is an Indian national or a Tanzanian citizen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to information received, a Punjabi Sikh girl of Tanzanian nationality domiciled in Zanzibar was forced to go through a form of marriage with a minor local official against her consent and that of her parents. However, fortunately, before the marriage could be consummated, she was brought over from Zanzibar to the mainland.

Our High Commissioner in Dares-Salaam personally took this matter up with President Nyerere who informed him that he had been assured by the Zanzibaris that there would be no more forced marriages.

कैंटीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट आफ इंडिया द्वारा रम का खरीदा जाना

18. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मद्दौरिया : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कैंटीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट आफ

इंडिया द्वारा रम के क्रय के लिए टैंडर मांगे जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निम्नतम दर भरने वाली फर्म को क्रयादेश दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या कैंटीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट शराब कारखानों को भारतीय मानक संस्था के विशेष विवरणों के अनुसार रम की सप्लाई करने को विवश नहीं कर सकता ताकि रम को ऊंची दर पर क्रय करने को आवश्यकता न रहे; और

(घ) वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में किन-किन फर्मों ने किस-किस दर पर रम, जिन, बिहस्की तथा ब्रांडी को सप्लाई की तथा प्रत्येक फर्म द्वारा किस-किस की रम सप्लाई की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सी० एस० डी० (आई०) की क्रयनीति अधिकतर सैनिकों की रुचियों द्वारा प्रभावित रहती है, जो उस रम के लिए कीमत अदा करते हैं; कि जिसे वह खरीदते हैं। दरों को रूपरेखा सी० एस० डी० (आई०) के बोर्ड आफ डारेक्टरों द्वारा लिखा पढ़ी से तैयार को जाती है ।

(ग) रम के नमूनों का परीक्षण किया जाता है, और सप्लाईयां तभी स्वीकार की जाती हैं जब नमूने आई० एस० आई० ब्योरों के अनुरूप हों। निम्नतर स्तर पर क्रयदरों को समेकता, उपभाक्ताओं को रुचियों और किन्हीं ब्रांड विशेषों की सर्वप्रियता के कारणों से शक्य नहीं है ।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मद्रास में निर्मित टैंकों के देशी पुर्जों

19. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवौरिया : क्या प्रति-

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास में बनाये जा रहे टैंकों के पुर्जों कितने प्रतिशत विदेशी हैं तथा कितने प्रतिशत देशी हैं;

(ख) इंग्लैंड से कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जों का आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) विर्कस कम्पनी को इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है;

(घ) मद्रास स्थित कारखानों में अब तक कितने टैंक बनाये गये हैं तथा सेना को दिए गए हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार टैंकों के निर्माण में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). मद्रास में निर्माण किए जा रहे विजयंत टैंकों के आयात और देशीय अंश का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 40 और 60 है। आयात संघटक अधिकतम यू० के० से आते हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). यह सूचना प्रकट करना लोकरहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ङ) निर्माण तकनीक स्थापित की गई है और तकनीकी सक्षमता के दृष्टिकोण से हम प्रायः आत्मनिर्भर हैं। जहां तक भाविक निष्पत्ति का संबंध है देशीय अंश प्रगतिपूर्वक बढ़ रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील से आने वाली क्वचित चादरों के साथ देशीय अंश काफ़ी बढ़ जाएगा। तदपि, कम राशियों में आवश्यकता के कारण, कि जिनके लिए देशीयतः निर्माण क्षमता स्थापित करना आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से लाभ कर न होगा कुछ संघट आयात किए जाते रहेंगे।

अमरीका में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा में कमी

20. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्रीमती इला पाल चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या अमरीका में भारत के राजदूत श्री एल० के० झा ने गत 24 सितम्बर को सान फ्रांसिस्को में इस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी कि अमरीका के बुद्धिजीवियों में भारत की प्रतिष्ठा घट गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस संबंध में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। राजदूत महोदय ने साधारण तौर पर यह कहा था कि एशिया के संदर्भ में अमरीका में हाल ही में जो अलगाववादी प्रवृत्ति आई है उसके कारण विशेष रूप से हिंद चीन में उलझनों से उन्हें जो अनुभव हुआ है उसके कारण शेष एशिया के मूल्यांकन में नुकसान हुआ है जिसमें भारत भी शामिल है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अमरीकी औषध निर्माताओं द्वारा भारत को बेचो जाने वाली औषधियों के कथित ऊंचे मूल्य लेना

21. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत स्थित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी एजेंसी के मिशन ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ अमरीकी औषध निर्माताओं ने अपनी दवाओं

की बिक्री पर भारत से बहुत ऊंचे मूल्य वसूल किये हैं तथा इस प्रकार अधिक मुनाफाखोरी में से 1.75 लाख डालर की राशि प्रकाश में आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्माण) : (क) भारत स्थित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी एजेंसी के अनुसार, अमरीकी कम्पनियों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी एजेंसी निधियों में से अन्य देशों को की गई सप्लाइयों के लिये वसूल किये मूल्यों की उनके लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है और जहां कहीं नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुमेय मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य लिये जाते, वहां घन वापसों के दावे बनाये जाते हैं। ज्ञात हुआ है कि उक्त कारण से पिछले लगभग 15 वर्षों के दौरान भारत को की गई बिक्री के बारे में 1.75 लाख डालरों का घन वापस होना है।

(ख) इस देश को वापस मिलने वाले घन और उसकी वसूली से सम्बंधित कार्यवाही वार्शिंगटन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास की मार्फत शुरू कर दी गई है।

विकीरण संबंधी विचार गोष्ठी की सिफारिशें

22. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिनांक 22 व 23 अगस्त, 1970 को नई दिल्ली स्थित विज्ञान भवन में हुई आणुविकीकरण संबंधी विचार गोष्ठी की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सिफारिशों की प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). अगस्त, 1970 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित नाभिकीयकरण पर सेमिनार में की गई सिफारिशों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों में रिपोर्टें सरकार ने देखे हैं।

देश में रक्षा के लिये नाभिकीय आयुधों के विकास के संबंध में सरकार की नीति पिछले स्तर सहित कई अवसरों पर संसद् में बताई जा चुकी है। इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

सेमिनार में की गई अन्य सिफारिशों में से बहुत प्रशासनिक मुद्धार आयोग द्वारा स्थापित रक्षा मामलों के लिये अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्टें द्वारा आवृत है, जो इस समय निरक्षण अधीन हैं।

पाकिस्तान को इण्डोनेशिया से शस्त्रों की सप्लाई

23. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान इण्डोनेशिया से भारी मात्रा में शस्त्र प्राप्त कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) इण्डोनेशियायी सरकार ने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि इन रिपोर्टों में कोई तथ्य नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Oil Refinery at Swai-Madhopur, Rajasthan

24. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a refinery in Swai-Madhopur (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government is considering a proposal for setting up additional refining capacity in the public sector. No decision has yet been taken on the location.

(b) Does not arise.

चीन-भारत समस्याओं का शान्तिपूर्ण राजनैतिक हल

25. श्री मीठा लाल मोना :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या भारत चीन-भारत समस्या का शान्तिपूर्ण राजनैतिक समाधान खोज रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धों परिणाम क्या हैं ?

बंदेशिक कार्य-मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सभी समस्याओं का

शांतिपूर्ण हल निकालने की भारत सरकार की सदैव नीति रही है और भारत-चीन समस्या इसका अपवाद नहीं है।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने अनेक बार कहा है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित एवं सम्मान के अनुकूल वार्ता के लिये हमारे दरवाजे हमेशा खुले हैं। इस नीति के अनुरूप जब भी कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव आता है तो उस पर समुचित विचार किया जायेगा।

विमानों का अपहरण

26. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिलिस्तीनी छापामारों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विमानों का अपहरण करने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन इस समस्या के हल के लिये उचित कदम उठा रहा है। इन प्रयासों से भारत सरकार सक्रिय रूप से संबद्ध है।

Establishment of Under-Water Physiological Laboratory

27. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Navy was actively considering the establishment of an under-water physiological laboratory to face and resolve the problems of life under water ;

(b) if so, the time by which the laboratory is likely to be established ; and

(c) the total amount of money to be spent on the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI (NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (c). Naval Headquarters are considering a proposal to establish an under-water physiological laboratory. Details of the proposal are yet to be worked out.

Testing of Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile by China in Bay of Bengal

28. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian scientists and experts of Defence have agreed that China is proposing to test an intermediate range ballistic Missile in the Bay of Bengal this year or in early 1971 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). While Government have seen Press reports regarding the possibility of China testing an IRBM in the Bay of Bengal, there is no authentic information about this.

Revision of U. N. Charter

29. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries had moved a resolution in the U. N. General Assembly for revision of U. N. Charter ;

(b) if so, whether India did not support the move ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not supporting it ; and

(d) the details of changes proposed therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No such resolution has so far been proposed in the current session of the General Assembly.

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

Pak-Army Build up throughout Rajasthan Border

30. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKER :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has raised its desert division of the Army and are concentrating its troops on the Rajasthan border ;

(b) if so, whether heavy army build up throughout the Rajasthan border by the Pakistan is also reported ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (d). Government are aware that Pakistani forces entrusted with operational role in this sector are trained in desert warfare. While usual military activities like training exercises, construction and improvement of roads and bunkers etc. continue there has not been any abnormal movement of Pakistani troops across the Rajasthan border. Government continue to take note of the armed strength of Pakistani forces across our borders in making our defence arrangements.

सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली के निकट गन्वगी

31. श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में गंदगी की स्थिति के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है झुग्गी-निवासियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा कथित प्लाट का प्रयोग प्रातः काल शौचादि कार्य के लिये किया जाता है और इस प्रकार सरोजनी नगर को बड़े पैमाने पर बीमारियों की लपेट में आने का भय है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस स्थान पर और अधिक व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि पास में रहने वाले लोग उस स्थान का शौचादि के लिये प्रयोग करके बीमारियों को न फैला सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस स्थान पर एक 'बारात घर' अथवा एक कुआं बनाने तथा उस स्थान के चारों ओर एक ऐसी पक्की दीवार निर्मित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके ऊपर कांटेदार तार ली हो ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सरोजनी नगर में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग का केन्द्रीय स्टोर्स और 'एल' ब्लाक के क्वार्टरों को मिलाने वाली सड़क के साथ साथ एक ईंटों की पक्की दीवार बनाने का विचार है जिस पर कि 4,465 रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) अनुमानित धन राशि के मंजूर होने पर उक्त-कार्य हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा ।

Demolishing of Jhuggis and Dairies in R. K. Puram, and near Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

32. SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news item appearing in "The Hindustan" daily dated the 15th October, 1970 to the effect that 200 jhuggis and two dozen of dairies near Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi have been demolished, is correct ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Jhuggis situated near C. P. W. D. Centre Division godowns Nos. 1 and 2, between Delhi Safdarjang Station (near Motibagh) and Sarojini Nagar Station and by the side of Sarojini Nagar are also proposed to be demolished by Delhi Development Authority for beautifying this area ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The jhuggis had been unauthorisedly constructed on the land of the Delhi Development Authority, which is required to complete the development of Vasant Lok area and community-shopping centre.

(c) and (d). According to the policy of Government only those lands, which are required for immediate redevelopment or for traffic safety etc., are taken up for clearance. Such exigency does not exist in the case of this area at present.

Grant of Heat, Dust and Gas Allowances to Workers of Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

33. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Shri Raghuramaiah, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals assured the workers of Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, heat, dust and gas allowances through Shri Ananda Nambiar, M. P. in 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 25th November, 1969 a delegation led by Shri Nambiar, M. P. was assured by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals regarding the implementation of that part of agreement provided it is given in any other unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(c) whether hazard allowance is given to the workers of Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to give heat, dust and gas allowance to workers of Sindri Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The Minister had only stated that the decision on the allowance to be given to worker working in an environment of heat, dust, fume, etc. would be expedited.

(b) Shri Nambiar, accompanied by Shri A. K. Roy of Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union, Sindri, met Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals on 24.11.1969 (and not on 25.11.1969) but no assurance as stated in the question was given.

(c) In Nagal Unit, discomfort allowance is being paid to the employees working in Nitrolimestone Plant which was given as temporary measure and is liable to be withdrawn on improvement in conditions. Since conditions have improved, a proposal to withdraw the same is under consideration of the Corporation.

(d) The Corporation has no proposal to give such allowance in its Sindri Unit.

Survey for Non-Ferrous Metals in Various States

34. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have conducted aerial survey to locate the reserves of non-ferrous metals in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of non-ferrous metals which have been located and the likely quantity therefor; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in exploiting metals since found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY):

(a) Yes, Sir. But the area covered by aerial survey did not include all the states as a whole but parts thereof.

(b) and (c). As a result of the aerial surveys conducted by the Airborne Mineral Surveys & Exploration, two zones of zinc-lead mineralisation, 6.3 and 3 metres wide analysing about 4.5% of combined metal have been located in the Dedwas-Devpura area of Rajasthan. A small zone of copper mineralisation as saying over 2.5% Cu. has also been interested at Chinchroli (Rajasthan). Two zones of copper mineralisation over a strike length of 400 metres analysing 2 to 3% copper has been located in Baharagora, Bihar. Further work in these and other areas is in progress.

The quantity that would be available can only be assessed after the completion of the work.

6 Pethidine Racket in the Capital

35. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited

to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 15th October, 1970 under the heading "Shocking Story of Pethidine Racket in Capital";

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to curb the anti-social activities of chemists holding back stocks, reserving the favour of an ampoule or two for their special friends or influential doctors and surgeons;

(c) the other such important medicines which have disappeared from the market from time to time; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in connection with the disappearance of vital drugs from the market and stopping of exploitation of sufferings patients by the unscrupulous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The temporary shortage of Pethidine in the Capital was due to delay in the import of bulk drug by the manufacturers. The position has since improved and 8,000 ampoules were made available in the market by 3rd November, 1970 by one of the manufacturers. Manufacturers in Delhi have been directed to submit returns regarding the manufacture and sale of Pethidine Injection. Drugs Inspectors have also been directed to check the stocks of Pethidine Hydrochloride Injection available with the various chemists and keep a close watch over their distribution to ensure regular supply.

(c) and (d). The complaints of temporary shortage of medicines like Isophane Insulin, Dilantin Sodium Capsules and Diphtheria Antitoxin have been received in the recent past. In so far as Isophane Insulin and Diphtheria Anti-Toxin are concerned, these items have been included in List I of Appendix 19 of the Import Trade Control Policy Book so that they can be imported freely by established importers. As regards Dilantin Sodium Capsules, the shortage was due to non-availability of empty gelatine capsules. The Drugs Controller

(India) had assisted the firm in importing its requirements of empty gelatine capsules from abroad.

To assist individuals, doctors and hospitals to obtain their requirements of medicines not available indigenously, a provision has been made in the Import Trade Control Policy which permits import of medicines upto specified values for personal use without the requirements of an import licence under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

दिल्ली में अपमिश्रित मक्खन की बिक्री

36. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में गाय, सुअर, घोड़े और गधे की चर्बी मिलाकर मक्खन बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस व्यापार में लगे कितने कारखानों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रशिक्षित विद्रोही नागाओं की नागा रेजीमेंट में भर्ती

37. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं को छः महीने का प्रशिक्षण देने के उपरान्त उन्हें नागा रेजीमेंट में भर्ती किया गया है ;

(ख) इन विद्रोही नागाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने का क्या उद्देश्य है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को निश्चित है कि ये विद्रोही नागा रेजीमेंट में भर्ती होने के उपरान्त विद्रोह नहीं करेंगे ; और

(घ) ऐसे विद्रोही नागाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनको इन शिविरों में रखा जा रहा है तथा उनको क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). लगभग 300 नागाओं ने स्वैच्छिक तौर पर आयुधों समेत समर्पण किया है, और उन्हें शान्तियुक्त व्यवसायों में पुनरावास की सहायता दी जा रही है । पुनरावासन तक उन्हें निःशुल्क राशन और स्टिपेंड दिये जा रहे हैं । जो हर प्रकार से सेना में शामिल होने के लिये योग्य हैं ; उन्हें पूरी तरह छांटने के बाद दूसरों के साथ नागा रेजीमेंट में भर्ती के लिये विचारा जाता है । सरकार प्रत्याशा और आशा करती है कि अब तक के विद्रोही, कि जिन्होंने आयुधों समेत आत्म समर्पण किया है, और जो नागा रेजीमेंट में भर्ती होना चाहते हैं, देशप्रेमी और आस्थायुक्त सिद्ध होंगे ।

जिला, पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उ० प्र०) के घन्वंतरि औषधालय, खोल (आमकोट) के एक वैद्य का आवेदन-पत्र

38. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक लोक सभा

सदस्य ने 5 सितम्बर, 1970 के अपने पत्र के साथ जिला पोढ़ी गढ़वाल, डा० न्यारक ग्राम खोल (आमकोट) के घनवन्तरि औषधालय के एक वैद्य का आवेदन पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वैद्य ने अपने आवेदन-पत्र में क्या मांगें पेश की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्षेत्र को जनता के लिये निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिये वैद्य ने आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता की मांग की गई है ; और

(घ) उक्त औषधालय के वैद्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मुफ्त इलाज की व्यवस्था के लिये 5,000 रुपये के अनुदान हेतु निवेदन किया गया है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकारके परामर्श से निवेदन की जांच की जा रही है ।

भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के बारे में आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणियां

39. श्री राममोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या रेडियो मास्को और 'रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस' ने भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के बारे में आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणियां की थीं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रूस को लिखित तथा औपचारिक विरोध पत्र भेजा गया था और क्या इस बीच रूस की सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 'रेडियो पीस एण्ड प्रोग्रेस' द्वारा भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की आलोचना किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है । रेडियो मास्को ने भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के एक निर्णय विशेष की आलोचना की थी ।

(ख) और (ग). इस तरह के प्रसारणों के अनौचित्य की ओर सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था । सोवियत प्राधिकारियों ने हमारे विचारों पर ध्यान दिया है और यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि भविष्य में किसी शिकायत का मौका नहीं दिया जायगा ।

Progress at Barauni Fertilizer Project

40. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Barauni Fertilizer Project has been stalled and is likely to suffer delay ;

(b) if so, on what account and the extent of likely delay to be caused thereby ; and

(c) the actual progress made in the work so far and the steps taken to eliminate the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The project was scheduled to be commissioned by the end of April, 1970. A recent review of the progress of construction activities indicates that the

completion of the project will be delayed by approximately 12 months. It is now expected that the project will be completed by the end of March, 1971. However, at no time there had been complete stoppage of construction activity for any reason whatsoever.

(b) The following are the major causes that have contributed to the delay :—

- (i) Delay in the delivery of some major equipments indigenously fabricated ;
- (ii) labour unrest ; and
- (iii) problems related to release of land for the project borrow-pit area.

(c) Foundation work for the prilling tower has been completed and the work on ammonia plant compressor house started. Major erection work in the ammonia plant boiler house are also progressing. About 83% of factory civil works and 55% of earth filling has been completed. Out of 5 days of urea Silo, two have been completed. About 6,800 tonnes of imported and indigenous materials have arrived. All nine columns of Horton sphere have been erected. 78 tonnes of equipment of primary reformer has also been erected. Supply-cum-erection contractors for structural steel work of product handling conveyor Gentries, pipe Trestels, Waste-heat boiler and Coal Handling System have started organising their works at site and their materials are being received.

Refinery Agreement with Foreign Oil Companies

41. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

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

(a) the reaction of the foreign oil companies in India to Government's proposal that they should give up the refinery agreement which gave them special rights such as taking of ordinary Industrial licences for crude imports under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act ;

(b) whether one of the oil companies has asked the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to tell them what specifically Government had in mind in asking them to revise the agreement ; if so, Government's precise clarification in this regard ; and

(c) at what stage the proposal of revising the agreement stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have not made any formal proposal to the foreign oil companies to surrender refinery agreement. Some discussion has, however, taken place with the foreign oil companies in regard to the modifications of the refinery agreements, to bring them into line with existing policies in the changed circumstances, since the time they were concluded. These discussions are at a purely exploratory stage, at present, and it would not be in the public interest to detail them.

Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja

42. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the further steps since taken for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Government of India have instituted legal proceedings for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja from the United Kingdom and the case is before the Court in London.

Supply of U. S. Bombers to Pakistan

43. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that U. S. A. is once

again proposing to supply to Pakistan deadly F—104s and B—57 bombers and armoured personnel carriers ; and

(b) if so, Government's precise information in this regard and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 24, today.

Purchase of Mirage—5 Aircraft by Pakistan

44. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan have recently decided to purchase a number of Mirage—5 (French built) aircraft to strengthen its Air Force ; and

(b) if so, in what way it would affect India's air power ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This factor will be kept in view by the Indian Air Force in making our defence preparedness.

Appointment of Divisional Sales Manager (Bulk) in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

45. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Divisional Sales Manager (Bulk) appointed recently in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in the scale of R. 1300-1800, was working in the scale of Rs. 400-900 in the State trading Corporation ;

(b) whether the CBI was approached to conduct an enquiry against this official ; and

(c) if so, whether the official is qualified to be put in higher pay scale in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. The Officer was appointed on the basis of an open advertisement on an All India basis and the selection was made by a duly constituted Selection Committee. His total emoluments in the S.T.C. were R. 1570 p.m. as against R. 1670 p.m. in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

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

Revolving Housing Funds for Orissa

46. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government for the allocation of Rs. 10.86 crores for the Revolving Housing Funds ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have recently forwarded 8 projects which they would like to be financed from the Revolving Fund of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation. The projects envisage a total assistance of Rs. 8.87 crores in form of seed capital. Since the proposals are not in conformity with the prescribed guidelines, the State Government have been requested to revise them suitably.

New Devices for Eye Operation by Dr. N.S. Kapany

47. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 5th October, 1970 regarding Dr. N. S. Kapany the world-renowned Indian optic scientist ;

(b) if so, the details about his inventions and various papers he has written on the subject ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has earned eminence in the United States who have duly recognised his research and honoured him ;

(d) whether the scientist has indicated his desire to usher in an era of "instant eye surgery in the land of his birth" ;

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

(f) whether Government propose to induce him to return to India so that Indians could benefit from his inventions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a), (c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(b) He has written about 60 papers. He is also said to have invented or assisted in about 25 inventions.

(e) The laser beam operation is not Dr. N. S. Kapany's new invention nor can this be described as instant eye surgery. This method has a few indications, some side effects and many limitations.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Contract Labour System in Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

48. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unloading of Gypsum and loading of Fertilizers are done by contract labours in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to end contract labour system in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India by absorbing contract labours in the regular rolls ; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The unloading of gypsum at Sindri is through mechanical arrangement, on tippler etc., operated by regular employees. Some wagons, which cannot be handled on the tippler, are unloaded through the Contractors.

The loading of fertilizers is done by regular employees and only occasionally, when extra loading is required or when fertilizer cakes up, the Contractor is employed for loading of fertilizer or breaking the caked material.

(b) In view of the position stated in the answer to part (a), the question of absorbing contract labour does not arise.

Progress at Haldia Refinery Project

49. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :

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

(a) the progress made in setting up an oil refinery at Haldia ;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this regard ; and

(c) when the refinery is expected to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The resume of progress achieved in the construction of Haldia Refinery is as under :-

The following Pre-construction and Planning jobs have already been completed :-

- (i) Studies on the Product Pattern, Products specifications, tankage requirements, filling points etc.
- (ii) Process Licences, experimental and optimisation studies.
- (iii) Detailed Soil investigation of the Refinery site.
- (iv) Process Designs.
- (v) Conclusion of commercial agreements for detailed Engineering Designing, supply of equipment/materials as well as rendering technical assistance with both the French and Romanian Collaborators.

Progress of Construction Work :

The following civil works were in progress as on end September, 1970 ;

- (i) Pre-treatment of soil for the storage tankage area.
- (ii) Earth work and site grading.
- (iii) Earth work of the first phase of township and roads.

Status of Procurement :

I. Indigenous

Orders worth Rs. 53,975,515/- have been placed for equipment / material for the fuel part of the refinery. For Lube part of the refinery, indigenous orders worth Rs.59.4 lakhs were placed till end September, 1970.

(1)

II. Third Country Purchases:

Orders worth Rs. 193 lakhs (C.I.F. Calcutta) have since been finalised and purchase orders to the foreign parties issued. Necessary foreign exchange for these purchases has already been sanctioned.

III. Engineering

Besides Civil Construction, the work on the Detailed Engineering jobs is also progressing in the office of Technip in France, Industrial export in Rumania and Engineers India Ltd., in New Delhi.

(b) The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 570 lakhs.

(c) The fuel sector of the refinery is expected to be completed by end of 1972 and the Lube oil sector by middle of 1973.

India's Support to Seat China in U.N.O.

50. SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to support the proposal to seat China in the United Nations ;

(b) whether any discussion took place with the officials in the Chinese Embassy when a large number of officials of his Ministry attended a reception at the Chinese Embassy on the occasion of the National Day on the 2nd October, 1970; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India recognise the Government of People's Republic of China as the only legitimate Government of China and have, therefore, always supported the rights of the People's Republic of China to represent China in the United Nations ;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Talks for Implementation of 1964 Agreement with Ceylon

51. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official level talks to solve the problem that has arisen in implementing the 1964 agreement regarding persons of Indian origin between India and Ceylon, have concluded ; and

(b) if so, the results of these talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Official level talks between representatives of India and Ceylon are held periodically to review and assess the progress of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964. At these discussions, problems of mutual interest affecting the agreement are discussed.

Setting up of Drug Shops in Hospitals

52. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the present stage of the proposal to set up drug shops in hospitals for the sale of drugs to public at cheap and fair rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : In so far as Delhi is concerned, a Branch of the Super Bazar is functioning in the Campus of the Irwin Hospital. There is a Chemist shop in the campus of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and efforts are being made to open a branch of the Super Bazar in the campus of Willingdon Hospital. Even though, the Super Bazar is very close to Safdarjang Hospital, efforts are also being made to open a fair price/Super Bazar branch in that hospital.

Regarding the hospitals under the administrative control of the State Government, the

matter concerns the respective State Governments.

Protest by India on British Arms Supply to South Africa

53. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent any protest note to U. K. against their decision to send arms to South Africa ;

(b) if so, the reply received from the U. K. Government ;

(c) whether Government have taken any initiative to mobilise Afro-Asian countries belonging to the Commonwealth to dissuade the Government of U. K. from supplying arms to South Africa ;

(d) whether failing in such a move the Government of India proposes to quit the Commonwealth ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have expressed their strong disapproval of the intended British move to sell arms to South Africa, the effect of which would be to reinforce the racist regims of South Africa, and endanger peace and security in the Indian Ocean region. Government's serious concern has been conveyed to the British Government who have stated that they have not taken a final decision in this matter pending consultations with other member countries of the Commonwealth.

(c) to (e). Government along with other non-aligned countries meeting at Lusaka, have supported the efforts of the Organisation of African Unit Mission headed by President Kaunda of Zambia to dissuade the Government of the U. K. from supplying arms to South Africa. Government are watching the developing situation to decide their future course of action.

Indian Ambassador's Talks with the Chinese Envoy at Cairo

54. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether India's Ambassador to U.A.R. had a 75 minutes meeting with the Chinese Ambassador at Cairo during the second week of October, 1970.

(b) if so, whether this is a part of a diplomatic move to normalise neighbourly relations with China ;

(c) if so, the out come of the meeting between the Indian and the Chinese diplomats and the progress made regarding normalising diplomatic relations between the two countries;

(d) whether Government got any other indications regarding change of Chinese attitude towards India ; and

(e) if so, the nature of such diplomatic indications and the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) It was a normal courtesy call and not a diplomatic move.

(c) Does not arise.

^u(d) and (e). Chinese officials and diplomats are much more affable and normal in their behaviour, and the anti-Indian propaganda shows a certain reduction in frequency and intensity. On two occasions Chinese leaders have sent their good wishes to our Prime Minister. Government of India naturally welcomes such indications of a changing attitude.

Time-Bound Schemes for Improvement of Calcutta Slum

55. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation made a representation to the Governor of West Bengal urging him to scrap the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, constituted for working out Calcutta slums development projects ;

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

(c) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to the adverse press comments to such a move by the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation ;

(d) if so, whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has drawn out time-bound schemes for quick improvement of Calcutta slums ; and

(e) if so, the features of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider that the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority should be scrapped.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has already sanctioned a programme for improvement of about 1200 bstees in the Cossipore, Kidderpore, Tollygunge, Howrah, Baranagar-Kamarhati and Rishra-Champdani areas covering a population of about 5.34 lakhs at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 8.5 crores. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores is being made available to the Calcutta Corporation for similar slum improvement work in certain areas of the City of Calcutta. The work is due to commence and efforts

would be made to complete most of these programmes within 1971-72.

(c) The improvement measures comprise replacement of service privies by sanitary latrines, provision of community water taps and bathing platforms, paving of streets and pathways, improvement of drainage and removal of water-logging and provision of street lights.

Apart from these improvement programme, a programme for Bustee Clearance and Re-development, specially in central city areas, is under preparation in consultation with the concerned agencies, such as Calcutta Improvement Trust, Howrah Improvement Trust and the Housing Directorate of the State Government.

Attempts to Commit Suicide by an Indian Girl in Zanzibar

56. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of suicide bid by a Panjabi girl in Zanzibar in the month of September, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to information received, a Panjabi Sikh girl of Tanzanian nationality domiciled in Zanzibar, was forced to go through a form of marriage, despite her bid to commit suicide. However, fortunately, before the marriage could be consummated, she was brought over from Zanzibar to the mainland.

Our High Commissioner in Dar-es-Salaam personally took this matter up with President Nyerere who informed him that he had been assured by the Zanzibaris that there would be no more forced marriages.

Special Relief to Armed Personnel

57. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any special relief for the armed personnel in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). Government had sanctioned during the last 2 years improvements in some of the allowances, pensionary benefits and concessions to the members of the Armed Forces at the total estimated cost of about Rs. 16 crores per annum. After a recent review, having regard to the difficult conditions in which Armed Forces personnel have been working for prolonged periods, it was considered that some additional special relief should be given to them. This question has been under consideration for some time. The Government have decided that, pending an overall review by the Third Pay Commission of the structure of emoluments, including benefits in cash and kind, immediate relief should be given to Armed Forces personnel (including officers) generally with effect from September 1, 1970, in addition to the interim relief announced as a general measure for all regular Government employees. The formal orders on the subject were issued on the 14th October 1970.

2. The estimated cost of this special relief is of the order of Rs. 6.5 crores per annum, and the details thereof are given below :—

I. For Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Kit Maintenance Allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Brigadier in the Army and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force, has been increased by Rs. 10/- p. m. and special disturbance allowance by Rs. 15 p. m. The rate of High Attitude/Uncongenial Climate Allowance admissible to Junior officers of the rank of 2 Lt/Lt. and equivalent has been

increased by Rs. 5/- p. m. The Renewal Outfit Allowance for officers of the three Services which is admissible every 7 years has been increased by Rs. 200/-. In the case of the Military Nursing Officers the rate of Uniform Upkeep Allowance has been increased from Rs. 240 per annum to Rs. 360 per annum. The travel concession in the use of Form 'D', which had hitherto been admissible to officers up to the rank of Lt. Col.; has been extended to all officers irrespective of rank.

II. For personnel below officer rank.

A net increase of Rs. 4/- p. m. generally in their emoluments by way of an increase in the rate of clothing allowance/kit upkeep allowance or special compensatory allowance or high altitude/Uncongenial climate allowance or hard lying money in the case of sailors while serving in small Naval vessels.

Agreement between HAL and USSR for Modified Version of MIG-21

58. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between HAL and the USSR authorities for the manufacture of a modified version of the MIG-21 aircraft ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give these details.

Alleged Indonesian Move to Exchange Mig-19 for Super-Constellation Airlines from Pakistan

59. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have confirmed

the news regarding the reported Indonesian move to exchange MIG-19 fighter bombers for Super-constellation airliners from Pakistan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have accepted the assurance of the Indonesian Government that the latter is not supplying Pakistan with MIG-19 fighter bombers in exchange for Super-constellation airliners from Pakistan.

केरल से विदेशों को ईसाई भिक्षुणियों का भेजा जाना

60. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या केरल से यूरोप आदि को ईसाई भिक्षुणियों को भेजे जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और क्या कोई अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या ईसाई भिक्षुणियों के विदेशों में भेजने के कार्य से संबद्ध होने के कारण भारत के किसी संगठन अथवा व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). केरल से यूरोप को 'नन' भेजने के बारे में सरकार की ओर से जांच पड़ताल अभी चल रही है। जांच

पड़ताल जब पूरी हो जाएगी तो उसके परिणामों से सदन को सूचित कर दिया जायगा।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा सहायक उद्योगों की स्थापना

61. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों से इस वर्ष के अन्त तक इस प्रकार के सहायक उद्योगों के बारे में प्रस्ताव देने के लिये कहा गया है, जो इन सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा जरूरत पड़ने वाले सामान की सप्लाई कर सकें अथवा इन उपक्रमों के उत्पादों को अपने काम में प्रयोग कर सकें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक उपक्रम प्रत्येक उत्पादन गतिविधि का मूल्यांकन करेगा और ऐसी उत्पादन गतिविधि के बारे में सुझाव देगा जो सहायक उद्योगों को सौंपी जा सकती हो और सहायक उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिये उपयुक्त नये स्थानों का चयन करेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सहायक उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिये नये स्थानों का चयन करने में अपनाये जाने वाले मानदण्ड क्या हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में, जोकि एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, सरकार द्वारा कौन से सहायक उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस स्थिति में यह यथा सम्भव किया जायेगा।

(ग) सहायक उद्योगों की स्थापना के

लिये नये स्थानों का चयन करने में कोई विशेष मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। यह सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों की इच्छा पर है कि वे ऐसा मानदण्ड अपनाये ; जिसे वे प्रत्येक केस के गुणावगुण पर विचार करते हुए उचित समझते हों। मध्य प्रदेश में यदि किसी सहायक उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देना है, इसके बारे में सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों से प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति के बाद ही जाना जा सकेगा।

Manufacture of Submarines in India

62. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to manufacture submarines in India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : It would not be in the public interest to disclose any information on this subject.

Israel's Stand on Peace Talks on West Asia

63. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. A. R. Government has sought the Indian Government's support in mobilising opinion in the U. K. General Assembly to get the World body's disapproval regarding Israel's stand on Peace Talks on West Asia ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) India and some other friendly countries were requested by the UAR Government to lend their support to the proposal for the reactivation of the Jarring Mission for the implementation of the U. N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

(b) The Government of India believe that a just and lasting peace in West Asia can be brought about through a full implementation of the said Resolution. The Government have, therefore, lent their support to all proposals aimed at the implementation of this Resolution.

Suspension of a Lady Doctor in Bangalore on death of a patient after Tubectomy

64. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have been requested to intervene in the dispute between the Medical Profession and the State Government over the suspension of a Lady doctor after a patient on whom she performed tubectomy, died in August in Bangalore ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No such request has been received by this Department. Further enquiry is being made from the State Government also.

Supply of submarines to Pakistan by France

65. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether France supplied French submarines to Pakistan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to strengthen and improve the anti-submarine measures.

Kerosene (Fixation of ceiling prices) Order, 1970

66. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970 fixing the dealers commission in Kerosene ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the commission allowed to the dealers at present ;

(d) whether the organisations of the retailers were consulted before issuing this Order ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970 has already been published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary dated 1.6.1970 and a copy thereof is being laid on the Table of the Sabha today.

(c) Under Section 3(c) of this Order, the rate of commission is Rs. 7.70 per Kilolitre subject to the State Governments allowing reimbursement of any extraordinary expenditure which the dealers may have to incur under local conditions.

(d) and (e). As pointed out by the Oil Prices Committee in its Report, there is no organised body of agents/dealers which could be usefully consulted in the matter and hence the Committee obtained the views of the State Governments and a number of them considered that the existing rate of commission for kerosene as adequate, having regard to the reimbursement of incidental expenses and other allowances authorised by the local authorities.

Report of C. B. I. regarding Delhi Small Scale Industry

67. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10403 on the 20th May, 1970 regarding report of C. B. I. regarding Delhi Small Scale Industry and state :

(a) whether the arbitration case against Delhi Small Scale Industry has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) the recommendations of the Special Police Establishment regarding the said case ; and

(d) the action taken against the delinquent officials and the firm concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the matter is still *sub judice* before a Court of Arbitration, it is not advisable to divulge the recommendation of the SPE at this stage.

(d) Disciplinary action against the delinquent officials is in progress.

Business dealings with the firm have been suspended with effect from 28. 7. 1969. The question of taking further action against the firm concerned will be considered on finalisation of the case before the Arbitration Court.

Memorandum by National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Ranchi

68. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Organisation Employees Association submitted a memorandum to him during his recent visit to Ranchi ;

(b) if so, the principal issues raised in the memorandum and the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to enquire into the various allegations of corruption and nepotism against the officers of the National Coal Development Corporation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A tabular statement showing the main points contained in the memorandum and action taken/correct position in respect of each one of them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.-4188/70]

(c) and (d). In view of reply to parts (a) and (b), Government does not consider it necessary to appoint a Committee to enquire into these allegations.

दिल्ली में मध्य-आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिये
मकान

69. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मध्य-आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिये मकान बनाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिमल घोष) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 264 मकान पूरे होने वाले हैं, 2621 मकानों पर निर्माण कार्य जारी है तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 5436 अन्य मकान बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) सूचना प्राधिकरण से प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में रोगियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

70. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के कुछ अस्पतालों में रोगियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के मुख्य अस्पतालों में गुप्त जांच की कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आम तौर पर रोगियों अथवा उनके सम्बन्धियों से प्राप्त होती हैं तथा निरपवाद रूप से उनकी जांच की जाती है। आवश्यक समझे जाने पर उपयुक्त उपचारी उपाय किये जाते हैं। शिकायतों में लगाये गये आरोप सही पाये जाने पर दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई भी की जाती है।

यदि परिस्थितियां ऐसी हुईं तो गुप्त जांच के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं।

Promotion of G. D. M. Os.

71. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had given an assurance in May, 1970 to C. H. S. Doctors Association that the promotion list of G.D.M.O. Grade II to G. D. M. O. Grade I would be out by 31st August, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the obstacles which have stood in the way of Publication of the aforesaid list ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the case of those G.D.M.O. Grade II Doctors who have retired in 1969-70 though they were eligible for promotion to G. D. M. O. Grade I, as they completed 5 years of service as G.D.M.O. Grade II since October-November, 1967 ;

(d) whether it will be ensured that the delay on the part of his Ministry in publication of the Promotion List will not affect adversely their pension ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). A statement containing the required information is attached.

Statement

(a) No assurance was given in May, 1970 to the CHS Doctors Association that the promotion list of GDO Grade II to GDO Grade I would be out by the 31st August, 1970. However, the representatives of the Association were told in July, 1970 that the list of officers of GDO, Grade II eligible for promotion to GDO Grade I under Rule 8(1) of the CHS Rules, 1963, as amended from time to time, would, as far as possible, be finalised by the 31st August every year.

(b) The case relating to the promotion of GDO Grade II officers to GDO Grade I was referred to the UPSC in February, 1969. The

UPSC pointed out that certain officers who were junior in the former Category 'E' of the CHS but had completed five years service had been promoted to GDO Grade I at its initial constitution. On the other hand, some officers of Category 'E', senior in rank were not so promoted to GDO Grade I as they had not then completed five years service. These officers, on promotion to GDO Grade I now, would lose in seniority *vis-a-vis* the former type of officers. It was, therefore, considered necessary to safeguard the seniority of the affected persons. For this, amendment to the CHS Rules was necessary. The Rules are, accordingly, being amended in consultation with the Commission and other Ministries concerned.

The other obstacle in the way of finalisation of the said list is the collection of service records of all the eligible officers. This record has to be obtained from all Central Government Departments, Union Territory Governments and other Organisations participating in the CHS. It takes long time to collect these records as number of organisations participating in the CHS and the number of officers involved has been very large. However, every effort is being made to collect the service records and to finalise the list in consultation with the UPSC.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of Rule 8(1) of the CHS Rules, 1963, as amended from time to time, vacancies in the GDO Grade I are required to be filled by the promotion of persons holding posts in the GDO Grade II who have rendered not less than 5 years of service in that grade or in any post which was equivalent to a post in that grade, after selection, on the recommendation of a Departmental Promotion Committee. It is not obligatory under the rules to promote automatically to GDO Grade I every officer of GDO Grade II, as soon as he completes 5 years in that grade. As promotions can take effect only from a prospective date, the cases of officers who have retired will not be considered.

(d) and (e). Under the Pension rules of the Central Government, pension is calculated on the pay actually drawn and therefore the pay which has not been drawn will not be taken into account for the purpose of calculation

of pension. Further, a minimum qualifying service of ten years is required for entitling an officer to pension. As the G.D.O. Grade II is the lowest grade of the C.H.S., there would not be many persons who would attain the age of retirement in 1969-70. Their pension is not likely to be adversely affected as the quantum of monthly pension would depend upon the pay last drawn by them.

Forcible Collection of Money, Rations and Recruitment for "Federal Naga" Army by Underground Naga Hostiles

72. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground Naga Hostiles have been terrorising the Naga villagers by forcible collection of money and rations and forcible recruitment for the 'Federal Naga Army'; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Government are aware of the activities of the Underground Nagas to extort money, rations and recruits from the villages. Their efforts are, however, proving increasingly unsuccessful due to the non-co-operation and resistance of villagers and the vigilance of the State administration police and the Security Force.

(b) Government have taken steps to counter the activities of the underground groups and provide satisfactory protection to the villagers.

U. S. Plan to solve Indo-China Problem

73. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: ●

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. A. have formulated a plan for resolving the Indo-China conflict;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained the details thereof ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The United States Government has communicated the proposals made in President Nixon's statement of 8th October, 1970, to the Government of India.

(c) The particulars are well known to this House. Government of India believe that a solution of the Indo-China problem can only be found through peaceful negotiations and not by war. We believe that if all parties are sincere in these negotiations, progress can be achieved within the framework of the principles of the Geneva Agreements which are generally accepted. This could be done by exploring and expanding the area of common ground among the various proposals. It is our assessment, based on exchange of views with various parties concerned and other governments, that the withdrawal of foreign forces beginning with those of the United States within a reasonable time-table, and the formation of a broad-based government in South Vietnam, comprising all elements, would facilitate the progress to serious negotiations at the Paris Talks.

Cease-Fire in Middle East

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

(a) whether India as a supporter of the U. N. resolution for bringing about peace in the Middle East has taken any steps to persuade the U. A. R. Government to honour the cease-fire ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to seek good offices of other countries to achieve the objective ; and

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

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

(c). The U. A. R. had accepted without reservation the United Nations Resolution 242 of 22 November, 1967. They also subsequently accepted the U. S. initiative of 19 June 1970, which sought to bring about a cease-fire and the reactivation of the Jarring Mission for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 22 November 1967. The U. A. R. Government have now declared their acceptance of the General Assembly Resolution of 4 November 1970, calling for an extension of the cease-fire and resumption of peace talks under the auspices of U. N. mediator, Dr. Jarring.

Issue of Refugee Inflow from East Pakistan in U. N. General Assembly

75. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any fall in the inflow of Refugees from East Pakistan ;

(b) if not, the causes for the same ;

(c) whether Government have tried to agitate the issue in U. N. General Assembly or seek the good offices of other friendly Muslim countries to stop it ; and

(d) if so, the results of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been some fall lately.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Agitating this issue in the UN or inducting third parties into this bilateral issue will neither serve any useful purpose nor serve the long term interest of this country. However, the Foreign Minister referred to this matter in his address to the UN General Assembly on 29th September, 1970

(d) Does not arise.

Spread of Special Type of Flu in Delhi

76. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special type of flu called "Dengue" spread in Delhi in a devastating form ;

(b) whether the intensity of the disease is relatable to the suspension of activities for disinfection of cess-pools and drains ;

(c) if not, the causes for the same ; and

(d) whether Government did not take any steps to announce precautionary measures to the public either through radio or through the press and if so, the reasons for the apathy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Government is Aware that flu is prevalent in Delhi. However, in this season another virus disease called 'Dengue' transmitted by mosquito (*aedes aegypti*) is also usually prevalent. Either of these diseases has not occurred in a devastating form.

(b) Disinfection of cesspools and drains would not in any manner affect the prevalence of 'flue' which a respiratory infection carried by the air. Such measures will not also help preventing 'Dengue' as the concerned mosquito does not breed in such places.

(c) 'Flu' is caused by a virus and is usually prevalent in this season. In some years there is greater prevalence than in others. So far as 'Dengue' is concerned the incidence this year does not seem to be un-usually high.

(d) The Government have already taken the following steps :

(i) The public have been advised through the press to take general

precautions in the prevention of the disease ;

(ii) A close vigilance is being maintained to study the day to-day trend of the diseases and to take appropriate preventive measures ;

(iii) A meeting of the medical experts in the city was held to discuss about the situation and to evolve measures for the timely control of the diseases ;

(iv) Technical directives have been issued to the authorities concerned on the Laboratory diagnosis, investigation, management and treatment of these two diseases ; and

(v) Technical advice regarding the control of *aedes aegypti* population in the city has also been rendered to the concerned health authorities.

Steps to "Indianize" Indian Diplomats Abroad

77. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Nagaland's Health Minister, Hazhe Sema, on the 1st October 1970 in New Delhi saying that some of the "young and amateur" Indian diplomats openly criticised Government and were not aware of the India way of life ;

(b) if so, its reaction to it ;

(c) whether Mr. Hezhe Sema has submitted a report on the behaviour of the diplomats he met in London, Paris and Berlin ;

(d) if so, their names with some pertinent details ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government of 'Indianize' our diplomats abroad ?

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

(b) The Government was surprised to note these Press reports before any official report was received.

(c) and (d). Mr. Sema, on his return, addressed a letter to the Prime Minister making some observations and suggestions. These pertain, inter alia, to the alleged inadequacy of the permissible foreign exchange for such visits abroad, the need for offering inducements to Indian doctors abroad to serve in India, the need to increase stipends of Indian students abroad and the working of our diplomatic missions. No names were mentioned in the letter with the exception of Shri Sibal, Third Secretary, Embassy of India, Paris, who was commended for some assistance extended to the Minister.

(e) Does not arise. But I assure the House that it is the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that our diplomats get the necessary advice and instruction to improve themselves in every way so that they can project a better image of India abroad.

राज्यों तथा जातीय आबाद पर गठित सेना रेजीमेंट

78. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सेना में विशेष राज्यों अथवा जातियों के नामों के आधार पर गठित रेजीमेंट कितने हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी प्रत्येक रेजीमेंट कब गठित की गई और उसकी स्थापना के क्या विशेष कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 में भी कोई रेजीमेंट राज्यों अथवा जाति के आधार पर गठित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या विशेष कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) ग्यारह ।

(ख) उनके संगठित करने की तिथियों और नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

इन रेजीमेंटों को गठन हुये बहुत समय हो गया है । इसलिये उनके गठन के लिये विशेष कारण शीघ्रता से बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) जो नहीं । तदपि सरकार ने एक अगस्त, 1970 को नागालैंड तथा भारत के अन्य प्रदेशों से रंगरूटों पर सम्मिलित एक नागा रेजिमेंट गठित करने की घोषणा की है । इस रेजिमेंट को विशेष स्थिति के तौर पर नागा रेजिमेंट कहा जा रहा है, और नागाओं तथा पर्वतीय लोगों की भर्ती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये भी ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	रेजिमेंट का नाम	गठन वर्ष
1.	पंजाब रेजिमेंट	1757
2.	मद्रास रेजिमेंट	1758
3.	मराठा लाइट इन्फेण्ट्री	1768
4.	जाट रेजिमेंट	1803
5.	सिख रेजिमेंट	1846
6.	सिख लाइट इन्फेण्ट्री	1941
7.	डोगरा रेजिमेंट	1858
8.	असम रेजिमेंट	1941
9.	बिहार रेजिमेंट	1941
10.	माहर रेजिमेंट	1941
11.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राईफल्स	1837

आपरेशन द्वारा आंख लगाना

79. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन अस्पतालों में आंख

लगाने के आपरेशन किये जाते हैं।

(ख) उक्त अस्पतालों में से प्रत्येक अस्पताल में आंख लगाने के कितने आपरेशन किये गये और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत आपरेशन सफल हुये; और

(ग) क्या हाल ही कुछ ऐसे तजुर्बे किये गये हैं जिनमें बछड़े के तारों (आंख के) का मानव आंखों में सफलतापूर्वक लगाया गया है; यदि हां, तो ऐसे तजुर्बे किन स्थानों पर किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'एक्सरे' की सुविधाएं

80. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक्सरे की सुविधायें केवल जिला मुख्यालय में ही उपलब्ध हैं, और इससे रोगियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि एक जिले का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 50 मील से भी अधिक होता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में 'एक्सरे' की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चौथी योजना में देश में पेय जल की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना

81. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में पूरे देश में जल की उपलब्धि की व्यवस्था के बारे में निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

भारत सरकार ने शहरों एवं ग्राम दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिये 1954-55 में "राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम" नामक योजना प्रारम्भ की थी और तब से यह योजना चल रही है। इस ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम में पाइप जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के द्वारा भारत को ग्रामीण जनता को पेय जल देने की व्यवस्था की बात निहित है इन योजनाओं में उनके डिजायन का संचालन के लिए तकनीकी कौशल अपेक्षित है। इसके अलावा ग्रामों में साधारण कुएं/हैण्डपम्पों की व्यवस्था करने की एक योजना भी सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम, स्थानीय विकास कार्य योजना (जिसे 1967-68 से 'कूप निर्माण कार्यक्रम'

नाम दिया गया है) तथा पिछड़े वर्ग सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत पहलो पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से चल रही है।

चौथी योजना में जलपूर्ति सेक्टर के लिये (19-5-70 को) योजना आयोग द्वारा निश्चित 407.29 करोड़ रु० के कुल प्रावधान में से 124.49 करोड़ रुपये की राशि ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिये आवंटित की गई है। राज्यों को अब केन्द्रीय सहायता जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम सहित, बिना किसी विशेष योजना एवं विकास-शीर्ष का उल्लेख किए सभी प्लान योजनाओं के लिये क्रमशः 70 प्रतिशत एवं 30 प्रतिशत के अनुपात में समेकित ऋणों एवं समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। यद्यपि राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम सहित समेकित ऋणों एवं समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है, तथापि ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है। फिर भी अपने वार्षिक प्लानों में निधि उपलब्ध कराने, जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करना तथा उन्हें संचालित करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

वार्षिक प्लान 1970-71 के दौरान 'जलपूर्ति के सेक्टर' के लिये परिव्यय 63.07 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से 21.507 करोड़ रु० की राशि ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिये निर्धारित की गई है। राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान शहरो क्षेत्रों के लिये 259 तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये 1389 योजनाओं का भौतिक लक्ष्य है।

Industrial Mobilization Plan

82. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 484 on the 19th August, 1970 regarding Industrial Mobilization Plan and state:

(a) whether the report referred to therein has since been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, its recommendations and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not when it will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Report has not yet been submitted to the Government. It is, expected to be completed in December, 70.

Mechanised Brick Plant set up by N.B.C.C.

83. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mechanised brick plant set up in 1969 by N. B. C. C. with Government loans has suffered losses of about Rs. 20 lakhs since then;

(b) whether the causes of such losses have been analysed when the prices of the bricks have gone up exorbitantly; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken or already taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes. The total loss incurred by the Plant since its inception in 1967 upto 31st March, 1970 is Rs. 19.62 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The working of the Plant has been studied in detail. The losses hitherto have been due to the low level of production, owing, amongst other causes, to heavy rejections of finished bricks and certain deficiencies in the plant for drying bricks. As a result of the various studies made, steps have been taken to improve the blending of clay and the forming and drying of bricks. Oil-fired burners have been installed and artificial driers provided to improve and speed the process of drying of bricks. In addition, discussions have been held with the labour to improve productivity and these promise to yield beneficial results.

Expenditure on Family Planning Programmes

84. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount expended on family planning programmes in the Second and Third Five Year Plans as well as in the subsequent three annual plans, year-wise and in the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent on family planning in the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether there is any evidence of a fall in the population growth rate in India following the adoption of family planning programmes since 1955-56?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The information is given below:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
2nd Plan	215.58
3rd Plan	2485.95
1966-67	1342.61
1967-68	2652.29
1968-69	3051.45 (Estimated)
1969-70	4153.13 (Estimated)

(b) Rs. 288 crores.

(c) The population growth rate is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. The family planning programme was actually stepped up in 1966. Certain calculations made on the basis of the estimates of the number of births averted due to the family planning programme indicate that the growth rate has begun to decline in 1967-68 when it was estimated to be 2.54% as against 2.55% in 1966-67. The estimate of growth rate for 1969-70 is 2.48%. The birth rate which was estimated to be 41.7 per thousand population in 1951-60 has declined to an estimated figure of 38.3 in 1969-70. Mean while the death rate which was estimated to be 22.8 in 1951-60 has

steeply declined to an estimated figure of 13.5 in 1969-70.

Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes

85. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the parts of India where population growth rate has risen and those where it has declined since Government took up Family Planning Programme;

(b) whether there is any regular evaluation of the family planning programmes in operation and if so, the findings of the latest evaluation; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up appropriate machinery for such evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The growth rate of any country, region or area is based on the birth rate, the death rate and net migration. Detailed data on migration, are expected to be available after the 1971 population Census. The all India figure is, however, estimated to have shown a slight decline in growth rate from 2.55% in 1966-67 to 2.48% as calculated on the basis of the births averted in 1969-70.

(b) There is a regular concurrent evaluation of the performance under the family planning programme at the Central level as well as at the State Government level. The total number of acceptors of family planning methods has been increasing from year to year. During the current year the total number of acceptors (upto August, 1970) is 2,169,694 as against 1,665,292 during the corresponding period of last year. As a result of the family planning programme 5.202 million births have been averted upto 1969-70.

(c) Does not arise.

Research on Reproductive Biology in India

86. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organised research effort in basic reproductive biology in India;

(b) if so, where and the annual expenditure on such research; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make arrangements for such Research as part of the programme for restraining population on growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes; research in reproductive biology is being carried out mainly at the institutions as per statement attached.

Two Institutions namely (i) Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and (ii) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow get grants-in-aid for Medical and Biological Research every year direct from the Department of Family Planning. The Indian Council of Medical Research in turn gives grants to Research workers and Institutions/Universities who are actually engaged in this Research. The amount of grant-in-aid given by this Department to these two Institutions during the last three years is given below:

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	2,97,000	4,30,000	5,89,000
(ii) Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	9,00,764	12,73,329	24,72,000
Total:	11,97,764	17,03,329	30,61,000

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

- Central Drug Research, Institute, Lucknow.
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi.
- Department of Zoology, Delhi University, Delhi.
- Institute of Post-graduate, Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.
- Institute of Agriculture, Anand.
- Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
- Institute for Research in Reproduction opposite Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.
- Endocrinology Unit, Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
- N.R.S. Medical College, Calcutta.
- Department of Physiology, University College of Science, Calcutta.
- Department of Zoology, Karnatak University, Dharwar.
- Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
- Department of Zoology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
- Department of Zoology, University of Mysore, Mysore.
- Department of Zoology; University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
- Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Diplomatic Recognition of German Democratic Republic and National Liberation front Government of South Vietnam

87. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been reached in respect of giving diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic and National Liberation Front Government of South Vietnam ; and

(b) if not, by when a decision is expected to be reached ?

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

(b) It is not possible to indicate any date at this stage.

The Indian Red Cross Society

88. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the present office bearers of the Indian Red Cross Society and its each State Branch ;

(b) how the office bearers of the Society at various levels are elected and when the last elections were held ;

(c) the amount of money given by the Central and State Governments as grants to the Society and each of its State Branches, year-wise, from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(d) whether Government have any control over the activities and financial transactions of the Society and if so, the nature of such control and the details of its other sources of income ; and

(e) the details of Society's income and expenditure for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of the head-quarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4189/70]. Similar information in respect of the State Branches of the Society is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) The Indian Red Cross Society is a statutory body set up under Act XV of 1920. The Government has no direct control over its activities and financial transactions but the Society acts in liaison with the Government. The accounts of the Society are, however, audited by the Accountant General, Central Revenues. Full details of the sources of income of the Society are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4189/70].

(e) The details of Society's income and expenditure for the years 1968, 1969 and the budget for 1970 are given in statements II, III and IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4189/70].

Staff of Indian Red Cross Society and their Emoluments

89. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total staff of each category under the employment of the Indian Red Cross Society and each of its State branches as on the 30th September, 1970 ; and

(b) the total salary and emoluments paid to each category of staff under its employment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of staff of each category employed by the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society and the total emoluments drawn by them as on 30th September, 1970 is

given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4190/70]. Similar information in respect of the State Branches of the Society is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Gifts Received and Distributed by the Indian Red Cross Society

90. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total Quantity and value of gifts (item wise) received by the Indian Red Cross Society and its State Branches during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 from internal and external sources;

(b) the names of foreign missions, foundations and philanthropic organisations which disbursed gifts for India through the Indian Red Cross Society and the details thereof during each of these years;

(c) the details of gifts (item wise), distributed by the Society in each State, year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71; and

(d) the names of organisations in each State through which these gifts were distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Gifts Distributed by Indian Red Cross Society in West Bengal

91. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of gifts (item-

wise), distributed by the Indian Red Cross Society among the people in West Bengal who were affected by the recent floods; and

(b) the value and quantity of gifts distributed through foreign missions, foundations and philanthropic organisation—both official and non-official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The supplies of the value of Rs. 2,72,700 were sent from the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society during the period June—October, 1970 for distribution among the population affected by floods in West Bengal and the refugees migrated from East Pakistan. The value and quantity of the gifts (item-wise) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—4191/70]

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Demand for Exploration of New Oil Reserves in India

92. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while India's known oil reserves sources were rapidly being depleted, no fresh reserves of any appreciable magnitude have been discovered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that demand for oil was rising, necessitating larger imports; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) In recent years, the magnitude of new oil finds in the country has not been equal to the volume of oil produced from already established oil fields.

(b) Yes.

(c) In order to find new reserves in large volumes, special efforts are being made by ONGC to explore in new areas like Tripura, Jammu and in Gulf of Cambay where geological conditions favourable for large accumulations of oil and gas are indicated.

Laying off of workers in Coal Industry in West Bengal

93. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the repercussions of strikes elsewhere than in the coal industry of West Bengal (comprising of about 200 coal mines) have of late been too heavy on it forcing it to the brink of disaster and consequently driving it to the point of throwing out of employment about a lac and a quarter of workers ;

(b) whether any survey or investigation has been made into this state of affairs ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the situation from deteriorating further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHURY) :
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aerial Survey for Minerals

94. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special department - has recently been created under the Geological Survey of India (GSI) for conducting aerial surveys for minerals ;

(b) whether the Secretary in the Department of Mines and Metals still heads the above department as 'Chief Co-ordinator' retaining in his hands powers to conclude agreements, etc. without reference to GSI ;

(c) the advantage of retaining the above procedure which is essentially technical in nature ; and

(d) the reasons as to why the approach of appointing Director General of GSI, the Chief Co-ordinator, was not adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHURY) :
(a) to (d). A separate organization called Airborne Minerals Surveys & Exploration was set up for the implementation of the Project, known as 'Operation Hard Rock', through a U. S. Contractor with the assistance of US (AID) as loan agreement entered into between the US(AID) and Government of India provided for the establishment of an organisation within the Government of India, which to the satisfaction of AID, is adequately staffed, organised and equipped to administer the implementation of the Project and to complete investigations and evaluation of mineral deposits disclosed through the Project, before any loan is actually granted for this purpose. It was also decided to nominate Secretary, Department of Mines & Metals as Co-ordinator of the Project. This arrangement of Secretary as the Coordinator would continue during the currency of the agreement.

Recently, it was felt that this specialized organization should be a distinct wing of the Geological Survey of India. Orders have been issued to that effect. It is the intention that all future work relating to airborne survey will be handled by this wing in the Geological Survey of India.

Under the Rules, a Secretary to the Government is authorised to enter into contracts on behalf of the Government in all cases.

Letter of Intent Issued to Southern Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. for Tuticorin Fertilizer and Allied Projects

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

(a) whether his Ministry has approved the transfer of the letter of intent given to the Public Sector Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation in favour of the Southern Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. regarding the Tuticorin Fertilizer and Allied Projects ; and

(b) whether the Tuticorin project will be provided imported naptha as reported in the *Economic Times* of the 2nd October, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, in respect of the fertilizer project at Tuticorin.

(b) No decision has yet been taken regarding the feedstock for the proposed fertilizer project at Tuticorin.

Complaint against Fertilizer Company Promoted by a Retired I. A. S. Officer

96. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5189 on the 6th April, 1970 regarding complaints against a Fertilizer Company promoted by a retired I. A. S. Officer and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the information and the allegations made in the said memorandum ; and

(b) whether the Department of Industrial Development, Tamil Nadu Government and the Financial Institutions have been warned before-hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The complaint made was unsigned. Furthermore, there approach to be no *prima facie* case for taking further action.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Pollution in Delhi

98. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Deputy Director of the Public Health Engineering Research Institute as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th August, 1970 regarding continuous Air Pollution with 60 tonnes of sulphur dioxide and 45 tonnes of soot per day from the power station in the Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government is not aware of any definite conclusions derived as a result of detailed survey of the air pollution problem alleged to be created by the emission of Sulphur Dioxide and Soot from the Indraprastha Power Station. In the absence of any detailed survey regarding the level of concentration of the pollutants in the atmosphere, it is difficult to determine the extent of health hazard in the area. However, with a view to solving the general problem of air pollution in the country, Government has set up an Expert Committee on Air Pollution Control with following terms of reference :—

(i) To Collect and collate the materials already available in the country regarding air pollution.

(ii) To study the work pertaining to air pollution conducted already by different agencies in the country.

- (iii) To lay down standards for the maximum tolerance of pollution of the various constituents of the pollutants in air.
- (iv) To devise methods and means to collect and analyse samples of air.
- (v) Prepare a code of practice and manual for the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
- (vi) Study air pollution Acts existing in other countries and to prepare a draft air pollution control bill for India.

The Committee is expected to submit its report and the draft legislation on the subject shortly.

Enquiry into Trainer Aircraft Crash at Jamnagar

100. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government into the circumstances leading to the crash of IAF trainer aircraft at Jamnagar on the 13th July, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The report of the Court of Inquiry has not yet been finalised. Necessary action will be taken when the report is received.

Removal of Visa System on Reciprocal Basis

101. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exchange of view has been held with Governments of different countries to and visa system on reciprocal basis ;

(b) if so, the names of Governments thereof ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

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

(b) Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, France, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Tunisia, UAR, Italy and Turkey.

(c) Agreements for the abolition of visas for short visits of upto 90 days, on a reciprocal basis, have been concluded with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

मक्का से प्रकाशित एक पत्रिका में इस्लामी राज्यों के रूप में दिखाए गये भारत के कुछ राज्य

102. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मक्का से प्रकाशित "रबीता-ए-आलम-ए-स्लाम" नामक एक मासिक पत्रिका में, जिसकी प्रतियां भारत के विभिन्न भागों में बेची गईं तथा अब भी बेची जा रही हैं, काश्मीर तथा भारत के अन्य राज्यों को इस्लामी राज्यों के रूप में दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) मक्का से प्रकाशित 'रबीता-ए-आलम-ए-इस्लामी' नामक पत्रिका के अंक भारत सरकार के देखने में आए हैं इनमें नक्शा है जिसका शीर्षक है 'मुसलमान दुनिया' और मुसलमानों के रहने वाले इलाकों को हरे रंग से दिखाया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में जम्मू काश्मीर तथा गुजरात के हिस्से भी शामिल हैं

लेकिन इन्हें किसी इस्लामी राज्य का हिस्सा नहीं बताया गया है।

(ख) सरकार ने इन नक्शों पर यह लिखने के बाद ही छोड़ने का निश्चय किया—“इसमें भारत की जो बाह्य सीमाएं दिखाई गई हैं वे न तो प्रमाणिक हैं और न सही”।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार का पुनः शुरू किया जाना

103. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री नरसिम्हा राव :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पाकिस्तानी वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग शिष्टमंडल के नेता श्री रहमान द्वारा प्रकट किये गये उस विचार का पता है जिसमें उन्होंने दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार को पुनः शुरू करने की बात की है;

(ख) इन दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार संबंध कब से टूटे थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान के साथ पुनः व्यापार संबंध स्थापित करने का है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1965 के संघर्ष के दौरान।

(ग) अपनी ओर से भारत सरकार ने 27 मई 1966 को पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध को हटा लिया है और पाकिस्तान को ऐसा ही करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया है। हमारे बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस मामले में जवाब देने से इनकार किया है।

Proposal to Derecognise Different Army Units Created on Basis of Caste

104. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for derecognising the different army units created on caste basis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Russian Base in Indian Ocean

105. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to embark on the diplomatic exercises to prevent the cold war from penetrating in this part of the world as a result of establishment of bases in the Indian Ocean by U. S. S. R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Government of India's view is that the Indian ocean should remain an area of peace and cooperation. This position has been endorsed by the recent Conference of non-Aligned nations at Lusaka. Government's views have also been conveyed to all concerned Governments.

Russian Base in Indian Ocean

106. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Navy has been visiting Indian Ocean ; and

(b) whether the Russians propose to establish a base in Indian Ocean when the Suez Canal is reopened to traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no reliable information on the subject.

Effective Contraceptives for Family Planning Programme

107. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of better and effective contraceptives the pace of Family Planning Programme has reduced ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make available adequate, better and effective contraceptives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) While it is true that the pace of the Family Planning Programme could be quickened by the availability of better and more effective contraceptives, Government of India has been making full use of the available contraceptives by following a *cafeteria* approach in recommending methods of contraception. This can be seen from the fact that whereas emphasis on sterilisation and IUD programme is continued, there have been no shortages in the supply of conventional contraceptives as can be seen from the increased supply of such contraceptives from year to year.

(b) National and International research is continuing for evolving better contraceptives.

Insurance of Defence Personnel

108. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to insure every Jawan in the Army, Navy and Air Force as is being done in respect of Air Force personnel (air bound) by providing them air-bounty ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Passengers Hijacked

109. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians out of the hijacked passengers and taken to Jordan deserts by the Guerillas ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to secure their release and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There were two Indian passengers on the Swiss flight, eighteen on the TWA flight and fifty-two on the B. O. A. C. flight.

(b) The Indian passengers on board the hijacked aircrafts were well treated and promptly released by the Palestinian Commandos.

पन्ना की हीरा खानों से निकाले गये हीरे

110. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना क्षेत्र में कितने प्रकार के हीरे पाये गये ;

(ख) देश की अन्य हीरा खानों के नाम क्या हैं, वे कहाँ स्थित हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों में उनसे प्राप्त हीरों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) हीरा निकालने का कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को हीरों के मूल्य का कितने प्रतिशत दिया गया तथा सरकार कितने प्रतिशत अपने पास रखा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) हीरे, श्री राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास

निगम लिमिटेड के पन्ना हीरक खान से प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, निम्नलिखित रूप से वर्गीकृत हैं:

(1) रत्न, (2) अपवर्ण और (3) औद्योगिक ।

(ख) हीरों के नियमित यंत्र-चालित खनन अब मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड के पन्ना हीरक खान में परिरूद्ध हैं। तथापि, कुछ हीरे पन्ना पट्टी में लघु खोदनों से प्राप्त होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

अगस्त, 1968 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के रामलाकोटा और वाजरकरूर क्षेत्र में हीरों का प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन कार्य राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने भी लिया था। प्रारम्भिक-पूर्वक्षण-प्रक्रम के दौरान, इसके प्रारम्भ होने से 102 कैरेट वजन के 552 हीरे प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

(ग) जहां तक राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड का संबंध है, पन्ना हीरक खान में दैनिक तथा मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर कार्यकर्ता लगे हुए हैं। कार्यकर्ता खोजे गये एक कैरेट के उपर समस्त रत्नों के लिए एक रूपया प्रति कैरेट की दर से प्रोत्साहनार्थ बोनस उनकी नियमित मजदूरी के अतिरिक्त दिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड राज्य सरकार को गर्तमुख पर विक्रय मूल्य का 10% स्वामिस्व भी देता है।

लघु खानों में कार्य करने वाले गैर-सरकारी दलों के मामले में, मूल्य का 80% कार्यकर्ताओं को दिया जाता है और अवशिष्ट 20% राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वामिस्व के रूप में प्रतिधारित किया जाता है।

अरब देशों को भारतीय लड़कियों की कथित बिक्री

111. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 सितम्बर

1970 के "इण्डियन पोलिटिकल सर्वेस" के पृष्ठ 1 पर प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बम्बई के कुछ अवांछनीय तत्वों द्वारा अरब देशों को 2000 लड़कियां बेचने का ब्यौरा दिया गया है; और

(ख) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी हां।

(ख) फारस-खाड़ी के देशों में आया या घरेलू नौकर के रूप में रोजगार के लिये भारतीय महिलाओं के उत्प्रवास के संबंध में सरकार ने कुछ प्रशासनिक अनुदेश पहले ही दे दिए हैं। इन अनुदेशों के अनुपालन में नाबालिग लड़कियों को उत्प्रवास करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है; और केवल 35 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाली महिलाओं को ही फारस खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। विशेष मामले के रूप में और वह भी संबद्ध देश में स्थित हमारे मिशन की सिफारिश पर तथा भावी मालिक की स्थिति एवं नाम के बारे में सावधानी से जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद, यह आयु सीमा कम की जाती है, परन्तु किसी भी मामले में 25 वर्ष से कम आयु वाली महिला को फारस खाड़ी क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। और भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर—जैसे अतिरिक्त जमानत-जमा के संबंध में विचार किया जा रहा है।

सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों और विदेश स्थित हमारे सम्बद्ध मिशनों के परामर्श से इस मामले पर और विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस संबंध में यह कहा जा सकता है कि पासपोर्ट अधिनियम 1967 के अधीन यदि आवेदन नियमानुसार हो तो सामान्य तौर पर, पासपोर्ट सुविधाओं के लिए मनाही नहीं की जा सकती।

M. P.'s suggestion to Prime Minister regarding Stoppage of Influx of Minorities from East Pakistan

112. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister, before her departure for Lusaka, had suggested that help of non-aligned countries be sought to stop the influx of minorities from East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the precise suggestion made in the memorandum ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and the response of non-aligned meet at Lusaka thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Twelve Members of Parliament sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister containing various suggestions for tackling the problems created by the influx of minorities from East Pakistan and suggesting *inter alia* that the help of all non-aligned countries attending the Lusaka Non-aligned Conference should be sought in this respect.

(c) Government believe that this problem can be solved only through a bilateral approach and that no useful purpose would be served by bringing in third parties.

Manufacture of Components of MIG-21

113. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent components of MIG-21 were manufactured at each different industrial unit and how much of it is imported from Soviet Union ; and

(b) the present installed capacity for MIG-21 in the country and the details of any programme for expansion and development thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The airframe components are being manufactured at Nasik. The parts of electronic equipment are being fabricated at Hyderabad and the fabrication of engine parts has been taken up in Koraput. By and large the object is to fabricate all parts which are normally made in Airframe, electronic equipment and engine factories and considerable progress has been made in this direction. HAL has also undertaken planning for the production of a modified version of MIG-21 aircraft. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Soviet Proposal for Settlement of West Asia Conflict

114. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the Soviet Union's proposals for a political settlement of the West Asian conflict ; and

(b) if so, what are Government's views thereon ?

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

(b) Government of India support all efforts directed towards the practical implementation of the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1967.

Aid to Liberation Movement in African Colonies

115. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI J. AHMAD :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of giving material aid to the liberation movements in the remain-

ing colonial territories in Africa has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). As the House has been informed in the past, the Government of India have rendered and will continue to render material assistance to various Liberation Movements in Africa. The assistance rendered has included supplies of medicines, blankets, cloth, stationery for school children as also scholarships to enable students to pursue higher studies in India. Government have also contributed to the U. N. Trust Fund for assisting refugees from South Africa and to the Defence Aid Fund for victims of apartheid.

U. S. Protest against Arab Student's demonstration in New Delhi

116. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received strong protest from the U. S. Ambassador over the demonstration of 60 Arab students protesting against American imperialism in West Asia in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, whether Government have replied to the protest ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No protest has been received by the Government of India.

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

Alleged Bulgarian support to Pakistan's stand on Kashmir

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

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been invited to a statement made by the Bulgarian Ambassador in Pakistan published in the Pakistan Times of the 7th September, 1970 supporting Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir problem ;

(b) if so, whether the Bulgarian Ambassador has also clubbed Kashmir problem with Vietnam and Korea ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government has seen press reports on this matter.

(b) An A. P. P. report appearing in the "Pakistan Times" of 6 September 1970, attributed to the Bulgarian Ambassador in Pakistan a statement purporting to support the right of the peoples of the world, including Kashmir, Vietnam and Korea, to settle their disputes through the right of "Self-determination". Subsequently, the Ambassador of Bulgaria contradicted that report. This contradiction, or rather "Clarification" as he put it, was published in the "Pakistan Times" of 11th September, 1970 in the form of a letter to the Editor. In that letter, the Bulgarian Ambassador complained that the newsmen had interpreted rather freely the speech he had delivered and had attributed to him some attitude towards the problem of Kashmir which he did not mention at all.

(c) The Government are not surprised at this repetition of the instances of Pakistani mass media misrepresenting statements made by foreign dignitaries or attributing to them statements which they had not made.

Topics discussed at the conference of heads of public undertaking held in Delhi

118. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) Whether he met the heads of public

undertakings in a conference on the 12th October, 1970 at Delhi ;

(b) the topics discussed at this meeting and the decisions taken at the said conference ; and

(c) whether these Undertakings have been asked to specify within three months their requirements for training personnel and the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). A copy of the agenda is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—4192/70]. The broad decisions taken at the conference are :

- (1) Proposals about the ancillary industries that can be developed be sent by public sector undertakings before the end of this year.
- (2) Representatives of State Governments will be associated in the Selection Committees of the public sector enterprises.
- (3) Public sector undertakings will undertake an exercise on the delegation of powers within the undertaking and report to Government before 15. 12. 1970.
- (4) The public sector undertakings will finalise before the 15th December, 1970 a programme of integrated training of personnel.

Statement by U. S. senator regarding supply of Arms to Pakistan

119. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Democrat Senator of U. S. Senate, Mr. Frank Church on the 13th October, 1970 that he would protest against the U. S. decision to resume arms sales to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the full text of his statement ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to contact him and other Senators of U. S. Senate holding his view to make them available the detailed view of the Government of India on this score ?

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

(b) The text of the statement made by Senator Church in the U. S. Congress on October 14, 1970, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4193/70]

(c) Our views have repeatedly been explained both in Delhi and in U. S. A. to all concerned including senators.

Talks on unresolved Indo-Pak. Disputes

120. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any possibility of a meeting being convened in the near future between the leaders of India and Pakistan to resolve the outstanding disputes between the two countries ;

(b) whether any dialogue has since taken place in this regard ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Restrictions on entry of Indians into Britain

121. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain and

certain other European countries have recently imposed many restrictions on Indians visiting those countries as a measure to check their permanent settling there ;

(b) whether these measures have greatly inconvenienced the bonafide Indian tourists visiting those countries ;

(c) whether Government have taken up this matter with those countries ; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to check any unauthorised migration of Indians abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The British High Commission in India has issued instructions that in regard to short term visitors to the U. K., "it will be in their interest to apply for an entry certificate before leaving India" for the U. K. In some cases, this has resulted in inconvenience to bonafide Indian tourists visiting the U. K. All reported cases of this nature have been taken up with the U. K. authorities.

Acting on reports that some west European countries had imposed restrictions on Indians visiting those countries, the Government had taken up the matter with the countries concerned. Government have now received assurances from these countries that Indian nationals visiting them for the purpose of tourism are not treated differently from tourists coming from other countries.

(d) Government do not encourage wholesale emigration of Indian nationals. However, Indian nationals wishing to migrate to other countries within the frame work of our laws cannot be prevented from doing so.

Mobilization of Pakistan Forces on Indo-Pakistan Borders

122. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is making all efforts to mobilize its forces on the Indo-Pakistan borders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is equipping its armed forces with the modern arms which are being acquired from USA and certain other countries ; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto and the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) While Pakistani forces continue to remain in strength across the Indo-Pak borders, there has been no significant change in their strength or disposition, recently.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The developments in this regard have been taken into account in making our own defence arrangements.

Cantonment Board High School, Yol

123. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Command had expressed its inability to run the Cantonment Board High School, Yol ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hand it over to Himachal Pradesh and whether Government have made any proposal to the said Government and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No such recommendation or report has been received by this Ministry from HQ Western Command.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Bill regarding ceiling on urban property

124. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 27th July, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the replies of the State Governments and the Union Territories have been received for fixing a ceiling on urban property ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken for bringing a bill on the subject in the light of those opinions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have sent interim replies stating that the matter is being examined.

The Government of Nagaland have stated that in Nagaland there is no properly developed town and there are hardly any people possessing property, in urban areas, in excess of their bare requirements. As such, there is no need for imposing a ceiling on urban property in that State.

The Government of Manipur have replied to say that as the Union territory is under President's rule and the Assembly stand dissolved, a law passed by the Parliament on the ceiling on urban property will apply to the territory. Otherwise, when an Assembly is elected after the grant of Statehood to Manipur, a resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution can be considered.

The Government of Pondicherry have stated that as the territory is surrounded on all sides by Tamil Nadu, that Government will finalise their views only after knowing the action proposed to be taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu approve of the idea of a ceiling on urban property and the enactment of central legislation on the subject.

(c) The stage for taking a decision has not been reached.

China's naval bases in East Pakistan

125. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China is approaching Pakistan for naval bases on East Pakistan sea shore ; and

(b) if so, how it will affect India's security ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government have no reliable information on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

परिवार नियोजन पर होने वाले वाले व्यय के अनुपात में उद्देश्य की पूर्ति

126. श्री भोलूह प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 18 मई, 1970 को पूछे गये परिवार नियोजन पर होने वाले व्यय के अनुपात में उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1688 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस विषय में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) मई, 1970 से आगे की प्रगति इस प्रकार है :

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या अध्ययन संस्थान, बम्बई, द्वारा आयोजित मूल्यांकन सम्बन्धी सेमिनार में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि व्यय के अनुपात में लाभ जानने के सम्बन्धी अध्ययन केवल राज्य स्तर तक ही किये जाने चाहिए ऐसे अध्ययन करना राज्यों के जनांकिकीय तथा मूल्यांकन एकांशों का काम है ।

लागत के अनुपात में लाभ जानने सम्बन्धी अध्ययन सहित जनांकिकी तथा मूल्यांकन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 'इकाफे' के तत्वावधान में 2 नवम्बर, 1970 से एक प्रशिक्षण कोर्स भी आरम्भ किया गया है। ऐसे अध्ययनों के लिए इस विभाग में भी एक एकांश स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं पर अतिरिक्त व्यय कम करने के उपाय

127. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में विनियोगलेखे (प्रतिरक्षा सेवायें) 1968-69 में दिखाए गए अतिरिक्त व्यय को कम करने के लिए कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). विनियोग लेखा (रक्षा सेवायें) 1968-69 में ज्यादातियों का सरकारी लेखा समिति द्वारा निरीक्षण किया गया है। उन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों निरीक्षण अधीन हैं। उनकी सिफारिशों का अनुसरण करने के लिये उठाए गये पगों की रिपोर्ट सरकारी लेखा समिति को दी जाएगी।

Skyjacking of Civilian Aircraft by Arab Commandos

128. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arab Commandos skyjacked a number of civilian aircraft recently ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government did not condemn the skyjacking ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government have deplored the skyjacking of aircraft and have been actively associated with international efforts for finding a suitable solution to this problem.

Raising of Sino-Indian Dispute at Lusaka Conference

129. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sino-Indian dispute was raised by India at the recent non-aligned countries meet at Lusaka ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which success was achieved in enlisting sympathy for India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of NDMC-Stalls to Congress Workers in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

130. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has constructed certain stalls in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of these 25 stalls have been allotted to Congress workers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these persons are quite new to this line ; and

(d) if so, the basis on which these allotments were made to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales and Service Conditions of C.H.S. Special Grade Doctors

131. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Special Grade doctors of C.H.S. in Delhi had asked Government to revise their pay scales and improve service conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). In April, 1970, the Central Health Service Officers' Association, New Delhi, requested the Ministry to consider certain suggestions regarding, *inter alia*, rationalisation of recruitment policy in the Central Health Service, avenues of promotion for the departmental candidates and rationalisation and modification of the scales of pay in the Central Health Service. There was, however, no specific suggestion to revise the scales of pay of Special Grade doctors of C.H.S. in Delhi only.

As regards rationalisation of recruitment policy, the Association had suggested that (i) the Service should have only one portal of entry, (ii) Class II should be eliminated from the Service, and (iii) all recruitment in the Service should be made against posts in the senior scale as is done in the case of Indian Administrative Service and the strength of the

Service should be adjusted accordingly. The Association had also suggested new scales of pay for Junior Scale, Senior Scale (Time Scale and Selection Grade) and Senior posts.

The various points were discussed with the representatives of the Association in a meeting in July, 1970, and they were advised that the Association may take up the matter with the Pay Commission.

Delegates to Non-aligned Summit at Lusaka

132. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the delegates who attended the third non-aligned Summit which was held during the month of September, 1970 in Lusaka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : A list of the members of the Indian delegation to the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries held in Lusaka in September, 1970 is given below :

1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.
2. Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs.
3. Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary.
4. Shri K. B. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
5. Shri P. N. Haksar, Secretary to the Prime Minister.
6. Shri I. J. Bahadur Singh, Ambassador of India, Cairo.
7. Shri J. C. Kakar, High Commissioner of India, Lusaka.
8. Shri Mohammed Yunus, Ambassador of India, Algiers.
9. Shri R. Jaipal, Ambassador of India, Belgrade.
10. Shri Narendra Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of E.A.
11. Shri Natwar Singh, Director, P.M.'s Secretariat.
12. Dr. S. P. Jagota, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.

13. Shri H. Y. Sharda Prasad, Director, P.M.'s Secretariat.
14. Shri C. R. Gharekhan, Dy. Secretary, Ministry of E. A.
15. Shri P. M. George, Deputy Director, ISI.
16. Shri K. K. Puri, First Secretary, H.C.I., Dar-es-Salaam.
17. Shri E. Pouchapa Dass, First Secretary, E.I., Paris.
18. Shri B. M. Dutt, First Secretary, H.C.I. Lusaka.
19. Shri P. Gopinath, Under Secretary, Ministry of E.A.
20. Shri N. K. Singh, Under Secretary, Ministry of F. T.
21. Shri R. Ganapathi, Press Attache, H.C.I., Lusaka
22. Shri D. Lahiri, Third Secretary, H.C.I., Nairobi.

Change in Medical Education

133. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press reports in the '*Times of India*' dated the 26th September, 1970, wherein the former Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research has suggested change in medical education in the country with a view to equip Physicians for executing National Health Programme ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the proposal of Dr. C. G. Pandit, former Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research are :

- (1) "Medical Colleges should respond to the challenge being thrown up by society so that Indian doctors can fit into the health structure of the country better."
- (2) "Mere adding or subtracting a few hours in the curriculum here or there is not enough. Medical education should lead to the training of practitioners of public health well versed in the delivery of national health services. Medical Colleges must convey to their students existing developments taking place in public health."
- (3) "Work of a physician could not be restricted to the tackling of physical incapacities alone. An educational system that did not contribute to the delivery of health care at the point where it was needed could not be considered a successful system."
- (4) "Medical Colleges have to find an answer to the important problem of how health service could best be provided to the community."
- (5) "Trained Physicians should have an intelligent understanding of man in relation to his environment. They must be acquainted with the advances in non-medical and basic sciences such as anthropology and psychology. In some medical colleges, facilities for teaching non-medical sciences did not exist. Steps should be taken for forging an intimate relationship with the Universities to bridge this gap."

(c) Considering the importance of reorienting Medical Education in the light of national needs and resources, the Government of India appointed a Medical Education Committee in 1969 to study all aspects of education and training of medical graduates. The Committee made comprehensive recommendations on the subject. The recommendations of this Committee as modified or enlarged by the Medical Education Conference held in New Delhi in July, 1970, were placed before the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health at its Sixth Meeting held at Aurangabad on 23rd

July, 1970. While endorsing the recommendations, the Executive Committee suggested that the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee along with modifications and enlargements made thereon by the Conference be accepted and the implementation expedited. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Committee in the form of a resolution, copies of which have been sent to all State Government/Union Territories/Universities etc. for implementation.

Steps are being taken in consultation with the concerned authorities to implement their recommendations which when this is done would meet the suggestions made by Dr. Pandit.

Alleged Violation of Indian Air Space by Pak Military Aircraft in 1965

134. SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Press reports in the *Times of India* dated the 16th September 1970 wherein it has been stated that during 1965 clash the Ex-Pak Air Chief flew over India (Srinagar) at an altitude of 50,000 ft. to China for the supply of military equipments and aircraft ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the then President of Pakistan Shri Ayub Khan, also flew over Shrinagar to China on the same secret mission with Air Marshal Ashgharkhan and the then External Affairs Minister Shri Z. A. Bhutto on the 22nd September, 1965 at the same height ;

(c) whether Pakistan Government did not obtain any prior permission to over fly Indian Territory from Government of India ; and

(d) whether any action was taken by Government ; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government have seen the Press report. The flights in question were supposed to have taken place during the Indo-Pak conflict. No clearance was sought and none was given. It is difficult to believe that such flights could have taken place without detection.

Technical Committee on Redevelopment of Spacious Government Bungalows, New Delhi

135. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical Committee appointed by Government to consider the redevelopment of the land occupied by spacious Government bungalows in New Delhi have recommended that these single-storeyed structures should not be permitted in the area ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee ;

(c) the number of bungalows in question which were referred to the Committee ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal recommendations of the Committee are the following :—

(i) In order to achieve the higher densities envisaged in the Master Plan of Delhi, a combination of high rise and low rise structures will have to be resorted to. No single storey construction is recommended.

(ii) A special Cell should be set up to go into the details of the redevelopment of the area and study the sociological, traffic, amenity and appearance aspects of the problem.

(iii) With the considerable increase in the densities it will be necessary to augment the sources of supply of Municipal services namely, water, sewerage disposal, electricity, etc.

(c) There are about 500 Government bungalows in the area under reference.

(d) Steps are being taken, in the first instance, to set up a special Cell as recommended by the Technical Committee.

Publication of White Paper on Map Controversy with U. S. S. R.

136. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Members of Parliament in their communications to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have demanded publication of a White Paper on the map controversy with the Soviet Union containing text of all letters exchanged on the subject ; and

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

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

(b) All the essential facts relating to this issue have already been placed before the House. Government do not see any necessity of publishing a White Paper on the subject.

प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद नागा एवं मिजो विद्रोहियों का भारत आना

137. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों के अन्दर पाकिस्तान और चीन से सैनिक एवं अर्द्ध सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर भारत में आये नागा और मिजो विद्रोहियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में गिरफ्तार किये गये नागा और मिजो विद्रोहियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) और (ख). सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार लगभग 200 भूमिगत मिजो जून-जुलाई, 1970 के दौरान पूर्वी-पाकिस्तान से मिजो पर्वतीय जिला में छोटे दलों में घुस आए थे। मध्य अक्टूबर तक इन में से 16 सुरक्षा सेनाओं के साथ संघर्षों में मारे गये थे, 10 पकड़ लिये गये थे और 6 ने आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया था।

जहां तक भूमिगत नागाओं का सम्बन्ध है सिवाए संभवतः थोड़ी थोड़ी संख्याओं के पाकिस्तान या चीन से कोई घुसपैठ नहीं हुई है।

Enquiry into Closure of Antibiotic Unit at Rishikesh

138. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been conducted into the closures of the antibiotic unit at Rishikesh ;

(b) whether the enquiry has been completed ; and

(c) if so, the details of the enquiry report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The Chairman & Managing Director of the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited rushed to the site immediately after he got the report that the Plant at Rishikesh had been shut down. From the detailed report received from him and information available from other sources, Government are satisfied that the shut down was necessitated as a result of the unpreceden-

ted floods which could not be foreseen and provided against. In view of the position explained, no inquiry as such is considered necessary.

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

Acquisition of Birla House

139. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued by Government to the Delhi Administration to start proceedings for the acquisition of Birla House where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated ;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration has started the required proceedings ; and

(c) if not, whether the Delhi Administration has objected to the issue of order by Government for requisition of the Birla House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Court Proceeding Regarding Hiring and Requisitioning of Lands and Buildings

140. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Court proceedings in respect of hiring, and requisitioning of lands, buildings since 1967 January ;

(b) the number of cases decided against and in favour of Government ;

(c) the number of cases where *status quo* has been maintained against and in favour of Government ;

(d) the number of cases where settlement was arrived at against and in favour of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vacation of Government Married Quarters by Retired Army Officers

141. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of failure to vacate the Government married quarters by retired army officers in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) the number of cases in the above category whose own house had been hired by the Government ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to dehire the only houses possessed by these army officers to enable them to live in their own houses after their retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Search for Oil in Cauvery Basin

142. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has made several attempts to strike oil in Cauvery Basin ;

(b) since when these attempts were made ;

(c) the total amount spent till date ; and

(d) the results thereof ?

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

(b) Since 1958. 4

(c) Separate accounts of expenditure on exploration in Cauvery basin alone have not been maintained by the ONGC.

(d) In spite of the fact that large extent of geological, gravity, magnetic and seismic surveys as well as structural and deep drilling operations have been carried out, no accumulation of oil or natural gas of any commercial significance has so far been discovered.

Eviction of Indian Farmers of Gillita Valley, Johannesburg

143. SHRI J. AHMED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 2000 Indian farmers of Gillita Valley near Durban, Johannesburg have been evicted ;

(b) whether this is an act of racial discrimination ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to assist the evicted farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to the effect that about 2,000 Indian farmers are likely to be evicted from the Gillits Valley near Durban under the notorious Group Areas Act. However, it is understood that no final decision in the matter has been taken so far by the Government of South Africa.

(b) Yes Sir, it will be.

(c) The Government of India's position on the policy of apartheid is well-known. We have consistently and unequivocally condemned it at the United Nations and in all other international forums. The Government of South Africa continue to defy world public opinion and the resolutions of the United Nations on the crimes against humanity being perpetrated in South Africa. Since India has cut off all relations with the Government of South Africa, no assistance other than through the force of world public opinion against apartheid is possible.

Instructions to Indian Ambassador in Cambodia not to attend Cambodian Function

144. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-
CHA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had instructed the Indian Ambassador in Phnom Penh not to attend the function on the 9th October, 1970 to proclaim Cambodia a Republic ;

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

(c) whether Government have decided to accord recognition to Prince Sihanouk's regime ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India's position which has already been made clear in this House remains that in the fluid situation obtaining in Cambodia it would be preferable not to give recognition to any of the recent changes in Cambodia. We continue to be in touch with all parties and to watch the situation.

Diplomatic Relations with Taiwan

145. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have demanded that diplomatic relations be established between India and Taiwan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India have seen a joint Press statement report to have been issued by some members of Parliament demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

(b) The Policy of the Government of India is well-known. Government see no reason for a change in the policy of recognising the People's Republic of China and maintaining diplomatic relations with it.

लुसाका शिखर सम्मेलन का प्रभाव

146. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लुसाका शिखर सम्मेलन के परिणाम स्वरूप साम्राज्यवाद और युद्ध का विरोध करने वाले देशों के बीच एकता अधिक सुदृढ़ हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त सम्मेलन में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का व्योरा क्या है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सम्मिलित होने वाले देशों को लुसाका घोषणा से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि विश्व शान्ति को जातिवादी, पृथग्वासनी, उपनिवेशवादी और साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां लगातार बिगाड़ रही हैं और दूसरा यह कि विकासशील देशों पर राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक प्रभुत्व से प्रतिष्ठित उपनिवेशवाद, नव-उपनिवेशवाद के रूप में अपने को स्थायी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। अतः सम्मिलित होने वाले देश इन बातों पर सहमत हुए कि 'पूर्ण एकता कायम रखने तथा जो गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की स्वतन्त्रता को संकट में डालते हैं और प्रादेशिक अखंडता का

अतिक्रमण करते हैं, उन सभी शक्तियों के खिलाफ प्रभावशाली तथा ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं और इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये जब और जहां भी आवश्यक हो सहयोग और सलाह मशविरा किया जाये और इसके अतिरिक्त उपनिवेशवाद के परिसमापन और जातिवाद के भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के सम्मिलित प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ किया जाए तथा राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति आन्दोलन को हर सम्भव नैतिक, राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक समर्थन देने के लिये तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों के क्रियान्वयन का सुनिश्चय किया जाय, जिनमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर की सम्बन्ध व्यवस्थाओं के अनुरूप सुरक्षा परिषद के उपाय भी शामिल हैं।

शामिल होने वाले देशों ने अन्य प्रलेखों का अभिग्रहण करके, विशेष रूप से उपनिवेशवाद समाप्त करने के सामान्य प्रस्ताव, जिम्बाबवे से सम्बद्ध सामान्य प्रस्ताव, पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश (अंगोला मोजाम्बिक तथा गिनी-बिस्साउ) से सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव, नापिबिया, पृथग्वासन और जातीय भेदभाव से सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव का अभिग्रहण करके, ऐसे ही निर्णय लिये।

(ग) भारत इस सम्मेलन के उप सभा-पतियों में एक था और उस हैसियत से भारत ने राजनीतिक समिति की अध्यक्षता की। भारत ने राजनीतिक प्रारूप समिति तथा उससे संबद्ध उपसमितियों की भी अध्यक्षता की। भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर अनौपचारिक सलाह-मशविरा में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया और उनमें से कई मामलों पर एक मत कराने में योग दिया।

Setting up of Oil Refinery in Public Sector

147. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of setting up of a

new oil refinery in the public sector has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

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

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Setting up of National Petroleum Commission

148. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7706 on the 27th April, 1970, regarding setting up of a statutory National Petroleum Commission and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in this respect ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have not been able to accept the recommendations regarding appointment of a National Petroleum Commission.

Production of Coking Coal

149. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coking coal had remained more or less static in the last decade ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the demand for coking coal is expected to shoot up from 17 million tonnes to 28 million tonnes per annum during the Fourth Plan ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to increase the production of coking coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production is restricted to match the demand for coking coal, which is dependent upon the growth of the metallurgical industries. The growth has not been to the extent visualised calling for additional production of coking coal.

(c) Demand for coking coal is likely to increase from 17 million tonnes to about 25.00 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan period.

(d) Capacity already built up and in the process of being built up would be adequate to meet the demand and the phasing of production will be synchronised with the increase in demand during the Fourth Plan.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका भवन का गिराया जाना

150. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का कार्यालय भवन गिराया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भवन की गिराये जाने का निर्णय कब लिया गया और उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस भवन का विवरण क्या है जिसमें इस समय नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का कार्यालय है ?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां, किन्तु इस भवन को चरण-वार गिराया जाना है ।

(ख) टाउन-हाल काम्प्लेक्स की मूल्यवान भूमि को पूर्ण रूपेण एवं सघन उपयोग में लाने के लिये वर्तमान टाउन-हाल भवन को गिराने का निर्णय सितम्बर, 1968 में किया गया था।

(ग) इन्जीनियरी और विद्युत विभागों को छोड़कर नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सभी कार्यालय टाउन हाल भवन के उस भाग में ही चलाये जा रहे हैं जो गिराया नहीं गया है। दो विभागों को नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के एक अन्य भवन, जिसे 'विद्युत भवन' कहते हैं, स्थानान्तरित किया गया है।

कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में फुव्वारा

151. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली के एक उद्यान में लगाये गये एक फुव्वारे का हाल में उद्घाटन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) उद्घाटन समारोह पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 5.18 लाख रुपये।

(ग) 2,000 रुपये।

Suspension of Pensions of Army Personnel

152. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pensions of some of the

army personnel, [continuing in Government Quarters after their retirement have been suspended ;

(b) the number of such army-men residing in the Government married quarters ; and

(c) the reasons for the continuance of these retired army personnel residing in Government married quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since there are no Army officers whose pension has been suspended for overstaying in defence allotted accommodation, the question of indicating their number and the reasons for their overstaying does not arise.

नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा आत्म-समर्पण

153. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने नागा विद्रोहियों ने सरकार के सामने आत्म-समर्पण किया है ;

(ख) उन्होंने कितने शस्त्र तथा गोला-बारूद का समर्पण किया ;

(ग) इनमें से कितने शस्त्र चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के हैं ;

(घ) सरकार की जानकारी के आधार पर उन नागा विद्रोहियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक भूमिगत हैं ; और

(ङ) उन विद्रोही नागाओं की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है, जो चीन तथा पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) एक जनवरी, 1956 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक लगभग 9500 नागा विद्रोहियों ने आत्म समर्पण किया है।

(ख) इसी अवधि में भूमिगत नागाओं से 8550 आयुध प्राप्त किए गए थे। गोला बारूद की एक भारी राशि भी पाई गई थी।

(ग) चूंकि इन आयुधों पर निशान प्रायः होते नहीं या मिटा दिये जाते हैं, यह कहना कठिन है कि उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तान या चीनी निर्माण के हैं। इनमें से 295 चीन से वापिस आये नागाओं से पकड़े गए थे।

(घ) सरकार को प्राप्य सूचना के अनुसार भूमिगत नागाओं की संख्या लगभग 3000 है।

(ङ) ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि लगभग 50 से 60 भूमिगत नागा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हैं और एक छोटी सी संख्या में चीन में।

Implementation of decision of State Implementation and Evaluation Committee regarding Chargemen of Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

154. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the decision of the 28th meeting of the State Implementation and Evaluation Committee held on the 23rd November 1968 at Patna on the cases of the chargemen of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Limited ;

(b) whether it has been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The recommendation of the Second Pay Commission should be implemented in respect of chargemen of Sindri Unit from 1st April, 1964.

(b) No.

(c) The F. C. I. management are of the view that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission are not applicable to the chargemen of Sindri Unit as they (chargemen) are covered by the Award of the Bihar Industrial Tribunal.

The chargemen were, however, on their special request, allowed to opt out of the Award of Bihar Industrial Tribunal and were given the benefit of revised pay scales with effect from 1-3-1967.

Import of Crude Petroleum and Sulphur from Iraq

155. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iraq has urged India to buy more crude petroleum and sulphur to balance trade which was adverse to Iraq ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Early this year, the Iraq Government suggested that India should import crude oil, sulphur, and liquefied gas from that country in exchange for machinery and equipment etc. of Indian origin. The Iraq Government authorities were advised that in the immediate future and until about 1972, the crude requirements of Indian refineries have already been fully taken care of. Subject to the available crude oil being technically suitable, prices and other contract terms being negotiated to mutual satisfaction, it may be possible to consider import of Iraq crude after 1972 for use, if required, by the Haldia refinery when it goes on stream.

As regards sulphur the Iraq Government is not in a position to export it to India for the next two years.

Increase in Price of Land by DDA for Low and Middle Income Groups

156. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has increased the minimum price of land being given to low and middle income groups, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the criteria followed in fixing the prices ;

(c) whether the Standing Committee of the Delhi Development Authority has taken exception to the increase in the price ; and

(d) whether the prices are going to be reduced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The predetermined rates for allotment of developed plots are fixed by the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority adopts these rates for disposal of plots. The predetermined rates have gone up in some cases mainly due to the following reasons :

(i) enhancement of compensation for land by the Courts ;

(ii) increase in the cost of development including cost of electrification demanded by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ; and

(iii) change in the layout plans with a view to carving out a larger number of smaller plots.

(b) The predetermined rates represent the cost of acquisition and development plus the usual additional charges.

(c) and (d). The Standing Committee of the Delhi Development Authority has suggested an examination of the upward revision of prices. The Lt. Governor has appointed a Committee to go into the matter.

कोयले पर आधारित तीन उर्वरक संयंत्रों की प्रगति

157. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तालचर, रामागुंडम तथा कोर्बा में कोयले पर आधारित तीन उर्वरक कारखानों को स्थापित किये जाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : तालचर और रामागुंडम उर्वरक परियोजनाओं का शिलान्यास क्रमशः 3.2.70 और 2.10.70 को रखा गया था। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने इन परियोजनाओं के लिये कुछ लाइसेंस तथा प्रक्रिया जानकारी को खरीदने के लिये पश्चिमी जर्मनी और इटली की पार्टियों के साथ करार किये हैं। निगम ने सरकार की स्वीकृति मिलने पर इन परियोजनाओं के कई खण्डों के लिये उपकरण की सप्लाय के बारे में एक इटली की फर्म के साथ भी एक करार किया है। इन दो परियोजनाओं को भूमि, बिजली, पानी, रेलवे साइडिंग आदि जैसी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन आदि किया जा रहा है। कोरबा परियोजना का कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन है।

भारत द्वारा ईरान में सह-उद्यम के आधार पर एमोनियम के कारखाने का निर्माण

158. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत द्वारा ईरान में सह-उद्यम के आधार पर स्थापित किये जाने वाले एमोनियम उत्पादक कारखाने के निर्माण की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : ईरान में संयुक्त अमोनिया संयंत्र

की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की प्रगति

159. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में परिवार नियोजन

कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई ; और

(ख) जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1967-68 से 1970-71 तक के (अगस्त 1970 तक) वर्षों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की प्रगति इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	नसबन्दी	लूप	प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक उपयोक्ता	अपनाने वालों की कुल संख्या
				(आंकड़े लाख में)
1967-68	18.4	6.7	4.8	29.9
1968-69	16.6	4.8	9.6	31.0
1969-70	14.2	4.6	15.1	35.0 (सम्भावित)
1970-71	3.4	1.4	7.0	11.8 (आंकड़े अपूर्ण हैं)

(अगस्त 1970 तक)

जिला परिवार नियोजन कार्यालयों, ग्राम परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों, तथा उप-केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करके और अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं। 1969-70 तक 318 जिला परिवार नियोजन कार्यालय 4812 ग्राम परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र तथा 28912 उप-केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे बतलाए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय परिवार नियोजन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या भी बढ़ गई है और प्रसवोत्तर सुविधाएं अब अधिक अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) 1969-70 तक परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये कार्य के फलस्वरूप 52 लाख 2 हजार जन्म रोके जा चुके हैं। इसको देखते हुए यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है

कि 1960-61 की 41.7 प्रति हजार की जन्म दर के विरुद्ध 1969-70 में जन्म दर घट कर 38.3 प्रति हजार हो गई है। अनुमान है कि 1969-70 के अन्त तक किए गये कार्य के फलस्वरूप अन्ततः 2 करोड़ 20 लाख जन्म रोके जा चुके होंगे।

Automation in Indian Oil Corporation

160. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether automation has been introduced in the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this automation will result in unemployment for some educated persons in the country ; and

(d) if so, the way by which they will be rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Automation in the form of installation of electronic computers, has not been introduced in the Indian Oil Corporation. However, to keep pace with the rapidly increasing turnover, it has become necessary to introduce mechanisation in the accounting and data processing systems in the Marketing Division. In addition, it has also become necessary to utilise the services, from time to time, of certain specialised agencies for special work pertaining to accounting and statistical analysis. There have been no staff surpluses on this account nor are they expected to arise in future.

National Fuel Policy

162. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a national fuel policy ;

(b) if so, the aims of the proposed policy ; and

(c) when the policy is expected to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aim is to evaluate all the available fuel resources in the country with a view to optimise utilisation of the same.

(c) Government have set up a High power Fuel Policy Committee on the 15 October, 1970, which is to submit its report within a

period of one year. Policy would be announced after the report of the Committee is received and its recommendations have been examined by Government.

Compulsory Amalgamation of Uneconomic Mines

163. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring legislation for the compulsory amalgamation of uneconomic mines ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed legislation ; and

(c) when it is expected to be brought before the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The legislation is yet to be finalised.

(c) It is difficult, at present, to indicate the probable date by which it will be brought before Parliament.

Schemes for Water Supply in Calcutta Metropolitan Area

164. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared for the improvement of water supply in the Calcutta Metropolitan area during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of schemes and the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes ; and

(d) the steps taken so far to implement the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information received from the West Bengal Government 19 schemes have been prepared for improvement of water supply in the Calcutta Corporation Area as also other urban areas within the Calcutta Metropolitan District. The details of the schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—4194/70].

(c) The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 3482.00 lakhs. The outlay for the Fourth Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 2880.97 lakhs. The allocation for the current year is Rs. 539.80 lakhs.

(d) Out of 19 schemes, two schemes have been completed, and two schemes are almost complete. Six schemes are under execution. Six new schemes have been sanctioned and detailed plans and estimates for three schemes are under preparation.

T. B. Patients in Calcutta

165. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey carried out recently in Calcutta by the Anthropological Survey of India revealed that nearly a million people in the city lived in slums and bustees and almost every bustee house had some active T. B. patients ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to fight the disease in these areas ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a new full-fledged T. B. Hospital in the city to combat the disease ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indo Nepal Talks

166. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks with the Government of Nepal on the renewal of the agreement on Transit visas etc. have been concluded ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof, particularly with regard to the Western Kosi Canal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Talks between the Governments of Nepal and India on trade and transit treaty have taken place and further talks are scheduled to take place shortly. No discussions on visas are scheduled.

(b) These talks do not include the Western Kosi Canal.

Development of Mines in Orissa

167. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the amount the National Mineral Development Corporation propose to spend for the development of mines in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Presently, the Fourth Five Year Plan does not contain any provision for development of mines in Orissa by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

Alleged Favour shown [to Indo-Burma Petroleum and ESSO by Indian Oil Corporation

168. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Akhil Bhartiya Indian Oil Dealers' Association, Bombay-3 had complained to Government against the Indian Oil Corporation officials showing extraordinary favour to Indo-Burma Petroleum and ESSO ;

(b) the other allegations made in this connection and whether any inquiry was made ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A memorandum purporting to have been issued by the Akhil Bhartiya Indian Oil Dealers Association was received. This contained the following points :—

- (i) that the IOC is supplying its products to M/s. ESSO and IBP at a low price ;
- (ii) that the IOC is defying the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in this regard ; and
- (iii) that Shri S. B. Budhiraja, Ex-Manager in the IOC and now Managing Director, IBP, is misusing his powers ; etc.

The above points were examined and found to be without any basis.

Establishment of Fertiliser Factory at Paradeep, Orissa

169. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been sanctioned for the preparation of a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report by the Fertilizer Corporation of India on the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Paradeep in Orissa ; and

(b) when the report will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The expenses for preparation of the techno-economic feasibility report are met by the Fertilizer Corporation of India from its own resources ; no separate sanction is issued by the Government for this purpose. The report is expected to be available shortly.

Progress made in setting up synthetic Rubber Plant in Gujarat

170. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Polymer Corporation of Canada has submitted a feasibility report regarding the synthetic rubber plant proposed to be set up in the public sector at Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Complex ;

(b) if so, the main details of the report ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Polymer Corporation has assisted the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. in the preparation of a Feasibility Study on the demand for each type of synthetic rubber for the next 13 years and the viability of erecting manufacturing facilities for a number of types of synthetic rubbers to meet the demand.

(b) Based on the study of anticipated growth in demand for different types of rubbers it has been suggested that a plant to produce initially 20,000 tonnes/year of high cis polybutadiene should be set up to commence production by the end of the Fourth Plan. This capacity will require to be expanded by another 20,000 tonnes per year in 1980. SBR production will require to be expanded by 30,000 tonnes/year in 1978 and such a facility should include the manufacture of speciality rubbers. A 20,000 tonnes/year butyl synthetic rubber plant would be required to commence production in 1980 and expand by another 10,000 tonnes three years thereafter.

An additional 30,000 tonnes/year of SBR and speciality will be required in 1984.

The precise time phasing of the projected demand of these plant will have to be kept under review.

(c) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. will very shortly submit a Detailed Project Report for the manufacture of 20,000 tonnes/year high cis polybutadiene synthetic rubber which is required by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Admission of German Democratic Republic to UNESCO

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

(a) whether German Democratic Republic has sought India's support on its application for admission to the UNESCO ; and

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

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

(b) India voted in favour of the admission.

CBI Inquiry into Irregularities Committed by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company

172. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1549 on the 11th May, 1970 regarding C. B. I. inquiry into irregularities committed by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the same ; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As had been stated in the Lok Sabha in answer to Starred Question No. 478 on 16th March, 1970, Government were considering how best to proceed further in the matter in the light of the observations made by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of further action that is being taken. Central Bureau of Investigation is not making any investigations in the case. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the earlier observations of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Ban on maps Produced by Foreign Countries showing Indian Territories as belonging to other Countries

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

(a) whether all maps produced by various countries showing Indian territories either belonging to China or to Pakistan have since been banned ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Even before the passing of the resolution by the Lok Sabha on 3-9-1970 action was being taken against maps published abroad showing India's external boundaries incorrectly under the Customs Act, 1962, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961, and the relevant Notifications issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance). Such maps were either not allowed entry or released after suitably blacking-out or stamping with the super-scription that "the external boundaries of India as shown therein are neither authentic nor correct". Fresh instructions have been issued to all the concerned departments of the Government of India drawing attention to this resolution and asking them to take suitable action.

Visit of Indian Tourists to China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian tourists visited China recently; and

(b) if so, what sort of treatment was meted out to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has no information of any Indian tourists having visited China recently;

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of army authorities Regarding dehiring of Houses

175. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the concerned army authorities who recommended dehiring of No. 6 Sardar Patel Marg, Lucknow Cantt. and Rocklands, Baram Road, Secunderabad;

(b) whether the recommendations were accepted; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA): (a) to (c). It would not be desirable to disclose the recommendations made by the concerned Army authorities, as this would *inter alia* inhibit the free and frank expression of opinions.

Dehiring of Houses

176. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses dehiied since January, 1967;

(b) the number of houses where owners/parents/brothers/sisters/dependents possess a house or flat other than the one being dehiied; and

(c) the number of houses which changed

hands while in the possession of Government and subsequently dehiied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The information is not available and the effort involved in collecting and compiling the same will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Dehiring of Houses where owners were in Possession of Flats/Houses

177. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of any of the houses viz. No. 9 Stavely Road, Poona Cantt., Rocklands, Baram Road, Secunderabad, and No. 6, Sardar Patel Marg, Lucknow, which have been dehiied, the owners were in possession of a flat or house when these were dehiied; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the dehiring of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA): (a) and (b). The three houses in question were dehiied on the basis of facts of each case according to the position then existing.

The owner of Bungalow No. 9 Stavely Road, Poona Cantonment had a house in Poona City and desired to move to the bungalow on medical grounds.

The owner of Rockland, Bolarum Road, Secunderabad, had pleaded that she was being obliged to live with her son and desired to live separately. Further, the house was reported to be in need of extensive repairs.

The owner of 6, Sardar Patel Marg, Lucknow, had mentioned that he and his wife were staying in Legislators flats and were required to vacate the same immediately as they had ceased to be members of the State Legislature.

Houses hired by defence authorities remaining vacant

178. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hired houses remained vacant since January, 1967 ;

(b) the number of vacant houses for over one month, three months and four months ;

(c) whether any objections had been raised by the audit authority in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to implement the audit objections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending cases of dehiring houses

179. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending consideration of dehiring houses as recommended by the concerned command Headquarters ; and

(b) their number cantonment-wise upto September, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). So far as has been possible to ascertain from the records readily available, there are at present four cases of dehiring of houses in Cantonments pending consideration with Government. Of these, one is in Ambala and three are in Poona.

It is not desirable to disclose the recommendations made by the Command Headquarters in the above cases.

Loss incurred by Synthetic Drugs Plants

180. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three synthetic

Drugs Plants engaged in the production of Commercial drugs in the public sector have incurred a loss of Rs. 20 crores ;

(b) whether Government have initiated any steps towards the improvement in the working of these plants ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The total loss incurred by the three units viz. the Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh, Synthetic Drugs Project, Hyderabad and the Surgical Instruments Project, Madras, of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., upto the year ending the 31st March, 1970, is Rs. 21.69 crores.

(b) and (c). Government are constantly reviewing the working of the Company through the periodical reports and returns received from it and also through Government representatives on the Board of Directors. Losses in the initial years, particularly during the pre-commissioning period of a project, are inevitable. The company has taken the following steps to improve its working and to reduce the lossess and to achieve profitability eventually.

(i) The Company's efforts are now concentrated on attaining rated capacities and achieving the norms of production and consumption indicated by the Collaborators within the time stipulated therefor. These efforts will stabilise the production of antibiotics and synthetic Drugs and bring down the costs to the level of standard estimates.

(ii) With a view to obtain lower cost by attaining the economy of scale, the capacities are being enhanced for Phenacetin, Sulphanilamide, Analgin, Amidopyrine, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic Acid and Phenobarbitone by the addition of marginal equipment.

(iii) The capacities for new drugs like Paracetamol and PRS have been

programmed for production within the available facilities of Synthetic Drugs Plant.

- (iv) In the Surgical Instruments Plant, efforts are continuing to increase the order level both for the existing product-mix and the newly developed instruments at the Plant and also for job orders with a view to fully utilise the capacity.

Fertilizer Project by Tatas at Mithapur in Gujarat

181. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally granted permission to M/s Tatas to establish their Rs. 56 crores project for the manufacture of fertilizers;

(b) whether the original proposal of two million tonnes was reduced to nine lakh tonnes; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Government have approved, in principle, the revised proposal of Tatas for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Mithapur, subject to certain conditions. A letter of intent has accordingly been issued on 25th July, 1970. Final decision in this matter will be taken on fulfilment of the conditions in the letter of intent, by the party.

(b) Yes.

(c) The original proposal contained features that were not acceptable to the Government.

Inadequate Provision of 'Services' in Curzon Road Hostel New Delhi

182. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to failure of 'services' provided by CPWD the present Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi, has become a slum area;

(b) whether the provision of drinking water, electric repairs and repairs of furnitures had been kept pending for the past one year due to shortage of material, spare parts and inadequate personnel; and

(c) whether Government propose to give adequate compensation to the tenants by way of reduction in rent for the past twelve months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Study of Material on India's Northern Border in British Archives

183. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the India-China conflict in 1962, Dr. S. Gopal, Director of the Historical Division of the External Affairs Ministry was sent to London at the request of the Ministry to go through the material on India's northern border in the British Archives;

(b) if so, whether he submitted a report to the Ministry; and

(c) whether this report was published in the London newspapers?

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

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

Formal Protest Notes sent to Foreign Countries

184. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of formal protest notes sent by India to foreign countries in the last one year;

(b) the dates of the notes and the reasons for sending the protest notes; and

(c) the reply to each protest note sent by those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Reservation of Posts in Public Sector Undertakings for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

185. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Undertakings under his Ministry have made reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any directive has been issued to them to make such reservations; and

(d) whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India has decided to reserve 25 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all recruitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दक्षिण सिंगरौली में कोयला भंडार

186. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

के दक्षिण में सिंगरौली में कोयला भंडार विशाल है और देश के किसी ऐसे अन्य भंडार की इससे तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1948 में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने कोयले की खोज का कार्य किया परन्तु राजनैतिक कारणों से उसे अधूरा छोड़ दिया;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त क्षेत्र में पुनः खोज कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी): (क) सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र स्थूलतम कोयला परत अन्तर्विष्ट करता है परन्तु सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में जात कोयले की उपलब्ध राशियां देश में विशालतम नहीं हैं।

(ख) ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 1947 में भारत छोड़ा था और इसलिये 1948 में अंग्रेजों द्वारा सिंगरौली में कोयले के समन्वेषण करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) और (घ). 1949-51 के दौरान भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण ने इस क्षेत्र में भू-वैज्ञानिक मान-चित्रण किया था। भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण ने 1958-66 के दौरान तथा भारतीय खान ब्यूरो ने 1961-64 के दौरान व्ययन करके समन्वेषण किया था। 1969 से सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा व्ययन करके फिर से समन्वेषण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Functioning of CPWD Enquiry Offices in Government Colonies in New Delhi

187. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CPWD Enquiry

Offices in Seva Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Naroji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi have failed to take steps to remove the difficulties expeditiously of the residents ;

(b) the total number of complaints registered at each of the above Enquiry offices during the period from April to September, 1970 ;

(c) the number of complaints attended to within (i) 24 hours ; (ii) 3 days ; (iii) one week ; (iv) one month ; (v) two months ; (vi) three months ; (vii) six months ; (viii) and not attended in six months ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure efficient functioning of the enquiry offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4195/70*].

(d) The following steps have been taken to ensure efficient functioning of the Enquiry offices:—

- (1) Regular visits to Government employees houses by the Assistant Engineer to ascertain complaints and rectify them.
- (2) Closer and more frequent scrutiny of the Complaints Register by responsible departmental officers.
- (3) Maintenance of sufficient stock of materials in Enquiry Offices for repairs, replacements etc.
- (4) Closer liaison between the concerned C. P. W. D. officers and Residents' Associations.
- (5) Pre-monsoon inspection of roofs and drains etc.

Irregularities Committed by Administrative Officer Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

188. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has received serious complaints regarding malpractice, favouritism, misuse of power, undue advantage and other irregularities committed by the Administrative Officer of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints and the contents of each complaint thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government on each of such complaints ;

(d) whether Government propose to hand-over the same to Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). In all, 16 complaints against the Administrative Officer, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, were received from 1967 to 1970. The details showing the contents thereof and the action taken have been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-4196/70*]. It was not considered necessary to refer them to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, Delhi

189. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the basic pay of the Medical Superintendent of T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, Delhi is now Rs. 1800 per month while it was Rs. 600 per month in 1960 ;

(b) whether the pay scales have been increased in different categories of the employees of the said hospital and if so; to what extent;

(c) whether it is also a fact that departmental promotions have not been given to some of the staff who are in service there for the last 10/14 years;

(d) if so, the details of such employees and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that a letter dated the 16th July, 1970 was written by the General Secretary of the Hospital Karmchari Panchayat (Regd.) to the Director General of Health Services; and

(f) if so, the details of the letter and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the authorities concerned in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The basic pay of the Medical Superintendent at present is Rs. 1750 in the scale of pay of Rs. 1300-60-1600-76-1750. In 1960, the pay scale was Rs. 600-40-1000.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-4197/70].

(c) to (f). The T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, is not a Government institution and promotions are not made according to Government of India Rules. The staff of the Hospital had some grievances about their promotion and the General Secretary of the Hospital Karamchari Panchayat (Regd.) wrote to the Director General of Health Services on 16.7.70 complaining about the grievances of staff in regard to promotions. The various points raised in this letter and in other representations received from the Karamchari Panchayat earlier were discussed by the General Secretary of the T. B. Association of India with the Panchayat representatives and also with the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital. The Medical Superintendent has also had discussions on the points with the representatives of the Karamchari Panchayat. It is for the T. B. Association of India to meet the grievances of the staff emp-

loyed in the hospital to the extent possible. Some of the grievances have already been met by the T. B. Association while others are being looked into by them.

Report of Commission on T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, Delhi

190. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one-man Commission consisting of Lt.—General B. N. Rao was appointed to go into and enquire about the affairs of T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, Delhi some-time; and

(b) if so, the details of the said report and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the authorities concerned on its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Lt.—General B. M. Rao who was a Member of the Executive Committee of the T. B. Association of India was requested to look into the complaint of alleged theft of medicines by a dispenser of the hospital in 1961.

(b) Lt.—General Rao submitted a report which contains *inter-alia* the following recommendations:—

- (i) Theft to be reported to the Crime Branch.
- (ii) Head Clerk, a Clerk and a Chowkidar to be transferred out of the Hospital as an immediate step.
- (iii) All Drugs when taken into the stores should be stamped with the Hospital stamp.
- (iv) The question of handing over the administration of the Hospital to the Health Ministry be seriously considered.

The Executive Committee of the TB Association of India considered the report of General Rao and passed a resolution supporting the Medical Superintendent in dismissing the Compounder of the hospital as the action was bonafide and subsequently the action as detailed below was taken :—

1. The theft of the drug was reported to the Crime Branch.
2. As it was decided to appoint an Administrative Officer in the hospital it was not considered necessary to transfer the personnel mentioned in Dr. Rao's report item No. (ii).
3. All the drugs taken into the stores were stamped with the hospital stamp (TBHM).
4. The Executive Committee considered the recommendation No. (iv) above and resolved not to pursue it.

Discussions on Mutual Co-operation with Japan's Foreign Minister

191. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent discussions between Government and the Japanese Foreign Minister related mainly to mutual economic co-operation ;

(b) whether any reference was made to the recent Jakarta Conference regarding the Indo-China situation ; and

(c) whether as a result of the visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister there are prospects of closer economic and political co-operation between Japan and India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Sir, they covered all matters of common interest.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The visit has improved the prospect of closer cooperation between the two countries.

Hospital Facilities to T. B. Patients in Delhi

192. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 4,000 Tuberculosis patients have been waiting for admission to Delhi Municipal Corporation's Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are over 30,000 T.B. cases in the Capital ;

(c) if so, whether Government have any scheme for arresting the spread of this disease and for giving timely medical care to those who can be saved ; and

(d) the broad outlines of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A comprehensive T.B. Scheme is already under operation in Delhi.

(d) T. B. diagnostic, treatment and BCG preventive services are provided to the Delhi population on a zonal basis. For rendering these services, the city has been divided into 10 zones and each zone has been provided with a well-equipped and staffed T. B. Clinic, which is responsible for the control of T. B. in its jurisdiction by providing free services to all the patients diagnosed to be suffering from T.B. Further, all such T. B. patients who are considered needing inpatient treatment and are suffering from complications or need surgical intervention are offered admission in the two main Hospitals in the city, namely Rajan Babu T. B. Hospital and T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, with a bed strength of nearly 300. There are also 15 observatory beds at the New Delhi, T. B. Centre, and 28 beds at the R. K. Mission T. B. Clinic, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. A Mobile X-ray Unit to undertake active case finding of the T. B. cases has also been provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. B.C.G. Preventive facilities are being extended

to the new-borns and infants in various maternity and child welfare Centres and the School going children are also being covered by the B.C.G. Vaccination.

Admission to medical Colleges in Delhi

193. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students securing over 60 per cent marks in pre-medical class do not get admission to Medical Colleges in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the promised scheme of introducing entrance examinations has not been carried out ;

(c) whether as a result of this, there is a growing feeling among the medical college candidates that admissions are not given on merit and justice ;

(d) if so, how Government propose to rectify such mismanagement of Delhi Medical Colleges ; and

(e) the broad lines of the proposed remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The position regarding entrance examination in the three medical colleges of Delhi namely All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, and Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, is given below :

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

Admissions to this Institute are made on merit determined on the basis of marks obtained at the qualifying examination coupled with marks obtained at the competitive entrance examination conducted by the Institute on an All India basis.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

At present admission to this college is made on merit determined on the basis of marks obtained at the qualifying University examination only. Admissions are made on all India basis except for the additional 30 seats recently approved by the Delhi University. These are reserved only for students with first division marks in pre-medical of the Delhi University who could not be accommodated against the normal admissions.

The proposal of holding an entrance examination for admission to this college is still under the active consideration of the Academic/Executive Councils of the Delhi University to which this college is affiliated.

Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi

Admission to this college is made on merit determined on the basis of marks obtained in the pre-medical or its equivalent examination. Admissions are made in this college on the basis of residence in Delhi and such other conditions as laid down in the prospectus issued by the College from time to time.

The proposal of holding an entrance examination at this College is still under the active consideration of the Academic/Executive Council of the Delhi University.

(c) Admissions are made on merit and there is no question of any injustice.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) In order to mitigate the difficulties faced by Delhi students who had passed the Pre-Medical Examination in First Division i.e. with more than 60 per cent marks from the University of Delhi, 40 seats in the Maulana Azad Medical College and 30 seats at the Lady Hardinge Medical College have been increased this year (1970).

Indigenous Manufacture of Sophisticated Defence Equipment

194. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to enter into new sophisticated fields of manufacture of defence equipment ;

(b) if so, what are those new fields ;

(c) whether Government propose to enter into these new fields with foreign collaboration ; and

(d) if so, with which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A plan for manufacturing missiles in the country is under implementation.

It is not in the public interest to disclose further information.

Oil Refinery in Goa

195. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an oil refinery in Goa ;

(b) if so, whether it will be based on Rostam Crude ;

(c) whether the refinery will be built indigenously or with foreign collaboration ; and

(d) when it is expected to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The question of setting up a refinery at Goa is being examined.

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

Cost structure study of bulk drugs

196. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the investigation into the cost structure of

twenty-five bulk drugs in order to fix fair selling prices for them ; and

(b) if so, the details of the conclusions arrived at and the prices fixed for the drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, the investigation is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Contacts with Underground Nagas

197. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any further contacts in the recent past between the Government of India, or Government of Nagaland and the underground Nagas ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Ministers, MLAs and other public men of Nagaland have continued their informal contacts with the Underground Nagas to acquaint them with the realities and bring them to the path of peace and reason.

(b) Such continuing contact has resulted in the surrender of a large number of Underground Nagas and some shrinkage in their hard-core, in recent months. Such informal contact also has had some restraining influence on the extremists.

Free supply of contraceptives to Government Servants

198. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants in the states and at the centre are supplied free contraceptives ;

(b) if so, the total amount of money spent annually during the last three years for this free supply ;

(c) whether such free supply of contraceptives is also made to those who work in autonomous bodies and public undertakings ; and

(d) if so, the expenditure involved annually during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Conventional Contraceptives are supplied free of cost to all categories of persons including Government servants at Family Welfare Planning Centres/Sub-centres/clinics run by various agencies.

(b) Category-wise accounts are not maintained.

(c) Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings which have set up Family Welfare Planning Centres for the benefit of their employees are supplied conventional contraceptives free of cost by the Government for distribution.

(d) Separate accounts are not maintained. The total expenditure incurred on free supply of conventional contraceptives during the last 3 years is as follows :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1967-68	14.29
1968-69	80.94
1969-70	84.15

Reduction in price of consumers gas

199. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to reduce the price of consumers Gas (Indane etc.) ;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken ;

(c) whether this decision has been implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The

pricing of L. P. Gas is under the active consideration of Government.

बम्बई में हुई दुर्घटना से सम्बन्धित एक रूसी का स्वदेश चला जाना

200. श्री मीठा लाल मीना :

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

श्री देविन्दर सिंह गार्चा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक रूसी वाणिज्य दूतावास के कर्मचारी के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है जो एक दुर्घटना से सम्बन्धित था पर जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने से पहले ही रूस चला गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में जांच शुरू कर दी गई है ।

12.05 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(Query)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. I have written to you on this.

I have nothing against this Calling Attention, but some of us had given a calling attention notice merely on one subject, namely the supply of arms by USA to Pakistan, because that is of recent occurrence, September, 1970. We want to know from you whether our names were also balloted, or whether the calling

attention notice tabled by me and Shri Indrajit Gupta on the supply of arms by USA to Pakistan is pending, because we never gave a calling attention notice on the supply of arms by USA and USSR. The supply of arms by USSR was in 1968-69. That is no more news, that is by now a story, but this is of recent occurrence.

MR. SPEAKER : All these were ballotted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the last session there was a calling attention notice on the supply of arms by USA to Pakistan. That was at our instance. But here both have been clubbed. We want our calling attention to be admitted separately, so that we are able to say something about this nasty deal with Pakistan.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : In regard to this matter, the concerned rule, rule 197, is very clear that not more than one matter could be there in a motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : One of the matters took place one year ago.

MR. SPEAKER : This is one matter, viz., supply of arms by other nations.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I do not mind at all a discussion of the matter, but my first submission is that two matters have been juxtaposed, and my second submission is that the matter of the supply of USSR arms to Pakistan had been already on the anvil of the House in the last session, and again to bring it up when it is no longer a matter of recent occurrence is not proper. Therefore, let there be a discussion. If the House wants a discussion on the USSR supply of arms to Pakistan, nobody is against it. I cannot stand in the way, and I do not, but I do try to stand in the way when I believe that formally some rules which should be respected are not being properly respected.

MR. SPEAKER : There were two kinds of motions. One was on USSR, the other was on USA.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : पिछली बार आपने कहा था कि किसी के कालिग एटेंशन मोशन में अगर वडिंग में थोड़ा इधर उधर हेरफेर होता है तो आप क्लब नहीं करते हैं। अभी आपने कहा है कि सब नाम आपने

क्लब कर दिये हैं। रूस और अमरीका वाले मोशन जिन्होंने दिये हैं, उनके नाम आपने क्लब कर दिये हैं। पहले परम्परा अलग रखने की थी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप एक ही तरीका अपनाएं। बहुत से हमारे नोटिस पिछले सेशन में इस लिये रिजैक्ट हो गए थे कि वडिंग हमारी दूसरी तरह के थे।

MR. SPEAKER : The motion by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta covered both these countries. Besides that there were many other motions, and I am told by the office these are all identical on the same subject. So, they have been covered by this motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One is a story, and the other is news.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अमरीका जो हथियार दे रहा है वह ज्यादा बनिग प्रब्लैम है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात को अमरीका के साथ उठाया भी है। उसको आप अलग से लें।

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPPLY OF ARMS TO PAKISTAN BY U. S. A. AND U. S. S. R.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्रों की सप्लाई किया जाना तथा पाकिस्तान की उन शस्त्रास्त्रों को भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयोग करने की घोषणा।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Govern-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

ment appreciate and share the concern of all parties in Parliament about the latest announcement by the US Government regarding American supply of arms to Pakistan. The result of this decision may well be that Pakistan, which is already over-armed, will use this accretion of armed strength to threaten India instead of trying to settle differences peacefully through bilateral discussions.

2. The House will recall that in 1965 the US Government had imposed a ban on the supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan and India. On September 30, 1970, we were officially informed that the United States Government had decided to make an exception to this ban and to supply to Pakistan some aircraft and armoured vehicles in replacement of losses and natural attrition. We lodged protests with the US Government through their Ambassador here as well as through our Ambassador in the United States. The US Government had given us an assurance, and later made a public statement, that this sale would be a one-time exception to the ban.

3. The American Government has told us that they have offered to sell to Pakistan six F-104 type star fighter-interceptors, 300 armoured personnel carriers, seven B-57 bombers and four maritime patrol aircraft. These are sophisticated offensive military hardware.

4. In reply to our protest, the American Government has tried to justify its decision by saying that no great significance should be attached to this replacement of items of equipment and that this sale was to meet Pakistan's defence requirements. We have pointed out that we are unable to accept these arguments. Pakistan has repeatedly asserted that India is her only enemy. As the House is aware, India has, apart from signing the Tashkent Declaration, made repeated offers of a No-War Pact to Pakistan and has taken several initiatives for normalising relations with her. Pakistan has, therefore, no ground to apprehend any threat from India; on the other hand, it is Pakistan that has committed aggression against India since independence. Certain Pakistani leaders who held high office in 1965 have been proudly asserting during their recent election campaign that it was under their leadership that Pakistan had started these conflicts with India.

5. According to reliable estimates, American military aid to Pakistan from 1954 to 1965 was of the order of 1.5 to 2 billion dollars. What is particularly disquieting for us in this deal is that the United States tries to justify it on the ground that they are replacing the equipment supplied by them which has become unserviceable with use and time. The mere acceptance, in principle, of any responsibility for replacement becomes a cause for grave concern. But for American arms aid to Pakistan, the sub-continent might have been spared more than one destructive war.

6. Past assurances that US arms to Pakistan would not be used against India proved worthless, and this time even such an assurance has been omitted. This shows that US Government itself believes that these arms will be used against us. Such a step will not only increase tension on the sub-continent and lead to an arms race, but will also make Pakistan more intransigent towards India and render normalisation of our relations with Pakistan more difficult. The US decision, therefore, is all the more regrettable particularly at this juncture when we were beginning to see some hope of normalising relations with Pakistan in some fields.

7. When the USSR supplied arms to Pakistan in 1968-69, we protested to them. We pointed out to them that their military equipment, in addition to what Pakistan had already received from America and China, was obviously for use against India. At that time the USSR Government assured us that their arms supply to Pakistan was not intended to hurt India but might help in persuading Pakistan to normalise relations with India. We did not agree with this assessment. We, therefore, continued our objections with the Soviet Government. We are glad that the Soviet Government have given consideration to our representations and informed us that they have not supplied—and do not intend to supply—any military hardware to Pakistan in addition to that already supplied in the past.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi): Sir, a point of clarification. What is an armoured personnel carrier? (*Interruption*) Please allow me to understand the vocabulary. He

mentioned armoured personnel carriers." Are these tanks or are they something different? What are armoured personnel carriers? (*Interruption*) What is the harm in knowing it? If he mentions some word which does not exist in the English dictionary, why do you prevent me from seeking a clarification? I do not understand it, and nor any of the Members here. I cannot understand his vocabulary and language. It is a point of clarification. What is the meaning of this term? I have been reading the English language for some time. Sardar Sahab also studied in Jullundur. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Members should not speak without my permission. I am sorry I have to follow the rule that the words of Members who speak without the Speaker's permission will not be recorded. I have said that previously on many occasions.

Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What is the harm in trying to know the meaning of that term, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का जो कारण बताया है, उससे किसी भी देशवासी की तसल्ली नहीं है। अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को ये आर्म्ज सप्लाई करके उसी तरह से दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी को एक बड़ी भारी चोट पहुंचाई है, जिस तरह से रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई करके एक दोस्त की पीठ में छुरा घोंपा था। मैं बगैर लम्बी चौड़ी भूमिका के तीन चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अमरीका कहता है कि यह वन-टाइम एक्सेप्शन है। उधर रूस ने भी पाकिस्तान को बहुत हथियार सप्लाई किये हैं। पचास करोड़ लोगों के प्रोटेस्ट के बावजूद, दुनिया के दो बड़े देश यह जानते हुए भी कि चाइना भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई कर रहा

है और थर्ड पार्टीज के जरिये भी पाकिस्तान में हथियार आ रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान का कोई दुश्मन नहीं है और ये हथियार हिन्दुस्तान के ही खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होंगे, पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई कर रहे हैं। यू० एस० ए० में पाकिस्तानी एम्बेसी ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्स को लिखी गई एक चिट्ठी में कहा है।

"Pakistan will use American arms to force India to support the Kashmir issue."

मई, 1970 में लेफ्टिनेंट-जेनेरेल राबर्ट्स एच० वारेन ने, जो पेंटागन के हैं, अमरीका कांग्रेस की एक कमेटी के सामने कहा :

"... that Pakistan has used the USA arms against India in 1965 war, and it will happen again."

यह जानते हुए भी आखिर ये दो बड़े देश पाकिस्तान के साथ इतना प्यार क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या यह हमारी फारेन पालिसी के दिवा-लियापन की निशानी नहीं है? इससे यह पता लगता है कि पाकिस्तान की पालिसी सक्सेस-फुल हुई है।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो वन टाइम एक्सेप्शन है यह वन टाइम का क्या मतलब है? क्या इसमें भी कोई राज है? क्या टू टाइम होने वाला है? हालांकि मैं इस चीज में भी विश्वास नहीं करता, वह टाइम एक्सेप्शन भी क्यों होना चाहिए, इसका लाजिक क्या है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तो सही नहीं है कि यह जो दो बड़े देश हमारे देश को प्रेशराइज करना चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर के बारे में हम कोई पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता कर लें जैसा कि वह चाहते हैं या नान-प्रालिफरेशन ट्रीटी पर हम जब तक हस्ताक्षर करने का एश्योरेंस न दें तब तक वह आर्म्स सप्लाई करते रहेंगे, क्या यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है और यदि ठीक है क्या सरकार

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

इस बात का एय्यारेंस देगी कि काश्मीर के बारे में घोषणा करे कि वह निगोशिएबल नहीं है ?

अगली चीज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई यह एसेसमेंट किया है कि कितने हथियार रूस ने पाकिस्तान को सप्लाई किये हैं ? अभी आप ने कहा कि आगे रूस सप्लाई नहीं करेगा। लेकिन अभी तक रूस ने कितना हथियार दिया और क्या जो एय्यारेंस आई है यह लिख कर आई है या मौखिक आई है ? और अमेरिका कितना देने जा रहा है, इन दोनों पार्टियों से पाकिस्तान के पास कितना हथियार आया ? क्या यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1965 में जो उसका नुकसान हुआ था उसको उसने पूरा कर लिया और इसके अलावा आज उसकी मिलिटरी स्ट्रेंथ दुगुनी शायद हो गई। अगर यह सही है तो क्या आपने इस प्रकार का कोई असेसमेंट किया और किया तो असेसमेंट के बाद आपने अपने लिये उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की ? यह भी एक चीज देश जानना चाहता है।

दूसरी चीज—हमीदा साहब ने कहा था कि इजरायल टाइप की शार्ट वार की सम्भावना है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या बेसिस है ? क्या यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान की इंटेलिजेंस पिछले कुछ दिनों से हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा ऐक्टिव हो गई है और यहां पर इन्फिल्ट्रेशन भी पाकिस्तान का ज्यादा हो गया है ?

आखीरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सेल्फ रिलायंस की बात करती है क्योंकि मेरे दोस्त चाहे कितना भी रूस का साथ दें लेकिन रूस और अमेरिका अपने स्वार्थ में हमारे देश की आहुति चढ़ाने को तैयार हो सकते हैं। वह हमें बड़ा बनते नहीं देखना चाहते। तो सेल्फ रिलायंस हो।

इसके लिए क्या हम लोग जो हमारे टार्गेट्स हैं, रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, उसके हिसाब से प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं ? जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है हमारे देश में प्रोडक्शन उतना नहीं हो रहा है। कई चीजों में और मिग के बारे में खास तौर से हम रूस के ऊपर बहुत डिपेंड करते हैं। आपने कहा कि जो मिग बनाये जा रहे हैं वह सारे इंडिजिनस हैं। यह बात गलत है। मिग के काफी पार्ट्स बाहर से आते हैं।

इसके अलावा क्या सरकार ने जो यह कहा कि हम चीन से बातचीत करने को तैयार हैं तो क्या सरकार इस दबाव में आने के बाद ऐसा कह रही है क्योंकि आपको मालूम है कि चीन भी हमारा दुश्मन है और पाकिस्तान भी हमारा दुश्मन है दोनों का मिल कर मुकाबिला आप नहीं कर सकते, इस लिए क्या उसका रास्ता यही रह गया है कि बगैर उसके ऐग्रेसन हटाए आप उससे बातचीत करने को तैयार हो जाएंगे ? बगैर उससे अपने देश की भूमि वापस लिए हुए उससे बातचीत करने को तैयार हो जाएंगे ? यह देश इस बात को जानना चाहता है कि जब तक चीन ऐग्रेसर है तब तक सरकार उसके साथ बात नहीं करेगी, क्या सरकार ऐसी घोषणा करने को तैयार है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will first reply to Mr. Sondhi's question. Armoured Personnel Carrier is not a tank, because tank weaponry is entirely different. Even the traction is different. Armoured Personnel Carrier is principally a protecting equipment which enables the military to carry people from one place to another.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh): What arms does it carry ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is of a comparatively minor character.

I will try to be brief in my reply. To the first question of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta my reply is an emphatic 'No'. Secondly, he asked what is meant by 'one-time exception'. By this

term we understand that this will be the only supply. As to whether they stick to that, that is a separate matter. Our understanding of the expression is that this is a one-time exception.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Exception itself indicates that it is only once. So, why say "one-time exception"?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot improve upon the language used by an American. This is what he said. From the expression "one-time exception" we have understood that this would be the only supply that would be made in relaxation of the ban that has been imposed in 1965. Whether they stick to that is another matter.

The third question was whether this is an attempt to pressurize us either to change our attitude on Kashmir or to compel us to sign the non-proliferation treaty. Neither the United States, nor the Soviet Union, has ever given the slightest indication to us that their supply of arms to Pakistan has anything to do with these two issues. On these matters we have taken a view, which is a national view, and we intend to stick to it, whatever may be in the minds of others.

Fourthly, he asked about the quantum of supply of arms to Pakistan by United States, Soviet Union and through third parties. On this whatever information is with the Government has been shared with the House from time to time. The United States themselves have announced that this is what they intend to supply. Many other countries do not disclose the quantum of supply and one has to depend on other sources. It will not be proper for me to divulge information unless it is authority given by the supplier or we have got authentic information about the quantum thereof.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the total supplies from Russia ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The fifth question was about Pakistan making up the total loss. It is true that they have made up the losses that they suffered at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict and they have also increased their military potential, if we compare it with their capacity in 1965. The only reply that I

can give, which could more appropriately be given by the Defence Minister, would be that during this period we were also compelled to take matching action and we have tried to check all the accrual to Pakistan military strength in making and formulating our defence and equipment plan.

Then a question was asked about the statement of my hon. friend, Shri Mahida. The best thing would be to ask him the question because he may be able to answer what precisely he said and how does he explain it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, on a point of order. You must compel the Minister to reply because the Government is one and this question is related to what he has said.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Who said it is one ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If he wants a reply from me then my answer is that it does not arise out of the present question, which relates to the supply of arms to Pakistan by the United States.

In answer to his sixth question I would like to say that we have always laid the greatest stress on self-reliance and, in the mean time, whatever we cannot produce ourselves we should not lightly ignore the sources that have helped us to increase our defence potential by supply of various types of equipment. We will continue to stress the role of self-reliance and, at the same time, will not hesitate to get supplies from whatever sources they are available so that the time lag between our own production and the requirements of the situation may be as narrow as possible.

The last question was about our Chinese policy. That is a separate matter not at all connected with the present question-

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी मदद कीजिए । मैंने यह पूछा था कि रूस ने कितने हथियार दिए, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया । मैंने बहुत प्वाइंटेड क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि रूस ने कितने हथियार दिये, यह उसे जानबूझ कर एवाकड कर रहे हैं । ...
(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : He said that they did not supply.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जी नहीं। स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है :

"We are glad that the Soviet Government have given consideration to our representations and informed us that they have not supplied—and do not intend to supply—any military hardware to Pakistan in addition to that already supplied in the past."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पास्ट में कितना सप्लाई हुआ, उसका क्वान्टम बतलाइये। अमरीका के बारे में तो आपने बतला दिया कि 1965 तक कितना सप्लाई हुआ, लेकिन रूस के बारे में क्या कोई सोफ्ट कार्नर है, जिसकी वजह से नहीं बतलाना चाहते हैं, आप दोनों को बराबर क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के बारे में भी मेरा रेलेवेन्ट सवाल है। मैंने पूछा था—चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारे दो दुश्मन हैं, इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए क्या यही रास्ता है कि आप चीन के साथ अन-कन्डिशनल बात कर रहे हैं—इसके बारे में जवाब दीजिये। महीदा साहब के बारे में भी आपको जवाब देना चाहिये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, my reply is simple. The United States of America have themselves officially disclosed the military hardware that they are supplying to Pakistan. Therefore it was my duty to inform the House about it. The USSR have not disclosed as to what supplies they have made to Pakistan. They did not disclose to anyone else even the supplies that they made to us. Therefore we attach importance to not disclosing the figures relating to the supply to us and did not insist that they should tell us what they are supplying to Pakistan....(Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This was already disclosed in this House. You

did tell this House as to how many tanks and other things were supplied....(Interruption)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You had said earlier that Russia supplied tanks, 130 mm guns and other ammunition to Pakistan....(Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If I have already supplied this, I do not know why he is asking me about it again. But I do not remember it. I distinctly remember that I have not supplied the figures relating to the various items. I might have supplied....(Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You have given this in answer to my question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If I have already disclosed it you can use it. But I do not have it in my memory. However, today I do not have those figures.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has already done so.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think, I did not give the actual number....(Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, if you read this statement, you will find that although it begins with the sentence that Government shares the concern of the country and of all political parties, actually speaking they have not shown any concern for overarming of Pakistan that is being done not only by the USA but also by the USSR and China, and that the country is faced with a great danger.

I am very glad that so far as the USA is concerned, they have devoted two pages and have given us great details of the military supplies made by America. They have come to the conclusion that so far as the USA is concerned they supply arms to Pakistan in order that those arms are used against India. We are glad that at least one assessment regarding one country is correct and our country accepts this. But, at the same time, I should have expected that, having admitted this, they disclosed what steps actually the Government has taken or proposes to take to meet this challenge.

About USSR he has mentioned it in a small paragraph and has expressed happiness that they have given due consideration to our repeated representations. The USSR is known to be the author of the Tashkent Declaration. Even in their explanation that they have supplied they say that they have a policy and they are arming them so that the relationship between the two countries can be normalised. They say that by supplying arms to Pakistan they are helping in normalising the relations between Pakistan and India. They say that this is a part of the Tashkent Declaration that they are really implementing. This is what the Russians have said. This is the reason given by the Russians for supplying arms.

You will remember, Sir, when we pressed this point in the House for a discussion at that time, there was a resolution and the Government did not agree about it. This is a double standard that we are always playing and we are becoming a laughing stock in the world. The people laugh at us because of our attitude. However much you may hide the facts, it is all clear. In this statement, in a very cleverly drafted sentence, it is being made out as if no military hardware were ever supplied by Russia to Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Where is it ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I read it out ? It says :

"We are glad that the Soviet Government have given consideration to our representation and informed us that they have not supplied and do not intend to supply any military hardware. . . ."

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Read it further.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

"...to Pakistan in addition to that already supplied in the past."

What does it mean ? It is a very cleverly drafted sentence. Let us be very clear. What is the first sentence ? It says, they have never supplied arms. Probably, what is meant here is the supply of tractors, helicopters, etc. I want to put it whether it is not a fact that Soviet Union has supplied to Pakistan 130 MM/ artillery guns, whether these are military hardware or not. I want to know whether it

is not a fact, whether it is known to the Government of India or not, that during the course of these years from 1968 onwards, 85 million dollars worth of military hardware were supplied by Soviet Russia to Pakistan. Is that not known to them ? If it is known to them, why is it that they have now said that they are not going to supply. When so much details about the American supply of arms are given why we have not taken this trouble to bring facts about Soviet Union supply of arms to the notice of the country and the House ?

Again, I would like to know one thing more. Now, they say they have informed us. When did they actually inform us ? Is it when our Prime Minister met Mr. Kosygin while going to America, seeing the agitation in the country about it, that they assured us about it or is it in reply to the protests that they have been getting earlier ?

We will be satisfied if in view of the over-arming of Pakistan a regular discussion takes place in the House about the military position of our country and about the defence policy that we are adopting. I would like to know whether as a result of the arms supply to Pakistan, let alone all other things, even in the infantry divisions because of the semi-military conscription that Pakistan is having, after the supply of these arms we will be in a great disadvantageous position because a number of divisions have to be employed in Nagaland, for our commitments with China and for our internal services and practically speaking, very few divisions will be left to confront with Pakistan. If this is the position, I would really like to know whether countries like Russia believe that the balance has been disturbed and in case of a conflict with Pakistan, they would come forward to help us because they have armed them already. Are they going to supply you on payment, supply you, the same materials, the same armaments or the same things which they have supplied to Pakistan so that we can meet them and actually what they talk about normalisation can come into being ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, I would request my esteemed colleague, a very senior Member of this House and leader of a Party, not to judge our point of view to the supply of arms by the United

[Shri Swaran Singh]

States as compared to USSR by the length that is devoted in this reply.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We welcome it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like him to refresh his memory that there was a long debate about the USSR's supply of arms and I had at that time the responsibility as Defence Minister to handle it.

SHRI NATH PAI : It was an adjournment motion.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't remember whether it was an adjournment motion or not.

SHRI NATH PAI : You should.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was a discussion. It was either two hour discussion or some other discussion. I think Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta initiated that discussion.

SHRI NATH PAI : It was an adjournment motion by Mr. Pilo Mody.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I don't remember what it was. He will any time be impressed by the length of the statement if he compares my statement which I made in relation to arms supply at that time. He will be satisfied that it is longer than the one that I am giving about the US supply. That is not very material. I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House to concentrate on the dangers that we face rather than to have a tendency to sacrifice our own interest in trying to make out a case that we are trying to favour one or the other. (*Interruptions*) Whether they come from the USA or USSR, when they are in the hands of Pakistan, they are a danger to us. We should view it in that form.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is your reply to it ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Now he says that I have given information about the supply of arms by USA but I have not given information about the quantity of arms supplied by USSR. I have already attempted to reply to that. In this particular case US Government have officially said that these were the items

that they have decided to supply to Pakistan and, therefore, I am repeating what they have stated. The USSR Government have not made any such statement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is your assessment ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will not give my assessment. We should avoid giving the information about our knowledge (*Interruptions*). It is a military matter.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have put specific questions saying even the quantum supplied. What is your information ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not either confirm or contradict the figure which is nothing but a thing picked up from certain newspaper reports which I do not accept.

The second question is : what is being done to meet the challenge ? This is a matter about which we have replied very often.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This figure has been given by the Defence Ministry itself.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May be. Then, it is all right. If it is given, what more do you want ? (*Interruptions*) I don't remember every time the reply that has been given earlier.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This particular reply has not been given in the House. In some of the Parliamentary Committees these details were given. The Minister says : "We don't know ; we don't have information." This is rather very strange.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : What is the good of the information if it cannot be disclosed in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever may be the case in the consultative committee that should not be quoted here.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We do give a little more information in the consultative committees than what we can publicly give. That is the practice which we have followed all along, because that is not meant for the public display. I think you cannot accuse us on this score.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
You cannot say that you have no information.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You should compliment us that we have given more information there in the Committees.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Therefore, is it fair to say : "We do not know anything." ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like very strongly to rebut this suggestion that in dealing with this matter we follow double standards. That is the type of expression which has been started by several opposition groups. This is something which is absolutely in their own imagination ; it is not our policy to treat it in that form at all.

About the phraseology that has been commented upon somewhat adversely by him, I would like to recall to his memory the statement made on the floor of the House about the nature of the equipments supplied by USSR to Pakistan. Surely, there are military hardware things like tanks, artillery, etc. and these are very much lethal armaments. There is nothing in the statement, which I have read again, which in any way condones or conceals the nature of the supplies made by USSR to Pakistan.

About the assurance as to when it was given, this assurance was given much earlier and you should not connect it with the last talk of the Prime Minister with Mr. Kosygin in Moscow when she discussed other matters with him on her way to UN.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member raised the general question that we should discuss in the House our preparedness to meet the Pakistani preparations, whether in the matter of training, or acquisition of supplies. Surely, this is a matter which is usually discussed when we discuss the Demands of the Defence Ministry. If there is any other motion which the House admits, which the Speaker admits, and my colleague the Defence Minister is prepared to discuss, I have no objection to that. I think I have answered all the points which he has raised.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

कुछ जवाब दिया इन्होंने ? इससे तो अच्छा होगा कि इनसे कोई जवाब ही न मांगा जाये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : गुप्ताजी, आपकी समझ में नहीं आया ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप कभी किसी बात का जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Supply of arms by USA to Pakistan needs to be Protested by us as strongly and in the same manner as supply of arms by USSR to Pakistan sometime back. The justification and the arguments given both by the USA and USSR with regard to supply of arms to Pakistan are neither impressive nor valid. When USA supplies arms, they say, they want to reduce the increasing influence of USSR in Pakistan. And, similarly, when USSR supplies arms, they also advance the same argument of trying to reduce the influence of USA in Pakistan. The fact of the matter is that on whatever pretext it may be, arms are supplied to Pakistan from all quarters.

Another argument given by them in justification of supply of these arms is that it would not be used against India. It is equally unimpressive. At this stage, I am reminded of what President Ayub said sometime back that "We are getting arms aid not to keep them in cotton pads." This saying of Ayub has been amply justified during all these years. In this context, I am also reminded of a statement issued by the Minister, Shri Mahida in which he said that there is the possibility of hit and run war by Pakistan. The Minister is expected to make a responsible statement and he should now either be able to come to the House and explain the circumstances under which the statement was made or he should be considered guilty of making an irresponsible statement.

But only accusing the USA or the USSR does not solve the problem. We have to see whether our own house is in order. I am prepared to agree with the previous speaker that the result in terms of supply of arms by the USA or the USSR is the result of the failure of our foreign policy. That is why after so many years we find today much difficulty with the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

major powers in the world. Four major powers are really supplying arms to Pakistan ; France is supplying arms to Pakistan ; China is supplying arms to Pakistan ; the USA is supplying arms to Pakistan and the USSR is also supplying arms to Pakistan. Certain countries which are inimical to each other, like China and the USA are friendly to Pakistan, and all of them are supplying arms to Pakistan. I do not know when we might hear again that the UK is also supplying arms to Pakistan.

With regard to the policy of non-alignment I am prepared to say and I am inclined to say that the policy of non-alignment has been converted into the policy of appeasement of Russia today, and whenever the question of Russia comes, we are going out of the way to appease them and in respect of important matters like the supply of arms by Russia to Pakistan, we try to derive satisfaction by saying that our relations with Russia are many-sided and the problem of supply of arms should be examined in the context of the all-sided relationship with Russia, and we also try to derive satisfaction by saying that the Russians have given us an assurance that they will not supply it in future. And when it comes to the question of the USA, our Defence Minister comes out with the statement that it is an unfriendly act on the part of the USA.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How will he define it ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Just now, we heard the hon. Minister saying that he was not in a position to declare the particulars about the arms supplied by the USA. Why is he saying that ? He is saying that because thereby he wants to conceal the fact that the amount of arms and ammunitions supplied by the USSR is very much more compared to the ammunition and arms supplied by the USA. This very Ministry is on record in this House as having given the details with regard to the particulars of the arms supplied by the USSR, and this very Ministry is on record as having said that according to the information available with the Government of India, the USSR in 1968-69 supplied as many as about

150 tanks to Pakistan and 130 MMGs, ammunitions and radar sets and other miscellaneous stores. Is the hon. Minister in a position to deny what was said by this Government a few months ago in this very House ?

Apart from this, I have two more questions to raise. How do the Government explain today the discrimination practised by these four major powers of the world against India as compared to Pakistan, with regard to the supply of arms ? With the changing pattern of the world politics, are the Government now convinced of the desirability of changing their foreign policy and stopping appeasement of Russia and adopting in the real sense, as advocated by the Government, a policy of non-alignment towards all the countries equally ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Most of his comments were in the form of his own views. He has not asked me any particular question. He has given his own formulation, and his own enunciation of his views upon various foreign policy angles, with which I totally disagree.

Ultimately, what he says is that we should have a policy which is truly a policy of non-alignment. I am glad that the Swatantra Party to which he belongs now sees the wisdom of the policy of non-alignment, though all along they had been advising us to abandon the policy of non-alignment and have some defence pacts or other pacts with other countries, which has been the Swatantra policy so far.

About the other matters, I would like to say that his presentation or his comment upon various events, if I may use a very mild expression, is completely one-sided. He knows the arguments which have been placed before the House on several occasions when all these matters about which he has in a perfunctory manner touched upon today had been discussed at great length, and I am sure that he cannot be unaware of Government's viewpoint on all these various matters.

There is no question of appeasement of any country in our policy of non-alignment. We value help from whatever source we might get it, and it will be wrong for us to deny the efficacy or importance of the help in various fields, the

economic field, the military field, the industrial field etc., that we have received from the Soviet Union, and I would appeal to him not to belittle it merely because he belongs to the Swatantra Party which believes that everything that is Russian is something which they should not touch and they should always find some reason to criticise it.

That is not the way our national interests are served, and I would request him to be a little more non-aligned rather than always bring along this angle.

In all earnestness, I would submit that the matter which is really the provocation for the present question is the supply of arms by the US to Pakistan, but it is amazing that he has not put a single question on that. His main preoccupation has been to point out that we are trying to appease the USSR; that is the entire thesis upon which he has proceeded.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is he talking about ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : An attitude of this type weakens our hands in relation to supplies if they are made to Pakistan. This type of lobbying, in order to belittle the effect of American supplies of arms to Pakistan, is against our interest and I cannot permit it to go unchallenged.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : On a point of order . . .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not yield. Our position with regard to this matter is very clear. I am sorry if a particular impression has been created by his quoting some earlier reply by me. I must be frank with the House As Defence Minister, I do remember having replied to several questions about the quantum of supplies by the USSR to Pakistan, and at some point I do remember having given the categories. May be, I also gave the numbers of one or two items. But even at that time, I must have qualified it; if I did not, I want to qualify it now and say that it was based on press information available to us. But in this particular case, concerning US supplies, there is an official statement by the USA which I can quote. But I cannot say the same thing with regard to the USSR's supplies.

Therefore, there is no question of changing our policy; the more we think of it, the more we are convinced that the policy we are pursuing is the correct one, and I would request them to support us.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My main question has not been answered. The Minister had said earlier that so far as supplies by the USSR are concerned, they are something confidential and Government were not prepared to disclose it. There is a new fact about the previous replies by the Minister himself in this House. He quoted certain quantum of supply. I quoted 150 tanks and so forth. Is he in a position to deny what I said? How does he justify concealing these facts from the House on the plea that the USSR's supplies are not to be disclosed in public interest? This is a contradiction. I would request him to come to the point and not use this argument to deny information to us.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said, and repeat, that it has never been my intention, nor is it my intention now to withhold information. If I did not remember what I said on an earlier occasion, he should not use that argument against me. I stand by every word of what I said on the earlier occasion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My second question has not been replied to. Is it a fact that the quantum of arms supplied by Russia was very much more than that supplied by the US? Let him reply yes or no.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied. I do not think there is any further clarification needed (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. DEO : He has not replied.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You must protect me. The figures given by him have been quoted. He is aware of that. He is not disclosing the information we wanted but is attributing motives. What is this ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will please resume his seat. It has been replied in detail.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : His question has been replied to in detail. He asked a second ques-

[Mr. Speaker]

tion, and he replied again. I do not want to prolong it further.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It has not been replied to.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : In view of the fact that America is not listening to us, and that it is not only America which has been supplying arms to Pakistan, in view of the fact that Pakistan has been getting Mirage-III aircraft from France and Cobra anti-tank missiles and surface to air missiles from the Federal Republic of Germany and she has been getting arms from all over the world, what efforts are we making to get more arms for India ?

Secondly, I am very glad that the hon. Minister has said that we should concentrate our efforts on the dangers that we face and that the hon. Prime Minister has also remarked in her Meet-the-Press interview in New-York that the situation in India is quite different because we have on our borders foreign armies at a distance of 20 feet. In fact, in Kashmir and in the borders of Bengal in places like Nadia, we are facing them at even less than 20 feet. In view of this, may I know what measures are being taken to have greater security, so that our borders may be more secure, particularly in West Bengal ?

Thirdly, there is positive infiltration into the ordnance factories where there is stoppage of production of armaments. In view of the heavy supply of armaments received by Pakistan and the stoppage of production in our ordnance factories, we do stand in great danger. So what we are doing to control this kind of stopping of work in our ordnance factories and infiltration ?

Fourthly, is the Government aware that, on the strength of all these arms that Pakistan is receiving, centres of sabotage have been built by Pakistan where 10,000 people at a time are being trained in sabotage and guerilla warfare, and also that they have more than half a dozen underground jet airports in the Kashmir border ? In the spy ring that was smashed in the Uri sector, some of our own personnel were involved and have been arrested. In the light of all this, what are we do-

ing to screen the personnel and stop this infiltration into the army and ordnance factories ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have carefully listened to all the points. They are very relevant and important, but the hon. Member has addressed them to the wrong quarter. They relate either to the Defence Ministry or to the Home Ministry, and I am sure that if they are formulated in a proper form, she will get the replies from the Ministers concerned.

13.03 hrs.

RE : MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
(Query)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I seek your leave to raise the motion of privilege, of which I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I am examining it. I will refer to it later on. I will let you know. I am examining all the privilege motions. There are quite a few of them.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अविश्वास प्रस्ताव भी है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I gave notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament has nothing to do with what the MLAs do. I have not allowed it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : There has been a unanimous demand for a steel plant in Orissa, and the Chief Minister has written to the Government of India asking whether the Government of Orissa can go ahead with its own steel plant.

A grave situation has developed there. People are agitated. If you do not allow the adjournment motion, you cannot expect all of us to participate in the proceedings of the House. The MALs of Orissa have come here.

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with Parliament... (Interruptions.)

SHRI P. K. DEO : If you do not allow it I shall walk out.

Shri P. K. Deo then left the House

MR. SPEAKER : I quite appreciate that.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be assured by you that you are considering the matter I had raised. But after the statements I made during the question hour I thought that the case regarding my privilege motion was *prima facie* established. I cited the necessary evidence.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to see it in the light of that. That is the reason I am with holding my decision.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have tabled an adjournment motion on the law and order situation in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a continuing matter; I did not agree to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We have also tabled an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I have cited a recent occurrence—the stabbing of Mrs. K. C. Bose, despite the fact that information was given to the police three days in advance by comrade Jyoti Basu and other persons.

MR. SPEAKER : These are State matters. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :— This is the only forum where we can discuss it; West Bengal is under President's rule. I cannot understand how you can disallow it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The State is at the moment under the President's rule and is being governed by the Centre in all matters; questions are answered in Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : They have bought over the hard core of criminals. There are also the Central Intelligence people. Those criminals murder CPM workers.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever happens there concerns law and order and it is a continuing matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They are engaging criminals to murder political workers so that they can get a smooth win in the next elections. It is a shame on the Government.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The police were informed that an attack was expected and yet she had been stabbed; no police protection was given. There is no assembly there to discuss these things. We are raising the question of giving protection to people involved in democratic movement there; the police are also involved and are conniving at such things. The question can be raised only here. We seek your protection; we request you to reconsider this question and give us your decision allowing this adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see if we can find sometime to discuss such matters because there are so many of them. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You have already said that you have rejected it. What are we to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Are we to understand that we are going to have a discussion on this subject ?

SHRI NATH PAI : With due respect to your authority, I am not clear how you can reject the adjournment motion. . . (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : For the last six months, there has been no meeting of the Consultative Committee. I had written several times to the Prime Minister, but the Prime Minister did not even reply. Where is the forum where we should raise these matters if it is not Parliament? You said that this is not a recent matter. But then everyday, half a dozen people are being killed. 32 policemen have been killed. A lady has been brutally killed just a few days before. If you say that this is not a matter of recent occurrence, a matter which has been brought in the Lok Sabha, what else can be done? (*Interruption*) What should be done? For the last six months, there has been no meeting of the Consultative Committee for West Bengal. I have sent several letters to the Prime Minister, but she did not

[Shri Samar Guha]
care to reply. I want to know what the Central Government have got to say. West Bengal has become a hell for the citizens there.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Half a dozen people are being killed every day. 30 policemen have been killed there. Political workers are being killed, and ladies are being dragged and killed. If you say that this is not a matter to be brought before this House, where is the forum then? For the last six months, there has not been even a single meeting of the Consultative Committee. In spite of our requests, the Prime Minister and Home Minister did not care to reply. She did not care to reply to any our requests. What should be the forum where we should raise these points if not here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, what is your decision?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We must have the Adjournment Motion discussed today.

MR. SPEAKER : I see from the Adjournment Motions that it is not a particular case that is quoted. One of the motions is just a general motion. There is also another one.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : There is a motion which has been rejected.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : There is a motion regarding Mrs. K. C. Bose.

MR. SPEAKER : I will study all these later and let you know. (*Interruption.*)

Several hon. Members *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : The same member has given two motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We want to have your decision right now.

MR. SPEAKER : One and the same Member has given two motions. How can he give two motions. I have to take up only one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is your decision? I have sent you three telegrams

saying that the Adjournment Motions must be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider them on merits. There is no question of telling me like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You cannot rule me out like that.

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be taken on merits.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I was informed that the Adjournment Motion was rejected.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : I was also informed that my Adjournment Motion has been rejected. (*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER : These motions are more than one. The same Member has given different motions on different subjects. I am going to review what is the common thing in regard to these Adjournment Motions.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अपने कहा कि इनकी एडजार्नमेंट मोशन पर आप फिर से विचार करेंगे। आप रिकॉर्ड करिये और ठीक लगे मैरिट्स पर और आप लाए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन—

MR. SPEAKER : My decision is that I do not accept the one which is general. The others mention something else. The same Member has given them. I have to see what is the procedural matter on these things which are given at one and the same time; two motions by the same Member. One Member has given two motions at one and the same time.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I will withdraw the first motion because it is general. I have given the second motion also. Therefore, I want to know when we can discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is, the first one is too general. But you gave another one. How can I know that you will insist on the other one now?

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Certain things have happened in West Bengal, and there is an impossible situation in West Bengal. I want to bring to your notice the fact that there is a Consultative Committee which even in times of the direst things happening in West Bengal has not met even once during the interim period, which has added gravity to the feelings of Members who want a discussion in the House. When the Government does not come forward to propose a discussion on a subject which is entirely in their own charge—President's Rule is in operation there—when members try to introduce the matter by way of an adjournment motion, you see how tempers are frayed because we do not get an opportunity for discussing it. If, therefore, we get from you a kind of assurance, as far as you can give it, that as soon as ever it is possible we shall have a discussion in the House on the situation in West Bengal as it is today, and it has got to be rectified, then of course we can take that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : For the last six months, not even a single meeting of the Consultative Committee for West Bengal has taken place....

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked you a number of times to sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Letters addressed to the ministries were not replied to. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Myself and Mr. Jyoti Basu sent a telegram to the Prime Minister from Calcutta. She was a teacher going to the school the previous day and there were some threats that she should not go. She was a teacher in that school. Mr. Jyoti Basu informed the police officers. Mrs. K. G. Bose also informed the police. After the police was informed that there was danger to her life, 15 people entered the school and stabbed her. It is not an ordinary thing.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दूसरी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी है यू० पी० के बारे में। वहां डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या की गई है और वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कनाइवेंस से हुई है। वह भी गम्भीर मामला है। उसको भी

आपने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। उसको भी आप रिजिस्टर करें। वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : All these notices about actions of the Governor etc., are not, I think, subjects for adjournment motion. But I am requesting the Home Minister to find some time for discussion because there was no meeting of the consultative committee. I will consult the Home Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and fix some time for a discussion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We must discuss UP. It is most important.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : एक मिनट मेरी बात भी आप सुन लें। इसका जवाब भी मंत्री महोदय को देना होगा। हमारी बात आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं। हम सदन में आए या न आए मैं एक दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। बिहार को बंगाल बनाने की तैयारी हो रही है.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first deal with the pending matters. He is not going to reply to anything now. I am only asking him if he is prepared for a discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : A reference has been made to the meeting of the Consultative Committee for West Bengal. I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members. I thought the House would like to know that a meeting is being called on the 17th of this month. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This is adding insult to injury. We have already got notice about the meeting on the 17th. Our grouse was about the interim period. Why was not a meeting called earlier? What was the Prime Minister doing?

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : So many people are being killed every day.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to sit down. We will fix some time. Because the

[Mr. Speaker]

meeting was not held earlier than the Parliamentary session, we will fix some time in the House itself.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER : These are so many matters raised in the form of adjournment motions. We will fix some time for those subjects. 17th happens to be during the session. It would have been much better if the meeting had been held earlier and no occasion provided for this complaint. I propose that this be discussed here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the discussion on UP ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will fix some time for that also.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बिहार के राज्यपाल, श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो, ने घनबाद में अखबारवालों को बुला कर उनके सामने यह प्रवचन दिया है कि बिहार की सरकार देश के सभी राज्यों की सरकारों के मुकाबले में सबसे ज्यादा अस्थिर है। राज्यपाल महोदय ने यह बात उस समय कही है, जबकि अय्यर आयोग द्वारा अपराधी पाये गये भूतपूर्व मंत्री बिहार सरकार को टाप्पल करने में लगे हुए हैं। क्या राज्यपाल महोदय उन मुद्दालेहों की मदद करने के लिये ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय से उन्होंने यह बात कही है या अपनी तरफ से ? आखिर राज्यपाल महोदय एसेम्बली के प्रति जवाबदेह नहीं हैं, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रति जवाबदेह हैं। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें।

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed or raised on some other time. Further, there is nothing pending in the agenda.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सिडेंट के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया जा रहा है, उसमें असलियत को छिपाया जा रहा है।

मंत्री महोदय इस्तीफा दें। आठ आदमी मरे बताये गये हैं, जब कि साठ सत्तर आदमियों की लाशों को गायब कर दिया गया है, जो सब मेरी जाति के जाटव हरिजन थे। यह एक्सिडेंट मेरे यह यहाँ के स्टेशन पर हुआ है।

13.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT *Re.* RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND REVIEW OF THE TREND OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding certain recent Railway accidents, alongwith a review of the trend of accidents on the Indian Government Railways during the last five years, and a review of the action taken on the recommendations of the Kunzru and Wanchoo Committees. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4170/70].

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 20th September, 1970, under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4171/70].

REPORT OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1969-70, under section 19 of the All-India

Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4172/70.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1970.

(ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1794 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1970.

(iii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1795 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4173/70.*]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4174/70.*]

PROCLAMATION ETC. Re. THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 1st October, 1970 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in rela-

tion to the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1756 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1970, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4175/70.*]

(2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated 1st October, 1970, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1757 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4175/70.*]

(3) A copy of the Report of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh dated the 29th September, 1970 to the President. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4176/70.*]

(4) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 18th October, 1970 issued by the President revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 1st October, 1970 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1799 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1970, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4177/70.*]

NOTIFICATION Re. SERVICE CONNECTED WITH SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY BY D.V.C. UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, AND STATEMENTS Re. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND Re. DESILTING OPERATION OF UPPER GANGA CANAL

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3125 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1970 declaring service connected with the supply of electrical energy by the Damodar Valley Corporation, established under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

such supply, to be an essential service for the purposes of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, under subsection (2) of section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4178/70.]

- (2) A supplementary statement on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4179/70.]
- (3) A statement regarding the desilting operation of Upper Ganga Canal near Hardwar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4180/70.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT, THE WEALTH-TAX ACT, THE CUSTOMS ACT AND THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications, (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

- (i) S.O. 2877 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 2063 dated the 4th June, 1968.
- (ii) S.O. 2879 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970.
- (iii) S.O. 2880 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970.
- (iv) S.O. 2882 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT—4181/70.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of Wealth-tax Act, 1957 :—

- (i) S.O. 2878 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970 making certain amendment to

Notification No. S. O. 2064 dated the 4th June, 1968.

- (ii) S.O. 2881 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4182/70.]

- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1791 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1970, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4182/70.]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) S.O. 2771 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) S.O. 2847 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1244 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1245 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970.
- (v) G.S.R. 1246 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1247 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1306 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1307 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1308 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 1309 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4184/70.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1243 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1970.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1298 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1299 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1300 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise, Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-second Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1301 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1302 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1303 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1304 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifth-eighth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1305 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4185/70.]

MR. SPEAKER : Item 10-A. Shri Jamir. I find he is not present here. Let some other Minister lay it on his behalf.

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 1876 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1970 declaring service in the Food Corporation of India, established under the Food Corporations Act, 1964, to be an essential service for the purposes of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, under subsection (2) of section 2 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4186/70.]

MR. SPEAKER : I am a little lenient today. But the Minister concerned should be present in the House.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba):

I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India together with the proceedings of their sitting held on the 12th October, 1970.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

13.25 hrs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Sir, I beg to move :—

“That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, upto the 3rd May, 1971.”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we want an assurance from you that this House will be in session up to May 1971.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted an assurance from you rather. Of course, the Speaker is expected to be there but I do not know about other Members.

The question is :

“That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, upto the 3rd May, 1971”.

The motion was adopted

13.26 hrs.

Re : MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri Shiva Chandra Jha withdrawing his motion of no-confidence or not ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यह परम्परा रही है, और थोड़ा-बहुत हम लोगों ने भी देखा है, कि जब हाउस में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आता है, तो सदन का लीडर यहाँ पर मौजूद रहता है। इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव को बिदड्डा करने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लीडर आफ दि हाउस को यहाँ बुला लिया जाये, या

फिर इस विषय को लंच के बाद ले लिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी परम्परा नहीं है कि अगर लीडर आफ दि हाउस मौजूद न हो, तो नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन नहीं लिया जाता है। दूसरे सदस्यों ने अपने-नो कान्फिडेंस मोशनज वापिस ले लिये हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव से घबरा गई है ? क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि सारी सरकार इससे घबराई हुई है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is before the House. I have called item No. 15 A and it will have to be dealt with.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय हाउस में न तो लीडर है और न डिप्युटी लीडर है। आप लीडर आफ दि हाउस को यहां बुला लीजिये। या इस विषय को लंच के बाद ले लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not in a position to say. The motion is before the House. Let me know what I should do with it. There are no rules saying that I should ask certain ministers to come.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आप लीडर आफ दि हाउस को बुला लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उनके आने से इस बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा ? मैं उनको बुलाने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : इस समय सदन में बहुत से सदस्य नहीं हैं। आप लंच के बाद इस विषय को ले लीजिए।

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV (Bara Banki): He is not pressing.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to press it, if you want a division on it, then I will put it to vote after lunch but if you wish to withdraw it then I think this is the best time to do it.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं इमको विदड़ा नहीं करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वायस वोट ले लिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have to follow the procedure.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वायस वोट का तो प्रोसीजर नहीं होता। अगर आप विदड़ा नहीं करते हैं, प्रेस करते हैं तो

I will have to count. . . .

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : He is not pressing.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not pressing it. I hope with the pleasure of the House it is withdrawn.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : नाट प्रेसिंग का मतलब विदड़ान कैसे हो गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has withdrawn it; Shri Kachwai has withdrawn it.

Now we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move. . .

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Labour Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration.”

The Constitution of India applies to Jammu and Kashmir, with certain exceptions and modifications.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, इस पर मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should have written to me earlier.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :as set out in the Constitution (Application of Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954, as amended from time to time. (Interruptions) Under Article 370, provisions of the Constitution, which do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir already....

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, मेरी आपत्ति इसी बिल पर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you given it in writing?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, ऐसी बात नहीं है....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called the Minister and he is in the midst of his speech.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल इन्ट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर है, कन्सीड्रेशन स्टेज पर नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसको उठा सकता हूँ।

MR. CHIRMAN : Mr. Jha, you are well aware and you have always been giving notice when you want to oppose a particular legislative measure. Since you have not done it....

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं इन्ट्रोडक्शन की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो कन्सीड्रेशन की बात कह रहा हूँ, मुझे इस पर कांस्टीचुलेशन आपत्ति है।

सभापति महोदय : इस समय इस पर विचार नहीं हो सकता है। This item is being taken up for the first time.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ? आप मुझे इस पर बोलने दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You did not submit any note in writing that you wanted to oppose it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He can say it at the consideration stage.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : जब यह पेश हो जायगा, तब उस प्वाइन्ट का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appreciate your difficulty. He has moved the Motion ; he is making a speech ; he is in the midst of his speech. You had not submitted a note in writing. I request that you may make your points when you get your turn.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह कांसीड्रेशन की स्टेज है, इसमें ऐसी आपत्ति उठाई जा सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may make your point when you get your chance.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस वक्त ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है, अपने प्वाइन्ट को ये अपनी स्पीच में कह दें।

सभापति महोदय : आप उस प्वाइन्ट को अपने भाषणों में कह दें।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He can make a speech and deal with these points. He can oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House can consider your point relating to constitution or any other matter. Now that the Minister has moved the motion and is in the midst of a speech, he should not be disturbed.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You did not stand up. I called him to speak.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : पहले भी इस प्रकार के निर्णय हैं कि जब बिल को विचार के लिए लिया जाता है, उस समय कांस्टीचूशनल आपत्ति की बात रखी जा सकती है।

समापति महोदय : आप पहले खड़े नहीं हुए। जब मैंने उनको बुला लिया और उनकी स्पीच शुरू हो गई, उसके बाद आप खड़े हुए।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : जिस वक्त ये खड़े हुए मैं उसी वक्त खड़ा हो गया था। जीरो-आवर में खड़े होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं था, क्योंकि उस समय यह विषय ही नहीं था।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not yielding. I have made half of my speech. How can there be a point of order? I am in the midst of my speech.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आप एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, we will hear you at length when you get the chance. Now, please do not disturb him in the midst of his speech.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, इसमें कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनको मैं 117 के मातहत उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप सुन लीजिये, उसके बाद निर्णय दीजिए। जब कोई विषय आता है, तभी प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया जा सकता है। वह जायज है या नाजायज, उसके उठाये जाने के बाद ही उस पर निर्णय हो सकता है। इसमें फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेण्डम की बात है, राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेन्डेशन की बात है, राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेन्डेशन इसमें नहीं है, चूंकि कन्सोलीडेटेड फण्ड से रुपया खर्च होगा,

इसलिये वह बहुत जरूरी है। आप बतलाइये किस तारीख को रिक्मेन्डेशन आई ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, he has already moved the motion. You may say at the consideration stage. I will give you more time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Under Art 370 provisions of the Constitution which do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir already and are not relatable to matters for which the State has acceded to the Union of India can be made applicable to the State by order of the President made with the concurrence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. By the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954 as amended from time to time, the following entries in the concurrent list in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir :

Entry 22: Trade Unions, Industrial and Labour Disputes.

Entry 23: Social Security and Social Insurance, Employment and unemployment.

Entry 24: Welfare of labour, including conditions of work, provident fund, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions, and maternity benefits.

Entry 36: Factories.

The present Bill seeks to extend to Jammu and Kashmir 19 Central labour Acts which are relatable to the above entries. The concurrence of the State Government to the extension of these Acts has been obtained, and the State Government has also agreed that the Acts may be extended without any modification. The Mines Act, 1922 and the Apprentices Act, 1961 have already been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It has been decided to extend the 19 Acts referred to in the Schedule to the present Bill to Jammu and Kashmir in order to secure uniform application of the various labour laws to the whole of India. Although the State of Jammu and Kashmir has some labour laws on the statute-book, the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Central labour provide better benefits to workers than the corresponding State Acts. For example, the rate of compensation under the Central Workmen's Compensation Act is higher than the rate of compensation under the corresponding State Act, and it has also a wider coverage. Some of the Acts such as the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and the Bonus Schemes Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Bonus Act are being introduced for the first time inasmuch as there are no corresponding Acts in force in the State.

The first two Acts provide for welfare of and grant of provident fund and attendance bonus to the colliery workers. The Minimum Wages Act will enable fixation of minimum wage for unorganised and agricultural labour. The Employees' State Insurance Act provides for certain benefits to the employees in cases of sickness, maternity and employment injury. The Maternity Benefit Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act will apply in cases where the Employees' State Insurance Act does not apply. The Payment of Bonus Act provides for payment of bonus in general to the industrial workers. The introduction of these Acts would thus confer valuable benefits on the workers in Jammu and Kashmir.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration."

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे सामने जो विधेयक रखा है उसके साथ साथ एक फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेंडम भी दिया गया है। उसमें साफ तौर पर कहा गया है :

"The extension of some of these Acts to that State will involve expenditure from

the Consolidated Fund of India to the extent the Central Government is responsible for the administration of these Acts in the industrial establishments falling under the Central sphere."

उसमें दिखाया गया है कि कितना खर्चा कंसा-लिडेटेड फंड से होगा—पचास लाख के करीब होगा कंसालिडेटेड फंड से जो खर्चा होता है—यह पुरानी बात है, कभी उठाई गई थी—कि संविधान के आर्टिकल 117 (3) के अन्तर्गत कंसिड्रेशन की स्टेज पर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति चाहिए। वह रिक्मेंडेशन कहाँ है? जब तक वह रिक्मेंडेशन नहीं आ जाती है तब तक इस विधेयक पर विचार नहीं हो सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the hon. Member's information, I shall give the details. The recommendation received under articles 117 (1) and 117 (3) and 274 (1) of the Constitution was published in the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II on 18th August, 1969 (*vide* para 1300). Then, a revised financial memorandum together with fresh recommendation of the President under article 117 (3) has also been obtained, and the revised financial memorandum has been circulated on 28th November, 1969. Fresh recommendation of the President has been published in the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II on 13th December, 1969 (*Vide* para 1447). Therefore, all these requirements have been complied with.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर हम लोगों के बिलों के लिये जो राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेंडेशन की जरूरत होती है उसमें पिछले सेशन में राष्ट्रपति की दी हुई रिक्मेंडेशन जो होती है वह लैप्स कर जाती है और मौजूदा सेशन में फिर से उनकी रिक्मेंडेशन लेनी पड़ती है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस सेशन में राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेंडेशन आई है? यदि आई है तो कब आई है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Like Bills, recommendations do not lapse. His point is ruled out.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : हम लोगों के जो विषयक या अमेण्डमेंट्स होते हैं उनमें भी राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेंडेशन की जरूरत होती है लेकिन जब दूसरे सेशन में वे बिल या अमेण्डमेंट्स लिये जाते हैं तो पहले सेशन की राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेंडेशन लैप्स हो जाती है। फिर से राष्ट्रपति की रिक्मेंडेशन देनी पड़ती है। क्या यह कायदा मंत्रियों के ऊपर लागू नहीं होता है? क्या उनके मामले में पिछले सेशन की रिक्मेंडेशन लैप्स नहीं होगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will make the position clear. If an amendment, to which a recommendation has come, lapses, then the recommendation also goes with it. In the case of a Bill, the position is different; the recommendation remains valid.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : हम लोगों के बिलों में दो बार क्यों रिक्मेंडेशन ली जाती है? यह इनकन्सिस्टेंसी है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : श्री लोबो प्रभु ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : The statement of objects and reasons speaks of uniform application of various laws to the whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir. First we have to take up the question whether uniform application of these laws is possible; then whether Kashmir is in any way uniform; then whether these laws should be applied to Jammu and Kashmir.

We are aware of how labour laws are operating in this country. Almost no day passes without a strike in one place or another. Even at this moment, the Durgapur strike is paralysing not only Durgapur but the whole of industry in the country. We have to think whether we should make such pattern uniform, whether it could be made uniform, things differing in different parts of the country. In such circumstances, to think of one law for all parts of the country is not right.

Taking Kashmir, it is in a very different political and economic position compared to other States. It is known to everyone that

Kashmir has no industries; the State Government does not allow Indians to establish industries there. Industries there are mostly of the cottage type, mostly on family basis. This is a point to be considered, whether you want these laws to be applied with respect to development of a particular industry where the ordinary relationship between the employer and the employee does not exist.

I see my hon. friend demur when I say that Kashmir has no industry. It is up to him to point out what large-size industries there are which are not State enterprises. There are State enterprises, but as far as my knowledge goes, large-scale industries are almost non-existent because we Indians are not allowed to establish industries there. What will be the result of introducing these laws in Kashmir? One result will be that, where the industry is big enough, it would introduce an unnatural tension between the employers and employees. It is not known whether any disputes have so far arisen between the employers and employees in Kashmir. The Minister read out all the Acts he is going to apply. He might have more pertinently informed us what disputes have arisen in Kashmir to require this extension.

The second consequence will be to restrict the growth of Kashmir industries. They will avoid coming within the size of ten or twenty according to the different acts, because they will feel that the new law will be applied.

The third consequence, which is very important, is that the Kashmir industries which depend on the Indian market will suffer by the extra cost added by these laws. That is very important consideration whether, when Kashmir industries are not doing too well at present, you want to make the position worse. Government has to consider that carefully whether this is the opportune time for it.

The next question which is relevant is the motive for introducing this Bill at present. Is it a political one? Is it that the Government wants to acquire a certain hold over Kashmir through introducing these laws, as it has already got a hold of sorts on India's trade unions. Everyone will deprecate the use of trade unions for political purposes, but it is a fact of life

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

here that our trade unions are vehicles of political propaganda, vehicles of political intrigues. Do you want the same thing to happen there, and has the Government any secret motive in introducing this Bill at this stage to win a certain political advantage? They may deny that there is any motive, but I have only to point out that every time a political party splits, the union splits; every time a new political party like the DMK or the Swatantra Party comes into existence, a union of that designation comes into existence. Do you want this to happen in Kashmir where parties are by no means very well established? It is a very serious consideration.

What I am proposing is not a complete opposition of this Bill, but something very much less, namely that only certain Acts should be applied. I am coming to the Acts. I have no objection at all to the Workmen's Compensation Act. It should have been applied a long time back because workmen have to be compensated. I am not opposed to the Children (Pledging of Labour) Act. It is certainly a good Act. We cannot afford to have our children employed and destroyed by the petty industrialists. I have also no objection to the Payment of Wages Act, Employees' Liability Act and the Employment of Children Act. I am not quite sure about the Weekly Holidays Act because I think that our industry is having holidays all the year round. There are too many holidays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What about the Maternity Benefit Act?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Certainly, since we are not all committed to family planning. Then, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act—there is no coalmine in Kashmir as far as I am aware. Then, the Minimum Wages Act. Then, the Employees State Insurance Act. I do not know whether that Act has been a conspicuous success here, there is a certain amount of preferential treatment to only one class of workmen; it has also been abused to some extent in order to give them certain privileges. I would not object to that because after all the health of the workman, even though he is a small section of the whole working force is quite important. The Working

Journalists Act—I do not know how many journalists there are in Kashmir; let them have the Act. Then, the Employment Exchanges Act.

So my opposition is a limited one—to two Acts, the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act. One strong reason, why I do not wish these Acts to be applied to Kashmir now is that there is so much difference of opinion in this country about these two Acts. We had a National Labour Commission which had given 324 recommendations in a volume of 1431 pages of which, to my knowledge, not one has been examined or accepted by the Government. It indicates that a very large section of public opinion, as represented in that body of employers and employees and independent scientists is completely confused as to what should be done for labour and what should be done for industrial disputes and the trade unions. If so, do you want to extend this confused labour position to Kashmir? Would you not wait till the Government passes this Act saying whether there should be multiplicity of unions, whether there should be balloting in these unions, whether there should be adjudication or arbitration, and how the membership of the union should be decided and so on. These are very vital issues. It is no good passing the confusion in this part to another. Until the Government pass orders on the Labour Commission's report, they should not go further.

In respect of the Industrial Disputes Act, we are all aware what the cost of the strike is; or we should be aware. We must realise that a strike is not paid only by the employer; a strike is paid by the consumer. Whatever disturbance there is in the regular work of a factory, whatever cost is involved is not cut from profits but is added to the prices; it is the common people of India who are paying for strikes. In that condition in the private sector would you like to have strikes? Should you have this rather out-dated Victorian procedure for settling differences of opinion? In the public sector a strike involves the taxpayer. The losses which we are incurring in all our public sector enterprises—I am not referring to Durgapur or Bhilai—there are 101 or more, the Indian Airlines, the Air India, etc.—all those losses are being paid by

the tax payer for a small section. I should like this House to consider whether strike is a proper weapon for deciding these disputes, whether we cannot find some other way, a labour court or an industrial relations commission, to decide on strikes and not to allow the country and the consumers and the tax payers to pay for a difference of opinion which can be settled by a proper court. I am not against the employee getting a fair wage ; I am only against the manner by which this is being determined. This is a victorian method and with our experience we should now examine whether we should not give it up. In this connection, as far as the public enterprises are concerned, I should like the Minister and our good friends there who are so fond of communist ideals and ideas to examine the communist trade unions. There are no strikes in Russia. In Yugoslavia, if there is a strike, it is only for a few hours. Why don't we have that system here ?

15 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is socialism.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am speaking of the public sector enterprises. There is no Swatantra party involved in that.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am glad to hear that, because I thought you were all against the Swatantra party. I did not know you are giving contracts to us. So, Sir, for public sector enterprises, I would recommend very strongly that in this country we should have the Russian model of trade unions, trade unions which advance the interests of the employees without sacrificing the interests of the people. Our good friends, if they are worth their salt, if they are good Communists, must fight with me to get the Russian type of trade unionism in this country.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that my approach to this Bill would be entirely different from what Shri Lobo

Prabhu has just stated. On the contrary, this is my complaint, namely, why the Central Government took so much time to come forward with this kind of legislation for the extension of all the Central labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would again take this opportunity to remind this House that this is not the first time that the Government come before this House with this kind of legislation. Practically in every session, for different kinds of legislation, Government comes before this House to get the permission for extension of various pieces of legislation already passed by this House to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As the hon. Minister himself has pointed out the significance of article 370 in the Indian Constitution, I would like the Government to make a fresh approach to this whole constitutional arrangement which is existing between the Union of India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir and come to a final, agreed constitutional arrangement so that the Government may not find any difficulty or the Constitution may not come in the way of the House that any legislation passed by this House would automatically be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as it would be extended to other parts of the country.

As the Minister himself has pointed out, we are very happy that these Central laws are being extended, though it is very late as I pointed out earlier. We have been feeling great difficulties as far as the advancement of the labour movement in the State is concerned. One of the main reasons was, whatever the laws now existing and passed by the State Assembly were not sufficient enough for the healthy and rapid growth of labour movement in the State. That is why, as the Minister himself has pointed out, the extension of these laws would give an opportunity to the labour movement in the State to join the mainstream of the labour movement in other parts of the country. Whatever basic problem of labour that exists in other parts of the country, the various kind of labour—whether agricultural or industrial—the industries of Jammu and Kashmir also face the same difficulty and the same problems which are being faced in labour in other parts of the country.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

I would like to touch some of the points which Shri Lobo Prabhu has raised. Probably Shri Lobo Prabhu is not aware that already the Birlas, Sahu Jain and Aminchand Pyarelal have extended their business to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is a law against Indians there.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I am telling you that already the Birlas have got the Chenab textile mills in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Already, Aminchand Pyarelal in collaboration with the State of Jammu and Kashmir, has set up a ceramic factory, and already, Sahu Jains have got a plywood factory in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All these three individuals are not regular State subjects of Jammu and Kashmir State. But the State Government gave them special permission to set up these industries and allot in their names the requisite land. Apart from that, they were given so many other facilities for the establishment of these industries. So, to just say that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir an Indian from other parts of India is not allowed to set up industries is entirely wrong. My complaint is that the Birlas, Sahu Jain and Aminchand Pyarelal reached the Jammu and Kashmir State before the labour which is working in these factories. Last year, we had a three month strike in Birla's factory. The dispute could not be solved because there was not sufficient legislation available in the State. By the extension of these laws, in future various labour disputes not only with this gentleman but with others also will be solved.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that there is some political motive behind it. If you look at it that way, certainly there is a political motive, because the Central Government wants to arm the labour there with all these legislative powers which are already existing in other parts of the country, so that there may be a progressive and healthier labour movement in Jammu and Kashmir. If you want to call this as political motive, personally I would have no objection.

With these words; I whole-heartedly support this Bill and say that the Central Govern-

ment should not lose any more time in extending other legislations also to Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत दिनों के बाद इस बिल को लाई है। इसको उसे बहुत पहले लागू करना चाहिये था और लाना चाहिये था। पता नहीं जम्मू काश्मीर के मजदूरों के प्रति हमारी सरकार की क्यों इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा की नीति रही है। जो भी हो, बहुत दिनों के बाद सरकार जो यह बिल लाई है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, उम क्षेत्र के अन्दर कोई विशेष कारखाना नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ भी कारखाने खुलें, सरकार भी कारखाने खोले ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को काम घंघा मिले, मजदूरी करने को मिले ताकि वहाँ जो बेकारी की समस्या है, वह भी हल हो। बहुत बड़ा तादाद में वहाँ लोगों को सहारा मिलना चाहिये, रोजी का साधन उपलब्ध होना चाहिये। सरकार इस क्षेत्र में वहाँ के मजदूरों की काफी मदद कर सकती है। साथ ही साथ मजदूरों के हितों की, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। जो ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार हैं वे भी उनको प्राप्त होने चाहिये। वहाँ पर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चलते हैं, हस्तकला के हों, कृषि के हों या पी डब्ल्यू डी के हों और उनमें जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, इन कानूनों के लागू होने के बाद यह बात निश्चित है कि इन कानूनों का उल्लंघन भी होगा और मजदूरों को लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। इस बात को आप भी मानेंगे। उस अवस्था में मजदूरों को विवश हो कर अदालतों की शरण लेनी पड़ेगी, हाई कोर्ट आदि में जाना पड़ेगा और वहाँ जा कर न्याय की मांग करनी पड़ेगी। वहाँ के मजदूर इतने जागृत नहीं हैं कि अपनी रक्षा स्वयं कर सकें। वे

कानूनों से इतने परिचित भी नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हें कानूनी सलाह देने की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिये। जब मामले कोर्ट में जाएं तो उनको कानूनी मदद भी मिलनी चाहिये और सब प्रकार की मदद उनको दी जानी चाहिये।

जितने बिल पास हुए हैं या भविष्य में होने वाले हैं और जो भारतीय संघ पर लागू होने हैं, उन सभी को वहाँ भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये और उन लोगों को भी उनका लाभ पहुंचाया जाना चाहिये। जितने भी श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु कानून हम पास करते हैं, उनका भी उसी तरह से वहाँ के मजदूरों को लाभ मिलना चाहिये जिस तरह से भारतीय संघ के अन्य मजदूरों को मिलता है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो इसकी जवाबदारी इस सरकार पर है।

छोटे-छोटे उद्योग घंघों में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, कृषि क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, जो नावें चलाते हैं, खुदाई का काम करते हैं, उन सब को इन कानूनों का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। कुछ ऐसे मजदूर भी हैं जो सीधे सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, पी डब्ल्यू डी के अन्दर काम करते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनको भी इनका लाभ मिलना चाहिये। अध्यापक जो हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट कर्मचारी हैं, तथा दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने मांग की है कि उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहिये और केन्द्र में जो लोगों को मिलता है वह उनको भी मिलना चाहिये लेकिन उनकी मांगें अभी तक मानी नहीं गई हैं। वहाँ लोग आन्दोलन कर नहीं पाते हैं, उनके हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। वे आन्दोलन करने में हमेशा असफल रहे हैं। वे इसमें सफल हों, इसको भी हमें देखना होगा। सरकार को उनको सहयोग देना चाहिये।

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। भविष्य में सभी बिल जो भारतीय संघ पर

लागू होते हैं, जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी लागू होने चाहिये। लोगों को वहाँ उद्योग खोलने की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिये। धारा 370 जिसके कारण विकास के रास्ते में तरह-तरह की रुकावटें पैदा होती हैं, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिये। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह पहला मर्तबा है कि सरकार को इस तरह की बात करने की हिम्मत हुई है और वह कह पाई है कि यह बिल जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू किया जायेगा। इसके लिए मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ।

मैं एक लफज की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है सरटेन सेंट्रल लेबर लाज। सरटेन शब्द को रखने से ऐसा लगता है कि जितने कानून यहाँ पर पास किए जाएंगे सब जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं किये जाएंगे। उनमें से चुनाव होगा। ऐसा लगता है कि इस बारे में कांट-छांट का जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा न हो और न केवल वर्तमान कानून, बल्कि भविष्य में बनाये जाने वाले सभी कानून भी, जम्मू-काश्मीर में लागू किये जायें। हैदराबाद में लेबर की कनसल्टेंटव कमेटी में सरकार ने यह एलान किया कि कोलमाइन्ज में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को ग्रेचुइटी दी जायेगी और उसके लिए हर एक टाउन में सेम बिठाया जायेगा। मैंने सुना है कि कैबिनेट ने वह प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में एक बिल यहाँ आने वाला है। हम उस बिल का समर्थन करेंगे। वह बिल भी जम्मू-काश्मीर में लागू होना चाहिए। •

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। वह चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली, बिहार, बंगाल और देश के दूसरे भागों के मजदूरों को जो हक प्राप्त है, वे

[श्री देवेन सेन]

जम्मू-काश्मीर के मजदूरों को न दिये जायें। इस हालत में जम्मू-काश्मीर इस देश में क्यों रहेगा? स्वतंत्र पार्टी को अपना यह रूप बदलना चाहिए और इस बिल को पूरी तरह सपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

मैं फिर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा दिन है कि आज श्रम कानून के हाथ कुछ और लम्बे हो रहे हैं और अब जम्मू-काश्मीर के मजदूरों को भी इससे लाभ हो सकेगा। इस बिल को लाने के लिए मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय, श्री आजाद, का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ। सदन के सब माननीय सदस्य इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह कानून हिन्दुस्तान में ही बहुत सी जगहों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। जैसे, जीमखाना क्लब आदि क्लब हैं, जहाँ लाखों रुपये का जुआ होता है और रंगीनी के साधन होते हैं। वहाँ हजारों कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनके हितों का सुरक्षा का कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिस दिन चाहे, किसी को निकाल दिया जा सकता है। इसी तरह अस्पतालों में हजारों कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। लेकिन यह कानून वहाँ तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। जम्मू-काश्मीर तक इस कानून के पहुँचने पर हम लोग बहुत प्रसन्न हैं। इसी तरह देश में जीमखाना क्लब और इस प्रकार के जो अन्य रंगीन क्लब हैं—वे होने तो नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन हैं—, उनके कर्मचारियों को भी इस कानून से लाभ उठान का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय का शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, after 23 years of independence only new the

labour laws are being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. By this measure the Central Government has come forward to give some kind of benefits to the labour who are working in Jammu and Kashmir. As my friends have said, so far labour in Jammu and Kashmir were not recognized as Indian citizens. By this law they are recognized as Indian citizens and they will get all benefits which labour in other parts of India get. On behalf of the DMK Party, I welcome this labour legislation. In fact, I would say that more labour laws should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

It is a new State from the industrial point of view and many industries are coming up very well there. A large number of industrialists are going to Jammu and Kashmir to set up industries because there are no labour laws there. Unless the labour is protected by legislation people will exploit them. As it is, the people are ignored there and only the lion is roaring there. So, all the labour laws in force in India should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this piece of legislation after 20 years. I am very happy that all those laws under which the workers in India are being benefited will also benefit workers in Jammu and Kashmir which is also a part of our country.

My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, said that two Acts, the Trade Union Act, 1926, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, should not be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. He has a peculiar way of putting these things and he believes in saying something but not listening to the other point of view. Though he has gone, I would mention for his information the history behind the Trade Union Act, 1926.

I wish to remind this House of the sacrifices of those workers who laid down their lives to bring about that legislation and to get their unions registered. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay my homage to the late lamented N. M. Joshi who started the first trade union with the help of Comrade Dange and others in this country in Bombay. Even in the public sector in 1924 the Cordite Factory,

Aravanakadu, Union was formed which was recognised after this Act of 1926. It is tragic that even now in our country there are some people who do not want that unions should be registered and recognised.

Then, I do not know that is the cause of his opposition to the Industrial Disputes Act. If we really want to avert a strike, the Industrial Disputes Act is a must because once a matter is referred to arbitration under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the strike cannot take place. So, I oppose what he has said and I am happy that these two Acts are also going to be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir.

When I support this Bill I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that 4-5,000 civilian employees in defence, like the MES or Ordnance depot employees, in Jammu, Udhampur and Srinagar are having a trade union but it has not been registered on the ground that they are working side by side with the armed forces. But that is happening in every part of the country. In Assam and all those places which are supposed to be strategic, we have our union which is registered and recognised.

I took up this matter with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir but I am yet to see his reply on this point. Now that Udhampur, Jammu and Srinagar have been declared as peace stations and all the restrictions on the various movements have been withdrawn, why should this union not be registered? These workers should be given trade union rights. I hope, the hon. Minister will look into this.

I also support the contention of my hon. friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan, who mentioned that in this Bill the Gymkhana Club does not come in. Even to hospitals, whether in Jammu and Kashmir or anywhere else, after the Supreme Court's famous judgement, the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable. We were assured by the Labour Minister, Shri Sanjivayya, in this House and even outside, and by Shri Azad that they would bring forward proper legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to cover hospital employees and employees working in various clubs. Though the High Court judgment in the case of Madras and the Supreme Court judgment in the case

of Safdarjang Hospital are standing in the way, I am sure, another legislation will be brought forward to amend the Industrial Disputes Act so that these employees are also covered.

I have nothing more to say. I would only request you to kindly see that the Acts are implemented properly and the civilian employees are allowed full trade union right. The hon. Member like Mr. Lobo Prabhu should not be afraid of strikes. Strikes do take place but after negotiations fail. If there is proper negotiation, if there is a provision of adjudication and of arbitration and, if there is a permanent negotiating machinery at every step, no strike can take place and the strike can be declared superfluous. But if there is an attempt to ban strikes, that will be resisted by the workers whether in Jammu and Kashmir or anywhere else.

I would congratulate the Jammu and Kashmir State Government employees for their struggle and who were arrested under the DIR, who remained behind the bar for months together and, specially, Comrade Sishu Pal, the leader of the movement who is out now. I must pay respects to them and I assure them, through this House, with the help of the Members of this House who are supporting the Bill that we shall support any labour movement which is legitimate, whether it is liked by the Government or not.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
(Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my group, I also extend my hearty welcome to this Bill, extending certain Central labour laws to Jammu and Kashmir. It is good that this State is being brought on par with other States in the country.

As my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, said just now, the Government need not be afraid of strikes. Strikes are a sign of life provided they do not grow violent, of course; the Government have got strength to put down any violence provided they use their power properly and promptly. My experience is that it is the management who generally provoke strikes by their negligence and by their omission to do whatever is necessary at the proper

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

time. That is how strikes are generally caused. Our experience also is that ultimately the strikers gain what they want.

With regard to arbitration, the employers, generally, including the public sector are unwilling to refer all the matters in totality to arbitration. Once the Government and the employers agree upon these things, practically, many reasons for strikes go. The strike itself will not be such a hateful thing as some people imagine. In fact, if there is no strike, probably, the employers will never be vigilant.

With these words, I extend my hearty welcome to this Bill.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the measure as it is intended to apply certain labour laws to Jammu and Kashmir State also.

I would like to invite the attention of the Government to new difficulties that have arisen in certain places, say, inter-union rivalries. There is no dispute between the labour and the management but there is inter-union rivalry that is causing a lot of difficulty. Murders and strikes are being caused on account of one union trying to gain supremacy over the other. Something has to be done to stop this kind of rivalry so that production is not hampered and the work goes on properly.

In fact, there was a legislation by West Bengal Government that only one union will be recognised. But unfortunately, what is happening is that when one union is recognised, another union is started by another rival party and, somehow or other, they make wild promises which the recognised union does not intend to agree to. They just try to create trouble with labour and, unfortunately, as the labour is not always very intelligent in the sense that they do not understand their own interests, they fall in their trap and the difficulties arise. Therefore, I feel, some steps should be taken so that people who have got nothing to do with labour and who are not in the labour movement and are outsiders are not in a position to create difficulties with labour and by labour. Therefore, I feel that some steps should be taken so that unnecessary hampering of production does not take place and is not

possible on account of interference by persons who have no interest in labour welfare.

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव (बारामती):
चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्न-
मेंट को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। बार-बार
यहां पर यह चर्चा होती है कि जितने भी
कानून बनाये जाते हैं, उनको जम्मू और
काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे
जो आम् वर्कर्स हैं, वे सब जगहों पर हैं,
चाहे जम्मू काश्मीर हो या दूसरे प्रान्त हों।
इस लिये जो फायदा दूसरे प्रान्तों के वर्कर्स को
मिलता है, वह जम्मू काश्मीर के वर्कर्स को
भी मिलना चाहिये—यह डिमाण्ड बहुत दिनों
से चली आ रही थी। अब इस बिल में प्राबोजन
किया गया है कि वर्कर्स कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट,
ट्रेड यूनियनज एक्ट, पेमेन्ट आफ वेजेज एक्ट—
ये सब कानून जम्मू-काश्मीर में भी लागू हो
जाएँगे। इसके लिये मैं दोबारा सरकार को
धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

लेकिन इस मौके पर एक बात कहना
चाहता हूँ—इन कानूनों को दूसरे प्रान्तों में
लागू करने से हमको जो अनुभव हुआ है,
उनको ख्याल में रख कर इन कानूनों को जम्मू
काश्मीर में इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिये। ऐसी
बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि इस वक्त तो इनको
लागू कर दो, मजदूरों की जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो
कुछ उनके लिये करना है, उसको बाद में देख
लेंगे। ऐसी बात दिल में नहीं होनी चाहिये।
हमारे मजदूरों को इन कानूनों के बारे में कोई
जानकारी नहीं होती है, इनसे क्या फायदे मिल
सकते हैं, इसके बारे में उनको मालूमात होनी
चाहिये। इस लिये इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करते
वक्त वहां सरकार की तरफ से जो अफसर
बनेंगे, लेबर आफिसर या दूसरे अफसर,
उन्हें इन लोगों को इसके बारे में बतलाना
होगा। हो सकता है कि बहुत सी जगहों पर
डर के मारे लोग यूनियन ही न बनाएं, इसका
फायदा ही न उठाएं, इस लिये उनकी कोई

ट्रेनिंग क्लास लेकर उनको इसके बारे में बतलाना चाहिये। इस लिये इन सब बातों को ख्याल में रख कर इन कानूनों को वहां पर इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : सभा-पति जी, यह बिल जो काश्मीर के लिये लागू किया जा रहा है, मैं इसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी ऐसे बहुत से कानून हैं, जिनको काश्मीर के लिये लागू नहीं किया गया है। हम यहाँ बहुत से बिल पास करते हैं, लेकिन काश्मीर को उनसे अलग रखा जाता है। जब काश्मीर सब तरह से भारत का एक अंग है, तो जो कानून भारत में पूरी तरह से लागू हो रहे हैं, उनको धीरे-धीरे काश्मीर में भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें देर करना न काश्मीर के हित में है और न देश के हित में है। मैं उनके दृष्टांत यहाँ पर देकर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा अभी श्री प्रभू दयाल जी ने कहा कि कर्मचारी यूनियन्ज पर राजनीतिक दलों का आज जो असर है और उसके कारण मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में जो कठिनाई आती है, एक प्रकार का जो विरोधाभास सा खड़ा हो जाता है, वह हमारे देश के उत्पादन के लिये और मजदूरों के हित के लिये भी उचित नहीं है। एक जमाना था जब कि मजदूर अपने हकों को पूरी तरह नहीं समझ सकता था तो उनको सलाह देने के लिये, उनका नेतृत्व करने के लिये राजनैतिक दल, या जो लोग कर्मचारी नहीं थे, उनको भी बाहर से उनका नेतृत्व करने का हम मौका देते थे। लेकिन अब मजदूर लोग जो काम करने वाले हैं, अपने हकों को इतना जान गए हैं और इसके लिये ऐसा भी सरकार को कानून लाना चाहिये कि जिसकी वजह से राजनैतिक असर मैनेजमेंट के अन्दर में न आए जिससे कि मजदूरों को

भी काफी नुकसान सहन करना पड़े और हमारा उत्पादन भी घटे और आपस का जो सम्बन्ध अच्छा रह सकता है वह मैनेजमेंट और मजदूरों में बिगड़े। अभी बम्बई में एक डेढ़ महीना पहले की बात है, बाहर के इस तरह के असर की वजह से मजदूरों ने वैकानूनी मांगों को लेकर आक्रमण करके मारपीट की और मैनेजर को मारा जो कि मर गया, यह केरोना शू कम्मनी का मामला है जो कि मेरे ध्यान में लाया गया। वह फैक्ट्री बन्द पड़ी है और भी तीन चार आदमों अस्पतालों में पड़े हैं। उनको क्या हालत है मैं नहीं जानता। यह तो बम्बई का हाल है और कलकत्ता में तो बहुत कुछ हो रहा है। तो यह सारी बातें जो हो रही हैं इन पर ध्यान रख कर देश का उत्पादन किस तरह से बढ़ सके, मजदूरों को हालत भी कैसे अच्छी रह सके, इन सारी बातों पर विचार करके हमें मजदूरों के लेबर लाज वगैरह में कुछ सुधार करना चाहिये अन्यथा इसमें मजदूर का भी नुकसान होगा। देश का उत्पादन भी घटेगा और हमारे औद्योगिकरण का भी नुकसान होगा। इसकी चेतावनी मैं सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is but natural that all sections of the House have given wide support to this Bill. These nineteen laws that we propose to extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir are such that in certain cases they will confer more benefits than what labour will be getting in Jammu and Kashmir under their own labour laws.

In the second type of these laws, where there are no benefits, like for instance, maternity benefits, they will now be getting such benefits.

Thirdly, and the most important aspect of it is this, that we are bringing a part of our own country in the field of industrial relations and industry, more closer to us, resulting in better integration.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Excepting Mr. Lobo Prabhu, all the hon. Members who have spoken have given us their full-throated and unconditional support.

It was difficult to follow the logic of Mr. Labo Prabhu...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No body could follow.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : At one stage he opposed it in a way, saying, why is there any necessity for it? The other Hon. Members have replied to his point. It is for better benefits, for higher benefits and for integration, as we all see, in spite of provision of Article 370, we are gradually extending the field of cooperation and integration with the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, to say, why should it be there, does not hold any water.

He raised his objections to the Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act. For his information I would say, these two Acts are already there in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, because this is in the Concurrent List, the State Government have agreed to extend them, we are extending them, to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, he took this opportunity of discussing the entire labour policy and he asked: Why should we allow industrial disputes to go to Jammu and Kashmir? Why should there be conflict there between employer and employee? I must say, it is a perverse way of saving these things. These Acts are there to bring industrial peace, harmony and good relations between the different factors of production which produce wealth in the country.

Hon. Members have taken the opportunity to refer to certain other matters which are not actually within the bounds of this Bill. Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to the case of the civilian employees in defence who have not been given the right to trade unionism or whose unions have not been registered. I cannot say why the employing Ministry has not been able to recognise them. All that we do is that when the unions are registered under the Code of Discipline; we verify the membership and recommend to the employing Ministry

or Department or the employer to give recognition to a union which is supposed to be the representative union there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My submission was only this, that even registration is not allowed in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. They have not even been allowed to register. That is my point. Recognition is a separate thing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Strictly, I cannot reply to this; neither does it fall within my purview nor can I reply to this question. Any seven persons have got the right to form an association and register. I do not know why even registration has not been allowed in Jammu and Kashmir. I can understand about recognition not being given, but I cannot say of hand what the position is. Since the hon. Member has referred to this, I would request him to get in touch more with the employing Ministry, whose job it is, and if I can be of any help, certainly I shall stand by him.

Shri Deven Sen had referred to the gratuity Bill. One question which has been asked by hon. Members is why all the Acts passed in this House are not straightway applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As is known to you and to the House, in such cases, under the constitutional provision, we have to ask for the consent of the State Government. I must say that they are themselves now coming forward and saying that the Acts should be extended to that State; in spite of the provision under which we have to seek their consent, the consent is coming forthwith and we are trying more and more to apply the laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I hope that in future, it would be possible for us to take their consent before hand and apply the laws.

I am grateful once again to the hon. Members for their full support to this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of clarification. Some orders have been issued by the Defence Ministry that before registration of any union whether in Jammu and Kashmir or anywhere else, the union has to secure a no-objection-certificate from the Defence

Ministry in that regard. This is something extraordinary. I have already taken this matter up with the Defence Ministry, and I want the Labour Ministry to come to our help, because this is something which is anti-labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clauses.

Clause 2—(Extension and amendment of certain labour laws)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8, after 'schemes' insert "what-soever". (5)

इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया गया है और मैं भी स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का जवाब साफ नहीं आया। इतने दिनों तक क्यों नहीं इन कानूनों को लागू किया? इतने दिनों तक काश्मीर को क्यों एक अलग हिस्सा दिमाग में रखा इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन के दृष्टिकोण से और इसीलिए मेरा संशोधन दूसरे क्लॉज में है।

"The Acts mentioned in the Schedule and all rules, orders, regulations and schemes made thereunder by the Central Government are hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

मेरा कहना यह है कि वैसे तो और भी रूल्स कायदे और रेगुलेशंस वगैरह होंगे। लेकिन इस कानून के मुताल्लिक यह जो इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर लाज के कानून एक्सटेंड किये जाएंगे इन सबके मुताल्लिक इसी प्रकार हो सकता है कि डीटेल्स में कुछ बातें लागू न हों या इग्नोर कर दिया जाये

कि कश्मीर में इनकी इम्पार्टेंस नहीं है। इसमें उसी तरह से कश्मीर को नजरन्दाज किया जायेगा जैसे कि अब तक होता- रहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक की जो स्पिरिट है उसको सही मायनों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करके शब्द ह्वाटसोएवर को जोड़ दें। इसमें किसी तरह का कोई खर्चा भी नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने संशोधन को पेश करते हुए जिस भावना का इजहार किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि सारी ऐसी योजनाएं, स्कीम्स जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य में लागू की जाएं। जो हमने कहा है उसका अर्थ है कि सारी स्कीम्स लागू की जाएंगी। लेकिन इसमें ह्वाटसोएवर कहने से कठिनाई पड़ेगी। माननीय सदस्य की जो भावना है वह वर्तमान रूप में ही अधिक पूरी होती है जाय इसमें ह्वाटसोएवर लगा देने से। यह संशोधन मान लेने से माननीय सदस्य की भावना की ही पूर्ति नहीं हो पायेगी। ऐसी दशा में मैं इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he pressing his amendment?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: No.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clauses 3-6 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 13,—for "1969" substitute "1970" (3)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—for "on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint" substitute—"at once". (4)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, यह सब जो कश्मीर में लागू होगा, इनमें जो आफिशियल गजेट वगैरह की बात है, वह सब तक में चला जायेगा। इस लिये मेरा संशोधन है कि इस सबको हटाकर उसकी जगह पर शब्द "एटवन्स" रख दिया जाये। यदि हकीकत में सरकार चाहती है कि इस कानून को लागू किया जाये तो अभी यह जो बात रखी है कि आफिशियल गजेट में प्रकाशित होगा और कितनी-कितनी मियाद के बाद कब-कब होगा, उसको हटाकर शब्द "एटवन्स" जोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य की आशंका यह है कि यह बिल जब कानून का रूप ले लेगा तो सरकार सम्बंधतः उसको लागू करने में देर करेगी। इसीलिये वे चाहते हैं कि इसमें शब्द एटवन्स लिख दिया जाये। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब यह बिल पास हो जायेगा तो कानून के रूप में परिवर्तन होने के बाद में प्रशासकीय कठिनाइयाँ सामने आती हैं जिनको सुलझाने के बाद

ही यह कानून जम्मू कश्मीर में लागू होगा। इस कठिनाई की वजह से हम इसमें शब्द एटवन्स नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक उनकी भावना का सम्बन्ध है, हम उसका आदर करते हैं कि बिल पास होने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी उसको वहाँ पर लागू किया जाये और ऐसा हम करेंगे। परन्तु इस कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुये हम इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : ज्ञा साहब ने संशोधन रखा कि तुरन्त लागू होना चाहिये उसका मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है लेकिन बिल में जो एकस्प्लेनेशन दिया हुआ है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब उचित समझे, जिस दिन उचित समझे तब नोटिफिकेशन करेगी। इसलिये मंत्री जी ने जो एकस्प्लेनेशन दिया है कि कुछ प्रशासकीय कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं और उनके बाद वह लागू करेंगे—ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप छिपाना चाहते हैं, आप में साहस नहीं है लागू करने का।

SHRI B. P. Mandal (Madhepura): I support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Shiv Chandra Jha. The reason is that up till now there was no plausible reason whatsoever why this Government did not extend all these Acts to Jammu and Kashmir. So, I am afraid that in future also Government may, on one pretext or other, go on extending the date for applying this Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I think it will be better if the words "at once" are added. I fully support my hon. friend Shri Jha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

for "on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint"

substitute—

"at once" (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 1]

AYES

Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmad, Shri F. A.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhury, Shri Nitraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

[15.52 hrs]

Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. A.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT ZHA AZAD : I move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division as indicated on the board is : *Ayes 14 ; Noes 103.*

One hon. Member who has not been allotted a seat yet says he is voting for the Noes ; so the Noes are 104.

The amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a Government amendment No. 1—to the Enacting Formula.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Twentieth” substitute—“Twenty-first” (1)

(*Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है। यह बिल पास किया गया। यह अच्छा ही हुआ कि जो कानून मजदूरोंके लिये बना हुआ है, उस का कार्यान्वय काश्मीर में भी होगा। लेकिन मैं आप की माफत एक निवेदन मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कानून वहाँ लागू किया जा रहा है तब इसको ठीक से, दयानत-दारी और ईमानदारी के साथ लागू किया जाना चाहिये। अब तक हमने देखा है कि हमारे देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूरों के हक में बहुत से कानून बने हुये हैं, लेकिन उनका ठीक से पालन किसी भी सेक्टर में नहीं हुआ है चाहे वह सरकारी सेक्टर हो या गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर। मुझको यह अनुभव रेलवे मजदूरों के बीच में और दूसरे मजदूरों के बीच में काम करने के बाद हुआ है।

मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बिहार में पटना के नजदीक दीघाघाट में एक फ्लावर मिल है। वह छः सात सालों से चल रही है और उसके मालिक

*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Satya Narain Singh, K. M. Abraham, Yajna Datt Sharma and Om Prakash Tyagi

NOES : Sarvashri A. C. George (who has not been allotted a seat yet), M. A. Khan. and, P. C. Adichan

कोई राजस्थान के सेठ हैं। मेरा यह कहना नहीं है कि उनको बिहार में व्यापार करने के लिए नहीं आना चाहिये। वह यहां आये यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि वह बिल्कुल भिखारी बन कर, लोटा डोरी लेकर बिहार गये थे और आज करोड़ों के मालिक हैं, फिर भी मजदूरों के हित के कोई कानून वह अपने यहां लागू नहीं करते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह बिहार सरकार का मामला है। जरूर यह बिहार सरकार का मामला है, लेकिन इसकी ओर आप का भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इस तरीके से हरियाणा का एक मजदूर कल मेरे पास आया। वह वहां की किसी रबर फॅक्टरी में काम करता है। उसको 65 रुया तनख्वाह मिलती है। मैंने जिस सेठ का नाम पहले बतलाया, वह राजस्थान से मजदूर ले जाता है और उनकी तनख्वाह छः महीने में 100 से 300 रु० कर देता है, लेकिन जो बिहार के ही रहने वाले मजदूर होते हैं उनकी वह 100 रु० भी देना पसन्द नहीं करता। मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट बना हुआ है, लेकिन उस को ठीक से लागू नहीं किया जाता। इस तरीके से मजदूरों का शोषण हुआ करता है। सरकारी कारखानों में दूसरे तरीके से शोषण होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मालिक मनमाने ढंग से काम करते हैं और मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी नहीं देते। यहां तक कि उनको छुट्टियां भी नहीं देते। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उन लोगों को स्वतन्त्रता दिवस की भी छुट्टी नहीं मिलती, गणतन्त्र दिवस की भी छुट्टी नहीं मिलती, हालांकि इनके लिये कानून बना हुआ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जम्मू काश्मीर में, जिस को हम अपने देश का अंग मानते हैं, इस कानून को सही तरीके से लागू किया जाना चाहिये। और जगह भी लागू

किया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर में जब आप इसको अब लागू करने जा रहे हैं तब आप को देखना चाहिये कि इस को लागू करने वाले जो श्रम विभाग के लोग हैं वह इस को ठीक से लागू करें ताकि इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ वहां के लोगों को हो सके। नहीं तो यह कानून केवल कानून रह जायगा और मजदूर मालिकों के पजे के नीचे दबे रहेंगे और उनके शोषण से कराहते रहेंगे। अगर आप सचमुच समाजवादी समाज की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं—अगर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं तब तो मुझको कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन अगर जाना चाहते हैं—तो इसको ठीक से लागू किया जाना चाहिये ताकि इसका फायदा मजदूरों को मिल सके।

श्री बजर्राज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि यह कानून आज पास हो रहा है, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देखिये कि इस सदन का कितना समय इस काम में लगता है कि इस कानून को काश्मीर में एक्स्टेंड किया जा रहा है, इसके लिये अमेंडमेंट लाने पड़ते हैं। जरा आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस सदन का कितना बहुमूल्य समय—शायद 50 घंटे—इस काम में लग चुके हैं। आप से मैंने कई बार कहा है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। दो ही बातें हो सकती हैं, या तो यह भारत का अंग है या नहीं है, इसके बीच का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिये अब भी यहां कोई कानून पास होता है, और सारे देश पर लागू होता है तब इसको फॅक्टरी उसको काश्मीर पर भी लागू हीना चाहिये। पहले तो आप जम्मू और काश्मीर को अपवाद करते हैं उसके बाद फिर अमेंडमेंट लाते हैं। ऐसा करने से शेष भारत में रहने वाली जनता के मन में जो भाव पैदा होता है उसकी बात आप जाने दीजिये। जम्मू काश्मीर

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

की जनता के मन में यह भाव पैदा होता है कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अंग नहीं है। चह्वाण साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, दूसरे मंत्रीगण बैठे हुए हैं। वह काश्मीर के मामले में मैं समझता हूँ कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। वहां के लोगों की जो साइकिलोजी है उसका आपको जब आप उनसे बात करेंगे तो आपको पता लग जायेगा कि उनके मनमें क्या है। आप वहां गांवों में जाएं, लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा तो फंसला होना है और तर्क यह देते हैं कि आपका संविधान हम पर लागू नहीं होता है, कानून लागू नहीं होते हैं। यह जो तर्क है यह उनके दिल में घर कर गया है। बार-बार आप एमेंडिंग बिल लाते हैं। इसके बजाय आप एक बार निश्चित कर लें कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अंग है या नहीं है, भारत का संविधान वहां पर लागू होता या नहीं होता है। दो ही बातें हो सकती हैं। है या नहीं है। अगर है तो जो भी कानून यह संसद बनाती है और जिसको बनाने का अधिकार इसको है और जो सारे देश पर लागू होता है, वह जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी लागू होना चाहिये। इसका एक बार निर्णय हो जाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ सरकार को। चह्वाण साहब कई बार कहते हैं कि मैं प्राफिट आफ ग्लूम हूँ। इस तरह की और भी बातें वह कहते हैं। परन्तु मैंने मेघालय के बारे में पिछली बार कहा था कि अभी तो आप सब स्टेट दे रहे हैं लेकिन छः महीने के अन्दर अन्दर मांग आयेगी कि हमें फुल स्टेट दो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मांग आई या नहीं आई ?

16 hrs.

मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में अगर आप लोगों की यही नीति रही जो अब है तो जम्मू काश्मीर आपके हाथ से निकल जाएगा। सीरियसली मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। जो हालात पैदा हो

रहे हैं उन हालात से आप आखें मूंद लें, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। बिल्ली को आते देख कर कबूतर आंखें बन्द कर लेता है परन्तु इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि बिल्ली नहीं आ रही। आपकी जम्मू काश्मीर के प्रति जो नीति है यह सरासर गलत नीति है। अगर वह देश का अंग है तो जो कानून बाकी देश पर लागू होते हैं, वे वहां भी इम्प्लोईडो लागू होने चाहिए ताकि बार-बार इस प्रकार के एमेंडिंग बिल लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : जो बिल पास होने जा रहा है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। सरकार की यह नीति अब तक रही है कि जो कानून पास होते रहे हैं और अगर वे सरमायेदारों के खिलाफ जाते हैं तो सरकार उनको लागू करने में हिचकती रही है। मुझे भय है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में भी कहीं ऐसा ही न हो। भारत के अन्य प्रान्तों में बिड़ला साहब ने कारखाने खोले हैं। संचुरेशन प्वाइन्ट पर वह पहुंच चुके हैं, इस वास्ते वे अब जम्मू काश्मीर में जा रहे हैं और वहां पर भी उद्योग खोलेंगे। वहां उद्योग खोलने के बाद दो चार साल तक इस तरह के कानूनों को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखे जाने के लिये वह मजबूर करेंगे और चाहेंगे कि इनको लागू न किया जाय और मजदूरों का जिस तरह शोषण होता रहा है उसी तरह से होता रहे। अगर आप ईमानदार है और ईमानदारी से कानून को लाए हैं तो इसको लागू करने में आपको देरी नहीं करनी चाहिये। हमारे मन में सन्देह है कि आप देरी करेंगे। इस सन्देह का निवारण होना चाहिये। इस सन्देह को दूर करने का उपाय यही है कि जैसे ही कानून पास हो, यथाशीघ्र इसको वहां लागू कर दिया जाये।

मधोक साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। हम कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अंग है। अगर अंग है तो जो साधारण कानून हैं, सामान्य कानून हैं, वे वहां भी लागू

होने चाहिए। जब आप अलग से एमेंडिंग बिल लाते हैं तो इससे सचमुच में दूसरी ही भावना पैदा होती है, भारत दुनिया तथा वहां के लोगों के मन में भी और इसका कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। भारत का संविधान अगर वहां लागू होता है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि भारत में जो भी कानून लागू होता है वह वहां पर लागू न हो और दुबारा एमेंडिंग बिल लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़नी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप काश्मीर में कड़ाई के साथ एनफोर्स करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : जहां तक इस विषयक का सम्बन्ध है मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। संशोधन पेश करते हुए जो बात रखी गई थी उसकी सफाई नहीं हो पाई। इस वास्ते मैं एक सवाल का जवाब चाहता हूँ। काश्मीर का वह हिस्सा जो अभी तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर कहलाता है और जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, क्या वह जम्मू काश्मीर का हिस्सा है या नहीं है, भारत का हिस्सा है या नहीं है और यदि है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जो हम पास कर रहे हैं, क्या यह उस इलाके पर भी लागू होगा या नहीं होगा। क्या आप इसको उस इलाके पर भी जो पाकिस्तान के मातहत है, लागू करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? या नहीं करेंगे ? अगर आपने वहां भी इसको लागू करने की व्यवस्था की तो हकीकत में कहा जायेगा कि आप इसको कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं, वरना यह कागज पर ही रह जायगा।

16.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह सही है कि हर बार आप संशोधन लाकर जो कानून आपको जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू करने होते हैं, उनको लागू करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं आप एलान कर

देते हैं कि जितने कानून होंगे और जो सारे भारत पर लागू होंगे वे सब आपसे आप वहां भी लागू हो जाया करेंगे। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो दिमाग में यह बात रह जानी है कि अभी भी शायद आप समझते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर हमारा हिस्सा नहीं है, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उसमें आप इनफिल्ट्रेट करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, घुसने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यह बड़ी खराबी वाला बात है। पीसमील न करके थोड़ा थोड़ा लागू न करके आप एक ऐसा बिल लाएं ताकि जितने भी कानून वहां पास हों और जो बाकी हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू हों, वे अपने आप जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी लागू हों। ऐसा आपने किया तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि बिड़ला की कम्पनी यहां पर है। लोबो प्रभु जी चिन्तित थे कि बिड़ला की दुनिया वहां बसाई गई है या नहीं। जवाब आ गया कि वह वहां पहुंच गये हैं और काश्मीर में अपने उद्योग खोल चुके हैं, उनके द्वारा वहां शोषण भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। काश्मीर एक ऐसा इलाका है जो खूबसूरत भी है और साथ ही साथ प्रकृति ने उसको दौलत भी बहुत दी है। काश्मीर दुनिया के आकर्षण का एक केन्द्र है। बहुत हद तक वह आक्स्फोर्ड और कैलिफोर्निया से मिलता जुलता है। वहां उद्योगों के बहुत मौके हैं। इस अवस्था में बिड़ला जी बहुत तेजी से वहां जाने की काशिश करेंगे काश्मीर की जनता की दौलत का शोषण करने की काशिश करेंगे। इस वास्ते भारतीय सरकार को खबरदार हो जाना चाहिए जो नये उद्योग प्राइवेट सैक्टर द्वारा वहां लगाये जायेंगे, पूंजीपतियों द्वारा जो निजी पूंजी वहां लगाई जाएगी, उसमें अभी से मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरों के पार्टिसिपेशन की व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिए। जैसा भारत में करते हैं, वही हमें वहां करना होगा। उससे भी आगे बढ़कर आपको वहां के लिये काम करना होगा, इनिशिएटिव लेकर वहां क्वालिटेटिव चेंज लाना होगा। जब आप नये उद्योग खोलते हैं तो

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

उनके मैनेजमेंट में उनका पार्टिसिपेशन हो, इसकी आपको अवश्य व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। ऐसा आपने किया तो काश्मीर के वातावरण में यह जो विधेयक है यह ज्यादा मीनिंगफुल साबित होगा।

वहां पर वीवर्ज का बहुत शोषण हुआ है। यह पुरानी इतिहास की बात है। बुनकरों को अपनी तनख्वाह का या अपनी कमाई का दो तिहाई हिस्सा टैक्स के रूप में देना पड़ता था, कर के रूप में उनसे वह ले लिया जाता था। यह जो शोषण का सिलसिला है वह अभी भी जारी है। इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ आपका खास ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आप इनिशिएटिव लें और एक कदम आगे बढ़ें और उनका पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट में हो, इसकी व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही साथ काश्मीर का वह भाग जो पाकिस्तान के मातहत है, उस पर भी इसको आप लागू करें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : शास्त्री जी के इस विचार से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ कि जो कानून पारित किये जाएं उनको दियानतदारी और ईमानदारी के साथ लागू किया जाए। कानून का उद्देश्य यह है कि जो मजदूर काम करते हैं विभिन्न पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में उनकी सेवा की शर्तों, उनके अधिकार और जो सुविधायें उनको मिलनी चाहिए, वे सुरक्षित की जाएं। साथ ही साथ उद्योगपति या एम्प्लायर्स जो उनका शोषण करना चाहते हैं उससे उनकी रक्षा की जाए और उनको उनका शोषण न करने दिया जाए। शास्त्री जी ने इस काशन के साथ जो इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री मधोक ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह इस विधेयक की परिधि के बाहर है। यही प्रश्न श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ने भी उठाया है। संविधान

की धारा 370 के अनुसार तत्काल इस तरह के विधेयकों को वहां लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिये वहां की सरकार से बातचीत करनी होती है, उसकी रजामन्दी प्राप्त करनी होती है। इस वास्ते समय समय पर इस तरह के कानून हम पास करते हैं और उनको वहां लागू करते हैं। यही देरी का कारण है। इसके बारे में श्री लखन लाल कपूर ने भी कहा है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ने एक और प्रश्न किया है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि जो भाग तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर का है और जो पाकिस्तान के अन्तर्गत है उस पर यह लागू होगा या नहीं। हम उस भाग को पाकिस्तान का अंग मानते ही नहीं है। वह हमारा अंग है, हमारे देश का अंग है। यह कानून वहां पर भी लागू होगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं।

माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.11 hrs.

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Government has been recovering excise duty at the rate of 75 paise per tonne for development of coking coal mines. Unfortuna-

tely, there is no provision in the Act for drawing this money and spending it for this purpose. To meet this, the Bill has been brought before this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के उद्देश्य से मैं सहमत हूँ। इसमें कोलमाइन्ज में सेफ्टी, कनजरवेशन और उनको डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में व्यवस्था की गई है। परन्तु अब तक कोल बोर्ड ने इस दिशा में कोई कार्य नहीं किया है। कोल बोर्ड घांघली और भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है। जितना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार, घांघली और करप्शन इस समय कोल बोर्ड में है, उस परिणाम में वह अन्यत्र नहीं मिलेगी।

इस बोर्ड को कोलमाइन्ज में सेफ्टी और कनजरवेशन के दो काम दिये गये हैं, लेकिन उसमें यह बोर्ड बिल्कुल असफल रहा है। बोर्ड के पास जो पैसा जाता है, वह अधिकांशतः एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है। उसका कितना अंश सेफ्टी और कनजरवेशन पर खर्च होता है, यह तो आन दि स्पाट स्थिति को देखने से पता लग सकता है। बोर्ड की एक आर्मी आफ आफिसर्ज खड़ी हुई है और सब पैसा उस पर खर्च हो जाता है।

माइन्ज में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सेफ्टी खास तौर से होनी चाहिये। लेकिन चूक आफिसर्ज कोयला-खदानों के मालिकों से मिले हुए हैं, इसलिये सेफ्टी के रूज में से बहुत कम का पालन किया जाता है। परिणाम यह है कि मजदूर मर जाता है, लेकिन कोई उसकी खबर करने वाला नहीं है। उसके मरने के नाना प्रकार के कारण देकर मालिक लोग मामले को उड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, ताकि उनको कम्पेन्सेशन न देना पड़े। कम्पेन्सेशन का

कुछ रूपया उन बेचारों को दे भी दिया जाये, लेकिन सरकार उन मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ, और उनके परिवारों के साथ, खिलवाड़ कर रही है। आज इस देश में कोयला-खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तुलना में कुत्तों और बिल्लियों की सुरक्षा की ज्यादा व्यवस्था है। मुझे कोयला-खदानों में जाने का मौका मिला है। वहाँ पर ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसमें कोई भी भला आदमी या अच्छा स्वास्थ्य रखने वाला आदमी काम नहीं कर सकेगा। लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

केवल मजदूरों की सेफ्टी का सवाल ही नहीं है, बल्कि नगर और उसके निवासियों की सेफ्टी का भी सवाल है। सरकार की ओर से यह शर्त लगाई गई है कि खदान में से कोयला निकाल कर उसमें रेता भरा जाये। मैं मंत्री, महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि झरिया और धनबाद की कितनी कोयला खदानों में रेता भरा गया है। केवल कुछ खदान-मालिक ही रेता भरते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जगह जगह भूमि धंसती जा रही है, यहाँ तक कि नगर को भी खतरा हो गया है। खदानों के कारण आग भी लगती है। झरिया के चारों तरफ नीचे आग लगी हुई है; हर जगह धुआ निकलता है। झरिया नगर के नीचे भी कोयला है। उसको भी खोदा जा रहा है। इससे स्वयं नगर को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। कोयला निकालने के साथ-साथ जमीन के ऊपर के खेतों, मकानों आदि की सुरक्षा की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन बोर्ड ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। अधिकांश रूपया गवर्नमेंट आफिशल्ज पर खर्च होता रहा है।

कनजरवेशन के बारे में भी जो रिपोर्ट्स और सिफारिशें दी गई हैं, सरकार ने उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है।

कोयले की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

सरकार ने यह शर्त लगाई हुई है कि अमुक मात्रा से ज्यादा कोयला नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। इसलिये कोयला कम निकाला जाता है, जिससे मजदूरी का खर्च बढ़ जाता है और इस प्रकार कोयले के दाम भी बढ़ जाते हैं। कोयले की मांग अब तक सबसे ज्यादा रेल में थी। अब इन्डस्ट्री में भी शुरू हो गई। लेकिन रेल इंजिन डिजेल के बनने शुरू हो गये। डिजेल इंजन बनते चले जा रहे हैं। कोयले की मांग कम होती चली जायगी। हर जगह पावर का इस्तेमाल होता चला जा रहा है। तो कोयले की खपत का एक प्राबलम बन कर सामने खड़ा होगा। गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कभी सोचा है कि इतनी बड़ी अपार वनराशि जो कोयले के रूप में है वह अगर कल बिजली का और डिजेल आयल का इस्तेमाल हुआ तो कोयले की खपत कैसे आप करेंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार सदन में बात आई है इस कोयले की खपत के सवाल को लेकर। शहरों में भी गैस आती चली जा रही।... (व्यवधान) ... देहात में खाद इस समय सबसे प्रमुख चीज है और खाद बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज है। बैल और गाय का गोबर आज देहातों में ईंधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, रोटी बनाने के काम में उसे लाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि कहा गया था देहात में कोयले का इस्तेमाल अगर शुरू कीजिए तो उससे मजदूरों को काम भी मिलेगा, कोयले का सदुपयोग भी होगा और खेतों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। लेकिन कोल बोर्ड की तरफ से इसके लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

जहां तक डेवलपमेंट आफ कोल माइन्स का सम्बन्ध है आपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा है :

Under the existing Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, the Coal Board can exercise two functions, viz., 'Conservation' and 'safety'.

The development of Coal Mines, especially those producing coking coal, has assumed importance in view of the scarce resources on the one hand and growing needs of the metallurgical industry on the other.

कोकिंग कोल की इन्होंने डेवलपमेंट के लिये खास बात बताई, मैं आपको विश्वास के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कोकिंग कोल की मांग है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की ओर से क्या किया है कि और जगह तो शोषण होता ही है, आप कोल माइन्स में चले जाइए और देख लीजिये। गरीब चिल्ला रहे हैं और यह कहते हैं कि हम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कर रहे हैं, इसमें गरीबों को शोषित लोगों को उठाया जायेगा। बड़े बड़े लोगों के साथ जो कोल माइन्स के बड़े बड़े मालिक हैं, गवर्नमेंट को सांठ गांठ है। छोटे छोटे कोयला खदान के मालिक हैं वह भी कोक बना रहे हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का कोई डिपार्टमेंट उनका कोक खरीदता नहीं। उनकी कोकिंग नहीं खरीदी जाती। उन पर शर्त लगी है कि 3 हजार टन से ऊपर जो प्रोड्यूस करते हैं उनके यहां से खरीदा जायगा। छोटे छोटे लांगों का इस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है। वह सस्ते दामों में दे रहे हैं और परिणाम यह है कि इस कोल से कहीं ईंटें पक रही हैं, कहीं कुछ और ऐसा ही काम हो रहा है और फिजूल खर्चा हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोकिंग कोल की मांग है तो आपने टेंडर ओपेन क्यों नहीं किया कि सबसे लिया जाये? हालत यह है कि छोटी खदान वाले मर रहे हैं और बड़ी बड़ी खदान वालों के साथ आपने समझौता कर रखा है, रेलवे में भी स्टैंडर्ड कोल लेने की बात है लेकिन वह उनसे मिल जाते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार तथा रिश्वत के जरिए सारा गन्दा कोल भर दिया जाता है जिसके कारण इंजन को लाइफ कम हो जाती है। इसके लिये आपसे मेरा यह कहना है कि जो कोल आपके पास है उसकी इन्स्पेक्शन यहां कराइए मोगलसराय में या और जगह जगह बैठा दीजिए इन्स्पेक्शन करने वालों को जो यह देखें कि स्टैंडर्ड कोल है

या नहीं, क्वालिटी के दृष्टिकोण से और दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से भी। यह चीज होनी चाहिए।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने साइटिफिक रिसर्च का भी आइटम इसमें रखा है। मैं इस चीज का स्वागत करता हूँ। डेवलपमेंट में आपने इस चीज को रखा है लेकिन जितनी खदानें हैं उनका नक्शा बनाने के लिये हर खदान मालिक का भी अपना एक आदमी है। वह नक्शा बनाता है। आपने शर्त लगाई है कि एक मालिक की अगर बराबर-बराबर में तीन चार खानें हैं तो भी तीन चार आफिसर रखेगा। वही चीज आपके यहां है। आपका ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है उस ट्रेनिंग सेंटर पर डेवलपमेंट के ऊपर जितनी आपकी रिसर्च है वह सब कुछ काम चलता है। लेकिन खदान मालिक के पास तक वह आपकी-ट्रेनिंग नहीं पहुंच पाती है जिसके कारण से वह अपने अपने आदमी अपने यहां रख लेते हैं। यह काम चल रहा है उन लोगों का।

एक चीज और खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की सेफ्टी की भी आपके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है। वेज बोर्ड ने कोयला खदान के मजदूरों के लिये भी कुछ सिफारिश की है...

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill seeks to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act to include 'development of coal mines'.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह डेवलपमेंट में आता है। सेफ्टी इन कोल माइन्स-सेफ्टी किस बात की करेंगे ? ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलीवेंट तो बना लिया जाता है ...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी बात नहीं है, मैं खींचतान नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह हो सकता है कि मेरी बुद्धि में न आ रहा हो लेकिन इसमें यह शब्द है—सेफ्टी इन कोल माइन्स। तो मजदूरों की सुरक्षा भी इसमें

आती है। जो काम करने वाले हैं कोल माइन्स में उन मजदूरों की भी सेफ्टी का सवाल है। तो मैं इसकी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उसमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सेफ्टी भी आप इसमें शामिल करें। मजदूरों को वेज बोर्ड के हिसाब से तनख्वाह मिले, और सारी सुविधाएं मिलें, मेडिकल फॅसिलिटी मिले, सब चीजों की सेफ्टी इसमें होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिल के टाइटिल को ले चढे। अमेंडमेंट को नहीं ले रहे हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : डेवलपमेंट का इसमें है। सिर्फ कोकिंग कोल का मैं खास तौर से जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। इसमें बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। अब तक जो इन्होंने काम किया है उसको देखते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी घांघली और रिश्वत चल रही है और इनके पास रुपया कितना आया। 75 पैसा पर टन सन 1968 से लेंगे। दो करोड़ के करीब रुपया आयगा। ड्यूटी 17 करोड़ के करीब आने को है। दो करोड़ का खर्चा इनको इस रूप में करना है। कोकिंग कोल की वहां प्रमुख समस्या है। उसी में घांघली है। उसी की ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को इस प्रकार का काम्प्रीहेंसिव बनाना चाहिये जिससे कि आपका यह कोल बोर्ड इस प्रकार की घांघली न कर सके और सेफ्टी, कंजर्वेशन और डेवलपमेंट का काम सही रूप से हो सके, इस ओर भी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल की भावना का स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बिल को लाकर इसे कम्प्लीट बनाया।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri P. G. Sen. His amendment has not been received in time. But he can speak on the general discussion or in the third reading, as he pleases.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : If you would permit, I shall speak on the general discussion.

[श्री पी० जी० सेन]

यह बिल लाया गया, बिल तो ठीक है। लेकिन इसे तो बहुत पहले ही लाना चाहिए था। हम लोग देखते हैं जैसा कि अभी त्यागी जी ने कहा, चारों तरफ धुवां निकलता है, हम लोग घनबाद होकर आते हैं तो उसको देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि चारों तरफ आग लगी हो... (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कोल माइन्स का जहाँ तक सवाल है, अच्छा अच्छा कोयला जब निकल जाता है फर्स्ट ग्रेड का तो यह कांट्रैक्टर लोग क्या क्या काम करते हैं, त्यागी जी ने थोड़ा सा खाका खींचने की कोशिश की मगर हम लोग जो देखते हैं वह उसका खाका कोई अच्छा नहीं है। इसके अलावा भी अभी थोड़ी देर पहले इस सदन में लेबर लाज को पास किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोलियरीज में जितने यह लेबर लाज हैं और जितने जजमेंट्स हुये हैं, कोलियरीज के अन्दर जो लोग मरे हैं, उन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन वगैरह के जजमेंट हैं, धूरी कोलियरी का जजमेंट निकला है, आज तक उसका क्या इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, यह हम लोगों को कुछ मालूम नहीं है। कोई बात मालूम नहीं है। धूरी में कितना बड़ा एक्सीडेंट हुआ बहुत से लोग मर गये। श्री एस० के० दास साहब का उसके बारे में जजमेंट आया, लेकिन उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई, हमें कुछ भी खबर नहीं है।

गवर्नमेंट कोल बोर्ड के हाथ में ज्यादा रुपया देने जा रही है, वह ठीक है, कन्जर्वेशन के लिये दिया जा रहा है। अभी त्यागी जी ने बतलाया कि अब रेलवे वाले भी आपका कोल लेना कम कर देंगे क्योंकि उनके यहाँ डोजलाइजेशन का और इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन का काम जारों से हो रहा है। ऐसी हालत में हमारे कोयले की क्या स्थिति होगी? हमने कुछ दिन पहले यहाँ पर कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ गावों में आज गोबर का उपयोग ईंधन के रूप में किया जाता है, जिसको सोना-खाद कहा जाता है, उसको

जलाकर समाप्त कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि उनके पास जलाने के लिये और कोई चीज नहीं है। आपके पास इस समय काफी कोयला है, किस्म-किस्म का कोयला निकल रहा है, अगर हम अपने लो-ग्रेड कोयले को स्टेशन-स्टेशन पर पहुँचा दें, तो वे लोग इसका उपयोग जलाने के लिये कर सकते हैं। और हमारी खाद का उपयोग खेतों में किया जा सकता है। आज हम करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्रीज खोलने की योजना बना रहे हैं, प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी इसमें शामिल किया जा रहा है, लेकिन अगर चीप कोयले का डाइवर्शन उस तरफ हो जाय, तो हमारी यह सोना खाद जलने से बच सकती है और उसका सही उपयोग हो सकता है।

इसके अलावा हमारे यहाँ रूरल हाउसिंग की भी बड़ी भारी प्राबन्धन है। आप दिल्ली से निकलिये, कलकत्ते तक हर जगह गांव-गांव में झोपड़ियां दिखलाई देंगी। लेकिन अगर आप इन कोयले को स्टेशनों तक पहुँचा दें तो वे लोग इसको वहाँ से उठा लेंगे और अपने मकानों के लिये स्वयं ईंटें पका लेंगे तथा इस तरह से उनकी मकानों की समस्या हल हो जायगी। आज हरिजन उत्थान के लिये हम करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनकी समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो रही है, उनके पास मकान तक नहीं हैं। बांस और फूस तक भी उनको नहीं मिल रहा है, बांस और फूस का मकान बनाने में भी दो-तीन हजार रुपया खर्च हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर उनको यह कोयला फ्री-आफ-कास्ट मिल जाये, तो वे ईंट पका कर मकान बना सकते हैं और उनकी हाउसिंग की समस्या हल हो सकती है। आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की पैदा हो गई है कि बिना इस प्रकार का कदम उठाये, दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस काम को कोल बोर्ड को सुपुर्द कर दीजिये ताकि वह इस प्रकार का कोयला इन लोगों को पहुँचा सके। इससे दो लाभ होगा—उन लोगों को जलावन

भी मिल जायेगा और उनका घर भी बन जायेगा ।

16-31 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the chair]

अब आपके यहाँ नये नये प्रकार का कोयला निकलना शुरू हो गया है । आपने खदानों को काफी गहरा खोदना शुरू कर दिया है इसमें वर्कर्स को क्या सेफ्टी रहेगी—इसके बारे में हमें कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है—ये सारी चीजें हमारे दिमागों को पस्त किये हुये हैं । एन० सी० डी० सी० की वर्किंग के बारे में भी हमें कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है । जहाँ बालू स्ट्राइंग होता है, वहाँ रोप-वे (Rope-way) से बालू चला जा रहा है, बकेट में छेद होता है, माल गिरता जाता है, लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । कोई कुछ कह भी नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि वह एरिया ऐसा है, जहाँ के लोग डर के मारे थर-थर करते हैं । इन्स्पेक्टर लोग क्या करें उनसे जो चाहे लिखवा लो । इसलिये इस तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैंने यूटीलाइजेशन आफ कोल के बारे में जो अमेंडमेंट दी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसको स्वीकार कर लें, इससे हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी ।

एक बात मुझे और निवेदन करनी है । हमारे यहाँ बहुत बढ़िया किस्म का कोयला निकलता है, लेकिन अभी हाल में मैंने पढ़ा कि जर्मनी ने हमारे कोयले को लेने से इन्कार कर दिया—ऐसा क्यों हुआ, इसको क्या वजह है ? उन्होंने कोयले का जो स्पेस्मिन आपको दिया, आप उस किस्म का कोयला उनको सप्लाय नहीं कर सके—ऐसे ऐसे शर्तों सामने आते हैं तो हमको बहुत ताज्जुब होता है । आप ने इस काम का कान्ट्रैक्ट किसको दिया है । वहाँ से आदमो यहाँ आकर कहता है कि इस कोयले

से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा, हम इसको नहीं लेंगे, इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें ।

अन्त में—जो बातें मैंने यहाँ पर रखी हैं, खास कर लो-ग्रेड कोयले के बारे में—इस काम को आप कोल बोर्ड को दें और वे एक फेसेड प्रोग्राम बना कर स्टेशन-स्टेशन पर कोयला पहुंचायें ताकि हमारी हार्जिसिंग स्कीम इम्प्लीमेंट हो सकें और हमारे लोग आगे बढ़ सकें ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor).
Coal has been a wasting asset like any mineral and naturally the function of conservation of coal should get priority even over development, but the purpose of the Bill is that the development of the coal resources of the country along with safety and conservation, should be given the highest priority, and that the Coal Board should take over the function of development as well. This is a step in the right direction.

Assuming that what has been done so far is not absolutely negligible, we must realise that the coal resources in the country today are being wasted by private mine owners and nothing that the Coal Board has been doing nor the steps that have been taken for conservation and development on the right lines, have made any impression upon the mine owner. After all, the mine owners would naturally like to develop minerals, not in the sense of scientifically developing or mining in a scientific manner so that the coal is taken out in such a way as to conserve the least bit of available coal, but in the sense of maximising their profit, they take a lease and mine out the coal that is the cheapest to mine, and then because the over-all cost would go up very much higher if it is mined deeper, the top coal is taken out first and water is allowed to go into the mine and the coal is thus wasted and then they go out for other leases, and the Government machinery, as it is constituted, may be quite willing to give them another lease. In this way what has happened is that the great reserve of coal which is a national asset is being very quickly eroded and we face a situation where we may not have enough coal of good quality. In fact, the best quality with low ash content has already been wasted

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

out, and it is quite likely that the coal that we will require would remain there to be mined at high cost and then it would be the function of the public sector to mine it and it would be maligned for not mining coal economically after the cream has been taken away by private enterprise.

In this situation, neither the function of conservation nor the function of safety, nor the function of development can really be of interest to a body of persons who are mainly interested in taking out the best portion of coal and then leaving it to the nation, to the community, to do as best as possible with the rest. Coal has been developed in the country in a haphazard manner without attention to technical details and I think that they are even chary of appointing good engineers in spite of all the regulations of the Indian Bureau of Mines. I do not think even the Indian Bureau of Mines has any authority over the coal industry. Whether it is inspection or anything else, whether it is the Coal Board or any other authority, so far as these mine owners are concerned, it would hardly matter to them so long as they get their profits. Therefore, I would say that this is a waste of asset, national property, which we cannot get back once it is wasted out. It is not a question of creating demand for coal. After all, even if the Railways use it, we know what type of crisis the Railways had to face because the mine owners wanted to raise the price of coal.

Therefore, I would suggest that first of all a comprehensive programme should be drawn up to carry out research for proper conservation and mining of coal. That research, I have no doubt, will not be done by the private industry. In order to conserve the entire area of the coal belt which is of very great national importance, it should be done in a very thorough and correct manner. Neither would he do it, nor would he conserve the national resources, nor would he appoint qualified technical personnel to conserve them in national interest. We have got unemployed engineers. It appears the nation has no alternative if it really wants safety in mines and conservation of the coal reserves and their development to meet our requirements over the next 30-40 years. We have to see how it is to be related

to the hydel and other powers that we are going to develop and how fuel will be made available for the coming generations. I have no doubt that Government will build this type of control by coal board over people who are keen on profit. I do not blame them for being so. But it is not like agriculture so that you can have a new crop every year. The existing reserves may be wasted away in a few decades. So, we must break up the vested interests. By joint functioning of the coal board with mine owners things will be well regulated. The coal board will be the proper agency for the type of regulation that we expect. It becomes a sort of collective functioning. If it goes on for a long time there is a lot of mutual understanding. It may not be to the best interest of the country. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should make a venture in this line and take over, not the uneconomic coal mines where there is no prospect of profit. If Government can take over petroleum and iron steel where the gestation period is long and a lot of investment has to be made, why cannot they venture in this field. So much was said about the cost structure, profits, and prices. The main demand comes from the Railways which are a national enterprise. So why is it not possible to take over at least a part of this industry? I know difficulties are there. We can develop petroleum in the Central Sector.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is already a public sector in coal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I know it. As I said there should be conservation and development. The reservation that we have made should be extended over larger fields so that we can get returns on what we have invested. Wastage should not be allowed and conservation should be there. I suggest a sort of extension of the principle of nationalisation in this industry.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : One has to be grateful to the Ministry for affording this opportunity to discuss the coal situation. Strictly speaking, this Bill was not at all necessary. The existing Act provides for coal safety and conservation. Conservation includes development, if one can only stretch it a little as the Government themselves have done in

section 12 where they refer to research and the furtherance of the objectives of coal. One has to be grateful to the Ministry who had brought a rather useless Bill to provide a useful opportunity to discuss the coal situation, I do not know, Mr. Chairman, if you are allowing me to move my amendments because they have been given only today but I should like to point out that the drafting of this Bill has been very much below the standards of Government. There are various provisions which could be easily altered to become clearer and precise. If I have a chance to move my amendments I shall try to do so.

Now we have to look at the coal problem which is a serious problem. Coal constitutes nearly 75 per cent of mineral production in this country and it engages the largest number of workers in the country. It is fundamental to most industries. They fixed the target at 93 million tonnes in 1972-73. At present the production is 71 or 73 million tonnes. You have various mines not working, and various coalminers starving, and at the same time, as my good friend here has already pointed out, the various uses of coal have not been explored. You have an amount of nearly Rs. 14 crores already collected as cess. What have you done to consider the extension of the uses of coal? They have made a very valuable suggestion that as there is a shortage of fuel in the villages, you must consider seriously how to convey coal to our people in the villages and to our poor people in the towns. This had been done in Madras in respect of lignite. There have been lignite briquettes. Why should we not have something like the equivalent of coal delivered at railway stations which are very good distributing points, delivered where there is a shortage of fuel or where too much of cowdung is being used? I need not stress the argument; it is well-known that to the extent you use the cowdung you are reducing the natural resources for fertilising your fields. You are in a way encroaching on another subject of the Minister, namely, fertilisers. If you want to kill the competition with cowdung, by the use of nitrogenous and other fertiliser products, I suggest you make available or bring in a scheme for making available coal as fuel for the poor.

Secondly, I would like to recall to the Minister that there was an Energy Commission six years ago, which made very valuable suggestions about the uses of coal. I fear that not one of their suggestions has so far been carried out and I do not know if they ever received the attention of the Government. One would like to hear if they did. Why not use coal, for instance, in producing fertilisers, and why should we go in for naphtha which we have to import? This is your own subject. You are transferring one of your products from one side to the other, and giving us an end-product which is short in this country. There may be some objection that production on coal base is more expensive and it requires more capital investment. But it is worth-while because you are going to use an indigenous fuel.

Then there is the question of using coal as gas. I have mentioned the use of coal for the poor. Gas is a thing which the middle class would appreciate. At present the cost of gas is rather high. It is prohibitive, due to the policy of the Government. You are dealing with petrol; you can deal with gas, and make it available at cheaper rates than at present. At present, it is not within the means of the middle classes to use gas. Make it cheaper so that it is available for use.

Fourthly, it has already been mentioned by Mr. Tyagi it is not your subject but you are concerned with it—that the railways should not reduce their demand for coal. If they go in the way they are doing in respect of dieselisation, your demand of coal is going to be reduced very considerably. Already, the figures indicate that after 1972 there are going to be no more locomotives on coal and as the existing locomotives which are not very large in number—only 1,800—are wasted out, you are going to face the fact that your principal consumer of coal is going to reduce its demand. You may suggest to the railways, you may press it on the railways and press it to the Cabinet, that if the railway wants modernisation, it will have electrification which uses coal, which does not need the import of petroleum products from abroad for which you have to sacrifice foreign exchange.

These are matters which deserve your attention, and I do hope that in the interests

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

of the country, you will take a definite step. What is very important, here and now, is that you have to have a watch on coal prices, in such a way that coal prices do not go down and coal mining does not cease to be a source of employment. One was very gratified that coal prices were freed from control two years ago, but it was only a fictitious freedom you gave to the coalminers, because the railways were in a position practically to enforce their prices. The railways no doubt have done what they could to raise the prices but they are still not economic. I am not saying that the price of coal should be put up to make the mines economically more viable, but something must be done. The railways must be told that an economic price for coal must be paid and they must use as much coal as possible.

Before we complete the picture of coal, we have to remember that the picture of all fuels is one and whole. We have to make the people understand this. Instead of searching for petroleum inside the country or outside, on land and sea, where we have something, we must develop that first. Otherwise, we do not get a complete picture. I do hope that this opportunity which you have afforded to us to discuss this subject of coal would be properly used.

The factual result of this Bill is, you are creating two funds, one for coal and the other for coking coal. There are a lot of inconsistencies in the provisions you have made under section 12. In the original provisions for the fund, research and many other things were there which you do not provide here in respect of coking coal. First I suggest you consider why you want two funds, more staff and more complications. You could have carried on with one fund and fewer complications. If you are wanting two funds, I suggest you make it quite clear that one fund relates to ordinary coal and the other fund relates to coking coal, in which case you could call it Coking Coal Development Fund and not just Coal Development Fund.

श्री तुलशी बास जाधव (बारामती) :
सभापति महोदय, इस बिल में सेफ्टी और

कंजर्वेशन के बजाय डेवेलपमेंट आफ माइन्स की बात है। जो बोर्ड है उसका काम सेफ्टी और कंजर्वेशन के साथ साथ डेवेलपमेंट भी था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो माइन्स आप डेवेलप कर रहे हैं उससे जो कोल निकलने वाला है उसका उपयोग आप को और अधिक कामों में भी करना चाहिये। तभी माइन्स का डेवेलपमेंट ठीक से हो सकेगा। आज देहातों में जिस गोबर का इस्तेमाल खाद के लिये होना चाहिये या उसका उपयोग ईंधन के लिये किया जाता है जिससे कोयला बचा रह जाता है। पहले जो रेलवे कोयले का उपयोग करती थी उसके लिये भी आयल एंजिन आ रहे हैं या इलेक्ट्रिक एंजिन आ रहे हैं। इस कारण भी कोयला बचा रह जाता है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि कोयला खानों के जो मालिक लोग हैं वह कोयले का उपयोग न हो पाने के कारण खानों का विकास नहीं कर पाते हैं और माइन्स को छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं। आज खानों पर कोयले के ढेर लगे हुए हैं। रेलवे वॉगन न मिलने के कारण जहाँ कोयला जाना चाहिये वहाँ वह नहीं जा पाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिस तरह से आज एसो कम्पनी है, बरमा आयल कम्पनी है, इंडियन आयल कम्पनी है, उनकी गैस को इस्तेमाल करने की योजना है, जिससे शहरों में घरों के अन्दर गन्दगी भी नहीं रहती और धुआँ भी नहीं होता, उसी तरीके से कोयले से कोई ऐसी गैस बनाई जानी चाहिये जिसका इस्तेमाल देहातों में हो सके।

आज देहातों की हालत बड़ी खराब है। जो गोबर खाद के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सकता है उसका इस्तेमाल ईंधन की जगह पर होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोयले का उपयोग करके आप उसकी गैस बनायें या कोई दूसरी चीज बनायें जो देहातों में चली जाये और ईंधन की जगह इस्तेमाल हो। इससे एक फायदा तो यह होगा कि आज कल घरों में जो गन्दगी हुआ करती

है वह कम होगी, दूसरे लोगों को खाद के लिये गोबर ज्यादा मिल सकेगा। आज घरों में जो जानवर होते हैं उनके गोबर का अच्छे तरीके से इस्तेमाल होने से अनाज ज्यादा पैदा होगा, दूसरे आज सल्फेट और यूरिया आदि पर बहुत अधिक दाम खर्च कर हमको जो खाद का प्रबन्ध करना होता है उसकी बचत होगी। गोबर की खाद हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बड़ी अच्छी मानी जाती है। उसकी प्रोडक्टिविटी भी ज्यादा रहती है और लोगों को मुफ्त मिल जाता है क्योंकि घर घर में देहातों में गोबर होता है। आज कल गांवों में कोई दूसरा ईंधन न मिलने के कारण हम गोबर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मेरी राय है कि कोई साइंस जानने वाले रिसर्च कर के कोई ऐसी चीज कोयले से तैयार करें जिसका उपयोग ईंधन के लिये हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि बोर्ड का काम माइन्स का डेवेलपमेंट करना भी है, इसलिये वहाँ पर कोल माइन्स के अच्छे जानकार होने चाहिये। आज इस सरकार के जरिये से जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर होते हैं उनका इस्तेमाल पब्लिक सेक्टर में होता है। वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने लायक तो होते हैं लेकिन माइन्स चलाने लायक नहीं होते। इसी तरह से इस बोर्ड में जो आदमी लिये जायें वह ऐसे लिये जायें जिनको कोयले के काम का ज्ञान हो। वह उस कोयले का इस्तेमाल इस ढंग से करें कि खानों पर कोयले का ढेर न लगे। वह कोयले को फ्यूल की जगह पर इस्तेमाल करने की बात सोचें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हम कोयला खान संरक्षण और सुरक्षा विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए दो तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस विधेयक के जरिये सरकार संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के अलावा कोयला क्षेत्र के विकास का काम भी करना चाहती है। इस काम के लिये सरकार

ने कोयला बोर्ड का संगठन कर रक्खा है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह ठीक ही बतलाया कि जो कोयला बोर्ड है वह भी रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह सफेद हाथियों की जमात है, साथ ही अष्टाचार का भी अड्डा है। सरकार करोड़ों रुपये कोयला खानों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और विकास के लिये देगी और पहले भी देती रही है। लेकिन अब तक क्या हुआ है? उन्होंने क्या किया है वर्रा इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। जो देश का पैसा है, देश की जनता का पैसा है उसको सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बड़े बड़े कोयला खदानों के मालिकों को देती रही है। किस लिये? स्टोइंग के नाम पर, ऐडवर्स फंक्टर के नाम पर। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है स्टोइंग के नाम पर प्रत्येक साल पांच-छः करोड़ रुपया कोयला बोर्ड बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को देता है और ऐडवर्स फंक्टर के नाम पर भी करीब करीब पांच-छः करोड़ रु० देता है। उनमें से कौन सी कम्पनियाँ हैं जो उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल करती है? एसो कम्पनी, बिड़ला कम्पनी, थापर कम्पनी, एन्ड्रू यूल कम्पनी, मूँघड़ा की टर्नर मारिसन कम्पनी, ईक्विटेबल कम्पनी आदि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो बड़े बड़े सेठों की कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन्होंने कोयला व्यवसाय पर अपना शिकंजा जमा रक्खा है। उनको यह पैसा हर साल आप देते हैं। कोल बोर्ड के जो लोग हैं उनको लाखों रुपया मिल जाता होगा। जो अफसर हैं जो जांच करने जाते हैं स्टोइंग का, उसमें क्या चालू है, क्या नहीं है, उसके बारे में वे अपनी रिपोर्ट देकर लाखों रुपया कमा लेते हैं। मेरी जानकारी है कि इस तरह से अफसरान इन कामों के नाम पर निजी उद्योगपतियों से महीने में तीन तीन लाख रुपया कमाते हैं। जिस उद्देश्य के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है कोल बोर्ड को वह पूरा नहीं होता है। पानी ज्यादा हो गया है, गांव बह जाता है, मुहल्ले बह जाते हैं, उसकी रोकथाम पर पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। आग जो लग जाती है उससे रक्षा के उपाय नहीं

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

किये जाते हैं। यहां पर झरिया की खानों की चर्चा की गई है। बरसों से यहां आग लगी हुई है। आप उसको ठीक नहीं कर पाते। इन कामों के लिए उन्हें करोड़ों रुपया दिया जाता है। लेकिन इसका इस्तेमाल जिस काम के लिए वह दिया जाता है नहीं होता है। रुपये का इस्तेमाल मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। खानों में वे लोग काम करते हैं और बहुत से कानून बने हुए हैं सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी लेकिन उन कानूनों का दिन रात उल्लंघन होता है। मजदूरों की जानें जाती है, दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। ढोरी खान दुर्घटना की बात आप सुन चुके हैं। यह कुछ साल पहले की बात है। स्वर्गीय राजा कामाख्य नारायण सिंह की वे खानें थीं। उसके बारे में सुना है आपने इनक्वायरी भी की लेकिन रिपोर्ट जो आई उसको आपके अफसरों ने दबा दिया और उसके अनुपार काम करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। कोल बोर्ड की जो जवाब देही है, उसको उसने पूरा नहीं किया।

आप कोल बोर्ड को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे रहे हैं लेकिन कोई चैक नहीं है। उनके भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। सी० बी० आई० पुराने कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के घरों पर छापे मारती है। ऐसा करके उसने ठीक किया है। उसको मारने भी चाहिये। लेकिन क्या ऐसे सफेद हाथियों और काले हाथियों के यहां छापे नहीं मारे जा सकते। बड़े बड़े अफसर जो जनता के पैसे को खा रहे हैं और कोयला खानों का विकास नहीं करते हैं, उनका संरक्षण नहीं होता है, सुरक्षा उसकी नहीं की जाती है, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो पैसा आप देते हैं वह पैसा जिन कम्पनियों का नाम मैंने बताया है, उसको वे दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर देती हैं। कुछ पैसा तो अफसरों को घूस देने में खर्च कर दिया जाता है और बाकी पैसा दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर दिया जाता है। उसको रोकना चाहिये।**

सभापति महोदय : कोई भी चार्ज जब आप लगाते हैं....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह का बाइल्ड चार्ज लगाने से पहले आपको स्पीकर को लिखकर देना चाहिए था। मेहरबानी करके आप इसको विदड़ा कर लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप सुन लें, बिहार में क्या हुआ है। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं.....

सभापति महोदय : आप बिदड़ा कर लें, वरना यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप इन कम्पनियों को करोड़ों रुपया देते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बड़ी कोयला खानों के मालिकों के पास मजदूरों की गाढ़ी कमाई का सात करोड़ रुपया प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं इन्हीं मालिकों के ऊपर जो बिहार के अन्दर हैं, बंगाल के अन्दर हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर हैं, तीस करोड़ रायल्टी के बाकी हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि बिहार सरकार का करोड़ों रुपया रायल्टी का बाकी है और बिहार सरकार संकट में चलती है। कोई भी सरकार हो उसके सामने संकट रहता है। कोई भी मांग पेश की जाय कहा जाता है कि रुपया नहीं है जबकि करोड़ों रुपया रायल्टी का उनकी तरफ बाकी है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि बिहार के एक मिनिस्टर जो टार्वलिंग आप्रशंज में लगे हुए हैं, उनके ऊपर लाखों रुपये बाकी हैं रायल्टी के। मैंने पिछले सेशन में इसके बारे में सवाल किया था। मुझे जबाब दिया गया कि जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी। परन्तु आज तक वह रखी

नहीं गई है। रुपया आप विकास के नाम पर देते हैं लेकिन विकास पर खर्च नहीं होता है। सरकार का पैसा है लेकिन सरकार को वह नहीं मिलता है। जो रायल्टी का पैसा मिलना चाहिए, नहीं मिलता है। मजदूरों की कमाई का जो पैसा है वह उनको मिलता नहीं है, प्राविडेंट फंड का जो पैसा है वह उनको मिलता नहीं है।

17 hrs.

स्टोइंग, एडवर्स फैंक्टर, आग लग जाने पर या गांव के बह जाने पर या उसको बहने से रोकने के लिए जो पैसा आप देते हैं, वह भी उस काम में नहीं आता है। उस पैसे का मिसयूज होता है, गलत इस्तेमाल होता है। इसको रोकने के लिए आपको कोई सख्त कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

ये जो काम हैं इनको आपको खुद करना चाहिए, सरकार को इनको करना चाहिये। उन पर आप भरोसा क्यों करते हैं? आप स्वयं खर्च करेंगे तभी सुरक्षा ठीक से होगी, तभी विकास ठीक से होगा। तभी कोकिंग कोल की हेवी इंडस्ट्री के लिये जो आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति होगी। क्या देश में कोकिंग कोल की सचमुच में कमी है। कमी नहीं है। बड़े बड़े कोयला सेठ उसको दबा कर रखे हुए हैं। आपकी हिम्मत नहीं है, उनसे आप इसको निकाल सकें। जब आप दाम बढ़ा देते हैं तो झट से वह बाहर आ जाता है। अन्न संकट होता है तो बड़े बड़े लोग अन्न दबा कर रख लेते हैं। ज्यों ही दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं, वह सारा अन्न निकल कर बाहर आ जाता है और कमी नहीं रहती है। कोकिंग कोल की समस्या बहुत विकट समस्या है। उद्योगपतियों पर आप अंकुश लगाएंगे तभी यह समस्या हल होगी, तभी कोकिंग कोल मिलेगा। इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आप खुद ये सब काम करें। कोयला खानों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। इसके बिना आपका कोई काम

नहीं होगा। आप अगर चाहते हैं कि वांछित फल मिल सके तो आपको यह करना ही होगा। अगर आपको समाजवाद की तरफ जाना है और मजदूरों का फायदा करना है, देश का फायदा करना है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिवा आपके पास कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। आप राष्ट्रीयकरण से नफरत भी नहीं करते हैं। कहते तो जरूर हैं और बिल भी पेश करते हैं लेकिन आप गड़बड़ कर जाते हैं या आपके अफसर गड़बड़ कर जाते हैं। जन आन्दोलन का जो डंडा है उससे हम बच नहीं सकते हैं और हमको राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ेगा। हम चाहेंगे कि जितनी जल्दी वह हो जायगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा। लेकिन जब तक आप वैसा नहीं करते हैं तब तक जो छोटी छोटी खानें हैं, जो नुकसान में चलती हैं, उनके एमलगमेशन की तरफ हमको ध्यान देना होगा। इसके बारे में बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके पास आज नहीं, दस साल पहले आई थी। उस रिपोर्ट को भी आप दबा कर बैठे हुए हैं। आपकी हिम्मत देशी और विदेशी पूंजीपतियों से टकराने की नहीं है तो कम से कम जब तक आप में वह हिम्मत नहीं आती है तब तक आप बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार एमलगमेशन का काम तो करें ताकि छोटी छोटी कोयला खानों से भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राफिट मिल सके। उन सिफारिशों का यही उद्देश्य था। निजी उद्योगपति ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाना चाहते हैं। अगर हम निजी उद्योगपति होते तो शायद हम भी यही करते। करना ही पड़ता क्योंकि हमारे सामने मेक्सिमम प्राफिट का उद्देश्य रहता है। मैं यहां पर मੈम्बर की हैसियत से नहीं आता तो मैं भी उद्योगपति बन सकता था। अगर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं फिलहाल तो एमलगमेशन तो कोयला खानों का आप करिये ही ताकि उनका ठीक से विकास हो सके। तभी जो बिल आप ला रहे हैं, सचमुच में इसका वांछित फल मिल सकेगा, फायदा मिल सकेगा।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के बारे में कई लोग बोल चुके हैं। मैं भी इस ओर इशारा कर चुका हूँ। उस तरफ आपका ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। उनके पांव कट जाते हैं, वे मर जाते हैं। बोरी खान दुर्घटना में तथा दूसरी खान दुर्घटनाओं में सैकड़ों मजदूर मारे गये। लेकिन उनके बाल बच्चों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं। करोड़ों रुपये आप देते हैं स्टोइंग के नाम पर, एडवर्ज फेक्टर्ज के नाम पर, विकास के नाम पर। लेकिन यह पैसा गुंडे पालने में खर्च वे लोग कर देते हैं।

बड़े बड़े खान मालिकों ने मेरे ऊपर गत मध्यावधि चुनाव में लाठी चलवाई। घनबाद के इलाके में हम मीटिंग कर रहे थे। आकर गुंडे हमें लाठियों से पीटने लगे क्योंकि हम लाल झंडे वाले थे। वहां तिरंगा झंडा वालों की बात चलती है। उन पर कोई लाठियां नहीं चलाता। हम मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए चूँकि लड़ने वाले हैं, खान मालिकों का मुकाबला करने वाले हैं, यूनियन बनाने वाले हैं, इस वास्ते इन मुशटंडों को उन्होंने हम पर लाठियां चलाने के लिए पाल रखा है। इस तरह से उन पर रुपये का गलत इस्तेमाल होता है। जो रुपये उनको खानों के विकास के लिये, संरक्षण के लिये, सुरक्षा के लिए दिया जाता है उसका इस्तेमाल वे गुंडों के गिरोह पालने में करते हैं और लड़ाकू यूनियनों के ऊपर उनसे हमले करवाते हैं। देवेन बाबू बहुत पहले से खान मजदूरों में काम करते आ रहे हैं। वह ज्यादा जानते हैं। मैंने तो वहां काम करना अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया है। इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूँ। वह बहुत ज्यादा जानते हैं। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते हैं, तब तक आप एमलगमेशन करें। साथ ही साथ सख्ती के साथ आप कॉकिंग कोल जो दबा कर रखा गया है, उसको बाहर निकलवाइये। जो इस बिल का उद्देश्य है इसके मुताबिक आप

काम करें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तभी समझा जायेगा कि इसका कोई फायदा हुआ है। कानून तो आप बहुत से पास करते हैं लेकिन कागजों में ही वे रह जाते हैं और जो इतिहास के विद्यार्थी हैं या रिसर्च के विद्यार्थी हैं, उन्हीं के काम में आते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत तेजी से समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहा है, मजदूरों का राज हो रहा है, लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य बन रहा है। लेकिन वास्तव में कुछ भी नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल को इस तरीके से लागू किया जाये कि सरकार के उद्देश्य सफल हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देकर काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने बताया है कि जिस कोल बोर्ड के तत्वावधान में कोलमाइन्ज को सेपटी और कनजरवेशन आदि का विषय है, वह किस तरह से काम कर रहा है। रेलवे बोर्ड की हालत तो हम लोग जानते ही हैं। यह कोल बोर्ड उसका दूसरा भाई है।

कोयले का काम एक तो मार्टिन बर्न आदि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के द्वारा किया जाता है; दूसरे, छोटी छोटी कम्पनियां छोटी छोटी कोलियरीज चलाती हैं और तीसरे, एन० सी० डी० सी० है, जिसको खुद सरकार चलाती है। कोल बोर्ड की सांठ-गांठ बड़े-बड़े लोगों के साथ रहती है और वह छोटी कोलियरीज को तबाह करने के लिये कई किस्म के प्लान बनाता है। मिसाल के तौर पर जब किसी छोटी कोलियरी में आग लग जाती है, तो कोल बोर्ड उसको बुझाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाता है। आसनसोल के इलाके में दो तीन बरस तक बहुत कोयला जलता रहा, लेकिन चूँकि वहां

पर किसी बड़ी कम्पनी को कोलियरी नहीं थी, इसलिए कोल बोर्ड की तरफ से उसको बुझाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। कोल बोर्ड सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े लोगों को मदद देता है।

मेरी तजवीज यह है कि बड़ी बड़ी कोलियरीज को फौरन नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये और छोटी-छोटी कोलियरीज के मालिकों की मदद की जाये और उनको सही मानों में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

एन० सी० डी० सी० में बहुत धांधली चल रही है। मैं हाल ही में वहां पर गया हूं। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर रात को दिन और दिन को रात बनाया जा रहा है। एक बरस पहले वहां पर हजारों टन कोयले में आग लगी हुई थी। मजदूरों ने मुझे बताया कि उसको बुझाया नहीं जाता है, बल्कि जब दूसरा मैनेजर आता है, तो वह साफ कर दिया जाता है। इस बार जब मैं वहां पर गया, तो देखा कि उसको पूरी तरह साफ कर दिया गया है।

एन० सी० डी० सी० के पास कोई प्लान नहीं है। विदेश से एक कोल-वाशरी मंगा कर लगाई गई है, जिसको कैपेसिटी बीस हजार टन रोजाना है। लेकिन वहां पर तीन कोलियरीज में सिर्फ छः हजार टन कोयला रोजाना निकाला जाता है। अब समस्या यह है कि उस वाशरी को कैसे चलाया जाये। वाशरी के जिम्मेदार लोगों, और बाहर के लोगों ने भी यह बताया है कि कोयले को साफ करने से जो पानी निकलता है, उसमें से तीन किस्म के बाई-प्राइवट निकलते हैं और इस तरह करीब-करीब तमाम मुल्क को लकड़ी की जगह इस्तेमाल करने के लिये कोयला सप्लाई किया जा सकता है।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि वहां पर जो मैनेजर आते हैं, वे एक दो बरस रह कर फिर किसी कोलियरी के शेयर खरीद कर उसको चलाने के लिए जाते हैं। मैंने सुना कि शायद

एक बड़े अफसर की चोरी पकड़ी गई थी। वह रिजाइन कर के चला गया और झरिया में दो तीन कोलियरीज के शेयर खरीद कर उनको चलाने लगा। एन० सी० डी० सी० की तरफ से उनके बारे में कोई एनक्वायरी नहीं की गई और कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

जहां तक सेफ्टो का सवाल है, गिड्डी सबसे बड़ी कोलियरी है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई पांच मिनट के लिए भी नहीं खड़ा हो सकता है। बड़े-बड़े डम्पर कोयला लेकर ऊपर आते हैं, जिनसे इतनी धूल उड़ती है कि वह ड्राइवर के नाक और कान में भर जाती है। यह काम बरसों से चल रहा है, लेकिन कोई सेफ्टो आफिसर वहां जाकर नहीं देखता है। कोयले की डस्ट और मिट्टी की डस्ट से गिड्डी के इलाके में हमेशा अन्धेरा रहता है और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पर हर वक्त वादल छाये रहते हैं।

सबसे खतरनाक बात मैंने यह देखी है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० जैसी बड़ी गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग में अस्सी परसेंट मजदूर डेली और पीस-रेटेड हैं और सिर्फ थोड़े से मंथली रेटेड हैं। एक ही डिपार्टमेंट है और एक ही किस्म का काम है, लेकिन मजदूरों को दो किस्म की वेज दे जाते हैं। दोनों श्रेणियों के मजदूरों के वेतन और मुविधाओं में जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। उन दोनों की मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज, क्वार्टर, उनको दिये जाने वाले कोयले, कँजुअल और दूसरी लाव आदि के बारे में बहुत डिफरेंस है। इस वजह से वहां के मजदूरों में बहुत डिसकान्टेन्टमेन्ट है। जिस दिन वह जोर से फटेगा, उसको सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा और तब डा० त्रिगुण सेन चित्तनायेंगे कि वहां पर नक्सलाइट्स घुस गये हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने खुद वहां पर ऐसे हालात पैदा किये हुए हैं, जिनमें वहां आग लगने वाली है।

इसके अलावा डम्पर, शावल और बुन-

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

डोजर पर काम करने वाले वर्कर्स में ए और बी दो ग्रेड बना रखे हैं। एक ही डिपार्टमेंट है और वे सब बहुत हैवी काम करते हैं। एक निकालता है, दूसरा ले जाता है और एक रिपेयर करता है, लेकिन उनकी पे में फर्क रखा गया है। इन हालात में कोयला ज्यादा नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। अगर वहां पर ठीक हालात पैदा किये जायें, तो आसानी से हजारों टन कोयला निकाला जा सकता है। मजदूरों ने खुद कहा कि यह बदमाशी है यहां के अफसरों की हमारे अंदर झगड़े लगाने के लिए इस तरह की चीज इन्होंने पैदा करके रख दी है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहूंगा कि एन०सी०डी०सी० में खास तौर से इन चीजों को आप देखें। मैंने इस बारे में चिट्ठी भी लिखी और बहुत से सवालात भी किए। इसके साथ-साथ वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट को भी देखें। वहां वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट मेडिकल हैल्थ भी देखता है और एक कम्पनी भी खोल रहा है वह भी देखता है। वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट जो मेडिकल देखता है वह तो सेंट्रल लेबर गवर्नमेंट देखती है और कम्पनी का जो है वह मन्थली रेट वालों को देखता है। आज तमाम मजदूरों के अंदर बीमारियां फैली हैं, लेबर वेलफेयर सेंटर में जाना हो तो कहां जाओ? रामगढ़ जाओ और वह ऐसा है कि दवा भी देता है तो एक दिन की। रोज आओ। मैंने पूछा कि तीन दिन की क्यों नहीं देते हो तो कहते हैं कि अच्छा है रोज बुलाते हैं, यह आ सकते हैं, रोज ही आएंगे। मैं ठीक उसी वक्त जाकर पहुंचा जब मजदूर खड़े थे। उनसे मैंने पूछा कि क्या बात है तो उन्होंने कहा कि दो दिन तीन दिन की भी दवा नहीं मिलती, रोज बुनाया जाता है। यह परेशानी है वहां। स्कूलों का ऐसा मामला है कि हजारों मजदूर वहां हैं। पांच कमरे का स्कूल बनाकर रख दिया गया है। छोटे-छोटे पांच कमरे हैं और 15 हजार मजदूरों को फैमिली है। उन पांच कमरों में कहा जाता है कि बैठो

और पढ़ाओ। शिफ्ट सिस्टम कर दिया है।

लड़के आते हैं, बाहर बैठे रहते हैं और चले जाते हैं। चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर रह गए, कोई कुछ सुनता नहीं है। एन० सी० डी० सी० बिलकुल कोई ख्याल नहीं करता है।

तो मेरा यही कहना है कि छोटी-छोटी कोलियरीज को बोर्ड की तरफ से और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पूरी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए और बड़ी-बड़ी जो कोलियरीज हैं, बड़े-बड़े जो मगर-मच्छ बैठे हैं, इन तमाम को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए। एन० सी० डी० सी० के अंदर जो घांघली है, जो यहां पर डिसपैरिटी है, जो तफर्की है, उसको मिटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यही मेरा कहना है।

जहां तक डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है अभी तक उसमें कंजर्वेशन और सेफ्टी था अब उसके साथ डेवलपमेंट भी उसमें आ गया। अब एक बोर्ड जो है जिस पर एतबार नहीं, जिसके तजुबों से देखा जा रहा है कि उसने घांघली पैदा की, उसके ऊपर डेवलपमेंट की भी जिम्मेदारी दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि इसके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी और बढ़ाई जाय और इसके लिए पैसा भी दिया जायगा। यह भी कहा गया कि इस बोर्ड को री-कॉस्टीट्यूट किया जायगा। लेकिन खुले तौर से इसको जब तक चेंज नहीं करेंगे, ओपेन माइन्ड लेकर नहीं करेंगे, तो इससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। जब छोटे जो हैं उनकी मदद की जाय और बड़ों को नेशनलाइज किया जाय, एन० सी० डी० सी० के अन्दर जो घांघली चलती है उसको दूर किया जाय, उसे चेंज किया जाय और पूरा उसका सुधार किया जाय तब जाकर कुछ हो सकता है वरना संकट आएगा और संकट बढ़ेगा और इसमें जल्दी ही कोई दुर्घटना घटने वाली है, अगर इसको सीरियसली न देखा गया।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति

जी, मैं इस विधेयक का 50 परसेंट समर्थन करता हूँ, आधा समर्थन करता हूँ। इसको वजह यह है कि पहले जो विधेयक था उसमें था सेफ्टी इन कोल माइन्स और अब यह लिख रहे हैं सेफ्टी इन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट आफ—तो डेवलपमेंट आफ के ऊपर मुझे शक होने लगता है कि दाल में कुछ काला है। यह एक ऐसी चीज तैयार कर रहे हैं जिसके जरिए सरकारी पैसे का इस्तेमाल कोयले के सेठों को करने दिया जायगा। मतलब यह ऐसा रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं कि जिससे कोयले खान के मजदूरों को फायदा होगा डेवलपमेंट के नाम से सरकारी या जनता के पैसे का। अभी कहा गया है कि कंजर्वेशन के नाम पर संरक्षक के नाम पर अभी भी आप बहुत मदद कर रहे हैं, कोयला बोर्ड की तरफ से उनको बहुत पैसे दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पैसा आपने दिया उससे क्यों कोल माइन्स का अब तक डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो पाया? आप इसका ईमानदारी से जवाब दें। ऐसा हाचपाच जवाब न दें कि यह हुआ वह हुआ। आप कहें कि क्यों नहीं हुआ? वह कोयले की खान के मालिक जो मुनाफा कमाते हैं, मुनाफे का अच्छा हिस्सा कोयले की खानों को माडर्नाइज करने में भी उन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। जिस तरह से और उद्योग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, चीनी उद्योग है, आप देखते हैं आज चीनी मिल्स माडर्नाइज्ड नहीं हैं। उन मिलों के मालिकों ने मुनाफा कमाने का काम किया। लेकिन वह मिलें भी फुली माडर्नाइज्ड हों, मेकनाइज्ड हों, यह काम उन्होंने नहीं किया। इसी तरह से टेक्सटाइल का हाल है। सूती कपड़े की मिलें हैं वह भी आपको बहुत सी सिक मिलें हैं। क्यों हैं? क्योंकि उनसे मुनाफा कमाया गया, कामधेनु गाय की तरह दूध दूहने के रूप में उनसे मुनाफा कमाया गया। इन कारखानों को बढ़ाने का मकसद उनका नहीं रहा। यही काम कोयला खानों में हुआ। निजी क्षेत्रों के जो मालिक हैं कोयला खदानों के उन्होंने मुनाफा

कमाने का काम किया लेकिन खान बढ़े इस काम को उन्होंने नहीं किया। नतीजा यह है कि खानें फुली माडर्नाइज्ड नहीं हैं और इसीलिए चिन्ता की बात हो जाती है। डेवलपमेंट उनका नहीं हो पाया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इन खानों का पूरा विकास नहीं हो पाया। कितना मुनाफा उन्होंने कमाया और कितना उसका परसेंटेज इस्तेमाल हुआ डेवलपमेंट के लिये? यह सब बातें आप रखेंगे क्विसिंग तौर पर तब हम समझ सकते हैं कि हकीकत में आप इसका विकास करना चाहते हैं वरना मुझे मालूम होता है कि इसमें कुछ जरूर गड़बड़ है और इस संशोधन के जरिए आप निजी क्षेत्रों की जो कोयला की खानें हैं उनकी मदद के लिए आप एक रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं। हकीकत में यदि कोयला खानों का विकास करना चाहते तो जो निजी क्षेत्र को खानें हैं उनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें, इस तरह की एक फिजा चयती। पब्लिक सेक्टर में आज कहीं कुछ घाटा है, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि वह रास्ता ही गलत है। ऐसा एक वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है हिन्दुस्तान में प्रतिक्रियावादियों के जरिए कि सरकारी कारखाने जो हैं वह घाटे में चलते हैं इसलिए राष्ट्रीयकरण का तरीका गलत है। लेकिन यह गलत बात है। उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी बात है कि जो कुछ भी थोड़ा सा मुनाफा होता है वह समाज का होता है, कुछ चन्द मुनाफाखोरों, चोरों और लुटेरों का नहीं होता है। ट्रायल और एरर के जरिये कुछ दिनों में हमारा रास्ता साफ होगा और यह जो उद्योग हैं उन उद्योगों पर समाज का कब्जा होगा। समाजवाद की ओर जाने के लिए यह मिनिमम रास्ता है, यह एक न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम है। इसलिए आप यदि ईमानदारी से विकास करना चाहते हैं तो जितने निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग हैं बड़े या छोटे, छोटों का सवाल छोड़ दीजिए, बड़े जितने हैं उन सबको अपने अधीन कर लें और जैसाकि अभी कहा गया कोल बोर्ड में अफसरशाही जा है, यह अफसर-

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

शाही घांघली का एक अड्डा बन गई है, इसमें एक विजिलेंस सेल आप बनाइए जो कोल बोर्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिये वार फुटिंग पर देखता रहे कि कहां घांघली होती है। कोल बोर्ड से लेकर खानों के अन्दर तक, वार फुटिंग पर उसको वाच करता रहे, ऐसा एक न्यूक्लियस बना दें, ऐसी एक मशीनरी बना दें, तब यदि कोल बोर्ड आपका रहता है और उसके जरिए आप फिर पैसा देते हैं जिसका कि पूरा मुझे विश्वास है कि अभी दुरुपयोग होगा कोयला मालिकों के जरिए, लेकिन एक ऐसी मशीनरी आप बना दें, ऐसा न्यूक्लियस बना दें कि जिससे जो करप्शन कोल बोर्ड में है वह दूर हो सके तो काम चल सकता है।

और बहुत सी बातें कही गईं, उनपर मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। मजदूरों की बातें भी आ गई हैं। मजदूरों की दयनीय हालत है और कोल मजदूरों की तो और भी दयनीय हालत है। उनकी तरफ जिस तरह से कोयला खानों के मालिकों का ध्यान नहीं जाता मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका भी ध्यान नहीं जाता। कभी-कभी इसकी नींद टूटती है। बीस साल में जागते हैं, 15 साल में जागते हैं, कभी एक बार इनकी नींद टूटती है, यह दृष्टिकोण बदलना होगा और हकीकत में इनके विकास के लिये कोयला खान के मजदूरों का पार्टीसिपेशन लेना होगा ताकि वे समझें कि इन खानों में हम जो भी पैदा करते हैं, वह हकीकत में मेरा है और इन विकास योजनाओं से जो भी लाभ होगा, उससे मेरा जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा, हमारा समाज आगे बढ़ेगा, मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा। यह भावना उनके अन्दर तब ही आ सकती है, जब आप उनकी मिलकियत की बात को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। इस लिये उन का पार्टीसिपेशन बहुत जरूरी है।

नेशनल कोल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने इस काम को कहां तक आगे बढ़ाया है और कितना वह आगे कर सकेंगे, मुझे इसमें शक

है। इन सब बातों को एक निश्चित ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये इसके लिये एक न्यूक्लियस बनावें ताकि वार-फुटिंग के तौर पर काम हो और वे उसको वाच करते रहें, साथ ही साथ वर्कर्स का पार्टीसिपेशन इसमें लें ताकि उनकी दिक्कतें दूर हो सकें। वरना इस विधेयक के जरिये, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, कोयला खानों के वर्कर्स की भलाई नहीं होगी, उनकी भलाई की बजाय आप अपने आपको कोयला खानों के मालिकों के हाथ में सपुर्द करने जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक सेप्टी की बात है—मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, कितनी ही उसमें खराबी हो फिर भी कुछ न कुछ उनका भला होगा। इस लिये मैं पचास फीसदी इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और पचास फीसदी इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य सीमित है और वह है कि सन 1967 से 75 पैसा प्रति टन के हिषाब से.....

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : आपके बिल में तो 1968 लिखा है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : 14 अक्टूबर, 1968 से जो पैसा वसूल हो रहा है, उसका उपयोग करने का अधिकार इस बिल के जरिये दिया जा रहा है ताकि उस पैसे का उपयोग किया जा सके। इस बहस के दौरान कुछ बातें इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में और कुछ बाहर की बातें भी कही गई हैं। जो बातें इस बिल से सम्बन्धित हैं, मैं उनका उत्तर यहां पर दे रहा हूँ।

श्री त्यागी जी ने कोल-बोर्ड की बड़े जोर से आलोचना की और से उसको भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बताया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जो पैसा इसको दिया जाता है, उसका बहुत

बड़ा भाग अधिकारियों पर खर्च होता है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर केवल 40 लाख रुपया साल में खर्च होता है, जब कि कोल-बोर्ड 1300 लाख रुपया साल में खर्च करता है, मैंने खुद जाकर कोल-बोर्ड की कार्य पद्धति को देखा, मुझे स्वतः उससे असन्तोष है और हमने यह निश्चय कर लिया है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की भी यह सिफारिश है कि कोल-बोर्ड और कोल-कंट्रोलर दोनों को मिला कर एक कर दिया जाय । इनको रिआर्गेनाइज करने के काम में हम लोग आगे जा रहे हैं और यह काम हो रहा है ।

सेफ्टी की बाबत बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कही गईं । वास्तव में सेफ्टी आर्गेनिजेशन का इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह विभाग लेबर-मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है, चूँकि कोयला-खदानों से यह बात सम्बन्धित है, इस लिये इस बाबत भी एक-दो शब्द कह देना चाहता हूँ । सेफ्टी आर्गेनिजेशन जिस समय बना था और आज इस क्षेत्र में जो विकास हुआ है, उस दृष्टि से यह काफी पीछे है और इसको अपना रास्ता बदलना होगा । घूरी खदान की जो बात कही गई है—वह ठीक है । मैं अभी हाल में सेफ्टी—वीक के फंक्शन में गया था और मैंने वहां पर स्पष्ट रूप से यह बात कही थी कि केवल सभाएं करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, हम खदान के मजदूरों की हालत सुधारें मनुष्य को मनुष्य समझें उसको अपने जैसा समझें, तभी उनका सुधार हो सकेगा । इस लिये इस ओर भी जो कुछ हमसे बन सकेगा, अवश्य करेंगे यद्यपि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हम इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

प्रावीडेण्ट फण्ड की बात कही गई—दुर्भाग्य से इसका भी हमसे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह भी लेबर मंत्रालय का विषय है, उनको ही इसमें कार्यवाही करनी है । फिर भी हम उनके पीछे पड़े हैं और प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि

जितनी जल्दी हो सके यह रुपया वसूल किया जाय और जिन मजदूरों का है उनके खाते में जमा किया जाय । एक बात जो यहां पर नहीं कही गई और जिसे मैंने वहां पर देखा, वह यह थी कि जब मजदूर जाते हैं और उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है, उसके बाद वे चले जाते हैं, इस तरह का बहुत सा अन-पेड वेंजेज का पैसा पड़ा हुआ है । इसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं कि वह पैसा उन मजदूरों के पास पहुंचे या उनके भाइयों के लाभ में लगाया जा सके ।

कोयले के उपयोग के बारे में बहुत सी बातें श्री फणी गोपाल सेन जी और दूसरे साथियों ने कहीं । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि रेलवे में डीजल का उपयोग बढ़ रहा है, इससे कोयले का उत्पादन घटेगा, उस स्थिति में कोयले का उपयोग किस तरह से होगा । इसके बारे में हम लोगों ने रेलवे मंत्रालय से बात की है, कोयले के यातायात की बात भी उनके साथ चल रही है । वे अपनी कठिनाइयां बतलाते हैं, हम अपनी बात उनसे कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हम इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि बैगन्ज मिले, कोयला जाये और उसका उपयोग हो । साथ ही साथ कोयले के आधार पर इस समय फटिलाइजर के दो कारखाने देश में चल रहे हैं—एक सिन्दरी में और दूसरा नेवेली में । लेकिन अब तालचेर और रामगुण्डा में दो और कारखानों का शिलान्यास हो चुका है । एक और कारखाना कोरबा में बनाया जाना है—ऐसा निश्चय हुआ है । इस तरह से खाद उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और कोयले का उपयोग भी हो सकेगा । देश के विकास के लिये बिजली की बहुत कमी है और एक दम से बिजली का उत्पादन ही भी नहीं सकता है, सिवाय थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कायम करने के दूसरा कोई रास्ता भी नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्ट्री से हमारी बातचीत चल रही है और हमने उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि इसके लिये बहुत

[श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी]

से थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाये जायं, इससे कोयले की खपत भी बढ़ेगी और कोयले की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे भी मिट जायंगी।

कोयले को लोगों के घरों में उपयोग के लिये उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही गई है। इसके लिये मद्रास में जो नेवेली का लिगनाइट कारखाना है, वहाँ लीको नाम की ब्रिकेट्स बनती हैं, जो बहुत बड़े तादाद में वहाँ पर बनती हैं, हमारा प्रयास है कि उसके उत्पादन को वहाँ पर और बढ़ाया जाय। इसके लिये लिगनाइट को और ज्यादा अधिक मात्रा में खाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और एक्सपोर्ट्स की मदद से माइन्ज को री-शेप करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिससे लिको का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल फ्यूअल रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट ने भी बहुत से अनुसंधान किये हैं और उन्होंने कोल-वेस्ट का उपयोग करके पेलेट्स या बाल्ज की तरह का हाई कोक बनाया है जो लोगों का उपलब्ध हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है और हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में में हो इसको बनाने के लिये कुछ प्रयास किये जायं।

कोकिंग कोल की बात कही गई है कि टेण्डर के जरिये लेते हैं, छोटे खदान वालों से नहीं लिया जाता, बड़े खदानवालों से ही लिया जाता है। छोटे खदानवाले बड़े खदानवालों को देते हैं—यह आरोप लगाया गया है। त्यागी जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। यह बात गलत है कि बड़ी खदान वाला छोटे से ले, यह नहीं चाहिये इसकी मुख्य खपत स्टील इण्डस्ट्री में है, हम उनके साथ इसके साथ इसके बारे में बातचीत करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

पिछले दिनों मैं स्वतः झरिया गया था और

वहाँ घूम-घूम कर मैंने वहाँ की हालत देखी। मैं इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि मनुष्य के लिये जितना साध्य है, उतना परिवर्तन करने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और कही गई जो विशेष महत्व की है जो कन्जर्वेशन आफ कोल के सम्बन्ध में थी। श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ जी ने कहा कि कोल नेशनल वेल्थ है, मैं उनसे पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि कोल के एक ग्राम का भी वेस्ट नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका कन्जर्वेशन और पूरा उत्पादन तभी हो सकता है जब कि खदान ठीक प्रकार से चले और ठीक से उसका विकास हो। इसके लिये हमारा मंत्रालय एक बिल तैयार कर रहा है, जिसके जरिये खदानों के अमलगमेशन की व्यवस्था होगी और जो उसमें स्वतः तैयार न हो और जिसका उसमें होना अनिवार्य हो, उस खदान के एक्वाजीशन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उसका मसौदा तैयार हो चुका है, ला-मिनिस्ट्री के पास गया हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र वहाँ से आ जायगा तथा सम्भवतः इसी सत्र में सदन के सामने लाया जा सकेगा।

लोबो प्रभु जी ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं—उन्होंने कहा कि यह बिल बिलकुल यूजलेस बिल है और अगर कन्जर्वेन्सी को स्ट्रेच किया जाय तो उसका डेवेलपमेंट का अर्थ निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन वह इस बात को मानेंगे कि आज का युग स्ट्रेच करके मतलब निकालने का नहीं है। सीधे मतलब का है। जब स्ट्रेच करके मतलब निकाला जाता है तो न्यायालय उसको उलट देता है। इसका सीधा मतलब निकले, उसको स्ट्रेच न किया जाये, इसीलिये इसकी जरूरत हुई।

एनर्जी कमिशन की बाबत उन्होंने कहा। शायद उनका उद्देश्य एनर्जी प्लानिंग कमेटी से है जिसको कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने श्री एम०

एस० ठाकर की अध्यक्षता में गठित किया था। उस कमेटी ने कोल सेंटर की बाबत सात रेकमेंडेशन्स दी थीं जोकि मूलतः मंजूर कर ली गई हैं और उनपर अमल किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त नेशनलाइजेशन, वर्कर्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन और डिवेलपमेंट-सेंस के बारे में कहा गया है। वर्कर्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन के बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने निर्णय कर लिया है कि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में वर्कर्स का एक प्रतिनिधि होगा। हम जो बोर्ड्स बना रहे हैं उसमें कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वर्कर्स का एक प्रतिनिधि लें।

नेशनलाइजेशन की जो बात उन्होंने कही तो यह अमलगमेशन और एक्वीजीशन उसका पहला चरण है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप जानते हैं कि काम्पटीटिव एकोनामी जब मानोपली स्टेज में आती है तो जो पूंजीपति है वह खुद एमल-गमेशन करता है। और आप खुद यहां निजी मिल्कियत में एमलगमेशन करने जा रहे हैं। इसके जरिये आप हकीकत में मानोपोलिस्ट्स पैदा कर रहे हैं बहुत ही खूबवार। इसलिये दोनों एकही चीजें हैं-ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसलिये हकीकत में आप चाहते हैं कि लार्ज स्केल पर संचालन हो तो आपको राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा। निजी मिल्कियत में एमलगमेशन बड़ा खतरनाक होता है।

श्री नोति राज सिंह चौधरी : वालन्ट्री एक्वीजीशन की नीति सफल नहीं हुई है। इसलिये एमलगमेशन जरूरी है ताकि छोटी छोटी खदानों के बीच की जो जमीन होती है जिसमें बहुत सा कोल वेस्ट जाता है उसको उपयोग में लाया जा सके। उसको निकालने के लिये आवश्यकता है कि इनको एमलगेट किया जाये और सारा का सारा कोल निकाला जाये। इसके लिये एमलगमेशन आवश्यक है और उसको हम कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ और यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि सदन इस बिल को पास करेगा।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा) : एन सी डी सी की जो वकिंग है, उसमें जो लास हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

श्री नोति राज सिंह चौधरी : मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि एन सी डी सी में प्राफिट हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8. I will put them together. The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 9—(Amendment of Section 12)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha. Is he moving them ?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 43 and 44,—

for “the owners, agents or managers of coal mines”

substitute—

“State Governments and local authorities” (1).

[Shri Shiv Chandra Jha]

Page 3, line 5,—

after “or” insert “exploration,” (2).

Page 3, lines 9 and 10,—

omit “and owners, agents or managers of coal mines” (3).

सभापति जी, जो बातें मैंने कही थीं उनको जरा तपसिल में संशोधन के जरिए आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस विधेयक के जरिए खास तौर से खान मालिकों की मदद कर रहे हैं—इस तरह की बातें आ रही हैं। मेरा पहला संशोधन है कि क्लॉज 9 में 1-ए (बी) में जहाँ लिखा हुआ है :

“(b) The grant of stowing materials and other assistance for stowing operations to the owners, agents or managers of coal mines”.

उसमें

“owners, agents or managers of coal mines”

की जगह पर

“State Governments and local authorities”

कर दिया जाये।

और वह इसलिये कर दिया जाये क्योंकि इसमें रिसर्च की बात भी कही है :

‘the grant to State Governments, research organisations, local authorities and owners, agents or managers of coal mines...’

तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स और लोकल एथॉरिटीज के माध्यम से ही किया जाये क्योंकि वह आपका ही एक अंग है। खराबियां वहाँ भी हैं, मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन आप साफ तौर से ओनर्स, एजेंट्स आर मैनेजर्स आफ कोल माईन्स को देने जा रहे हैं जिसमें कि बड़ी घाँघली

होगी। इसलिये मेरा पहला संशोधन तो यह है कि ओनर्स, एजेंट्स आर मैनेजर्स आफ माईन्स की जगह पर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स ऐंड लोकल एथॉरिटीज कर दिया जाये।

इसके बाद इसी क्लॉज में तीसरे पेज पर (डी) में आप ने कहा है :

‘the prosecution of research work connected with safety in coal mines or conservation and utilisation of coal.’

यह बातें जब आप कहते हैं तो उसमें मैं चाहूँगा कि शब्द “आर” के बाद और कन्जर्वेशन के पहले शब्द “एक्स्प्लोरेशन” और बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस भारत की धरती में अभी भी कितना ही कोल का भंडार अनटेप्ड है, अनएक्स्प्लायटेड है। इस सिलसिले में आप काम कर रहे हैं और आगे और ज्यादा आपको करना होगा। इसलिये जब आप इसमें—साइंटिफिक रिसर्च की बात करते हैं तो उसमें शब्द एक्स्प्लोरेशन को और जोड़ दीजिए। इसकी वजह से आप पर कोई बोझ पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक्स्प्लोरेशन का काम भी किया जाये कि इस धरती के नीचे और कितना कोल है क्योंकि एक समय ऐसा भी आ सकता है जैसे कि इस समय ब्रिटेन के सामने समस्या है। उनकी माईन्स खत्म हो रही हैं इसलिए उनको किसी दूसरी ताकत के रास्ते पर ज्यादा सोचना पड़ रहा है। उसी तरह से यहाँ भी एक समय आ सकता है जबकि भूगर्भ का कोयला खत्म हो जाये। हो सकता है सौ साल के बाद वह बात आये। इसलिये कम से कम जितना हमारे यहाँ है उसको तो एक्स्प्लोर किया जाये। इसीलिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि एक्स्प्लोरेशन को उसमें जोड़ दिया जाये।

फिर (एफ) में जो आप कहते हैं :

‘the grant to State Governments, research organisations, local authorities and owners, agents or managers of coal mines....’

इसमें मैं चाहूंगा ओनर्स, एजेन्ट्स आर मैनेजर्स आफ लोकल माइन्स को निकाल दिया जाये। जब आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को, रिसर्च आर्गनाइजेशन्स और लोकल एथारिटीज को दे रहे हैं तो फिर कोल माइन्स के जो ओनर्स, एजेंट्स या मैनेजर्स हैं मुनाफाखोर उनको इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से लाने की क्या जरूरत है? यही मेरे संशोधन हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी इनको स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री नोति राज सिंह चौधरी : सभापति, महोदय, इन संशोधनों में जो संशोधन नं० 2 है जिसमें एक्सप्लोरेशन की बात कही गई है, मैं उसका उत्तर पहले देता हूँ क्योंकि संशोधन नं० 1 और 3 एक से हैं इसलिए मैं उनको बाद में साथ ही ले लूंगा।

जहाँ तक एक्सप्लोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उस काम को जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया करता है। अगर इसको यहाँ भी कर दें तो उससे डुप्लीकेशन हो जायेगा। एक ही चीज को करने वाले दो हो जायेंगे जिससे उसके कार्य संचालन में संघर्ष और पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस संशोधन को प्रेस न करें क्योंकि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

जहाँ तक पहले और तीसरे संशोधन का सम्बन्ध है इनमें कहा गया है ओनर्स, एजेन्ट्स आर मैनेजर्स आफ कोल माइन्स—इन शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाये। आज जो परिस्थिति है उसमें कार्य-संचालन जिनके हाथ में है उन्हीं से खाद्यानों के विकास का काम कराना पड़ता है। यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स के जरिए से इस काम को किया जायेगा तो उसके लिए उनको एक नया आर्गनाइजेशन खड़ा करना पड़ेगा और इस तरह से जितना पैसा है, जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने कहा है, वह अफसरों की फौज के वेतन में ही खर्च हो जायेगा। इसलिये आज

की परिस्थिति में डेबलपमेन्ट के लिए आवश्यक है कि जो भी माध्यम है उसी से विकास कराने का प्रयास किया जाये। मैं यहाँ पर यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि यथासाध्य इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। प्रयास यही होगा कि जिस काम के लिये वह पैसा है उसी काम में उसको लगाया जाये। (इति)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे संशोधन नं० 1 को सेप्रेटली लिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 2, lines 43 and 44,—

for "the owners, agents or managers of coal mines"

substitute—

"State Governments and local authorities" (1).

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the 'Noes' have it.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right ; those in favour may please rise in their seats.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : जो तरीका है डिबीजन का उसको मानना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : हम दोनों तरीके इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। जो लोग श्री झा के संशोधन के पक्ष में हों वह खड़े हो जायें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह कौन सा तरीका है ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैं दोनों तरीके इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ ।

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha then left the House.

सभापति महोदय : जो इस संशोधन के पक्ष में हों वह खड़े हो जायें ... कोई नहीं ?

जो माननीय सदस्य इस संशोधन के विरुद्ध हों वह खड़े हो जायें ।

I find a large number of hon. Members standing against it. The amendment is lost.

Amendment No. 1 was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am putting amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री शिव

चन्द्र झा ने, जो अब यहां नहीं हैं, चले गये हैं, प्रथम वाचन के समय कहा था कि जितने कोल माइन ओनर्स हैं वे अपने मुनाफे का कोई भाग माडर्नाइजेशन पर खर्च नहीं करते। मैं कोल माइन ओनर्स के इस हक को मानता हूँ कि वे अपने मुनाफे का कोई अंश माडर्नाइजेशन पर खर्च करें या न करें। यह उनका अधिकार है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकता कि जो पैसा सरकार की ओर से उन्हें किसी खास काम के लिये दिया जाता है जैसे उन माइन्स को बन्द करने के लिये जिनसे कोयला निकाला जा चुका है, उनमें बालू भरने के लिये, उसका उपयोग वे उस काम के लिये न करें।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जहां तक माइन्स की सेफ्टी का प्रश्न है वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आता है। लेकिन सेफ्टी दो तरह की होती है। एक तो माइन्स के भीतर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की। दूसरे, माइन्स के ऊपर जमीन हांती है, उस पर खेतो होती है, उस पर गांव हैं, शहर भी हैं उनकी सेफ्टी भी हमें देखनी होगी। हमें देखना है कि कोल माइन्स पर जो गांव और शहर बसे हुये हैं वे सुरक्षित हैं या नहीं। मुझे पता नहीं यह सेफ्टी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आती है या इस मंत्रालय के।

आपने देखा होगा कि कोयला खानों की एरिया में जगह जगह पर जमीनें घस जाती हैं क्योंकि कानून से खानों को छोड़ने के बाद उनमें बालू भरने का जो नियम है वह कड़ाई से पालन नहीं किया जाता। ऐसी जगहें होती हैं जहां पर पहले खेत थे, गांव थे लेकिन अब वह जगह खेती के लायक नहीं रही। गांव घस गये हैं या गांव वहां से हटा दिये गये हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं झरिया शहर के सम्बन्ध में आप से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। शायद 1967 के नवम्बर महीने में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था और आधे घंटे की चर्चा भी उठायी

थी। उसमें मैंने कहा था कि झरिया शहर के नीचे खानों के अन्दर जिस तरह से वर्किंग होती है उससे शहर को भारी खतरा है। कई जगह सड़क घंस गई थी, कई मकान ढँक हो गये थे। लोगों को रात में नींद नहीं आती थी। डाइन-माइट के घड़ाके रात में होते थे। उस वक्त श्री हाथी भ्रम विभाग के मंत्री थे। वे और मैं वहां गये। वहां पर उसे समझौता तो नहीं कहना चाहिये, लेकिन मेरे और उनके बीच में कुछ निश्चय हुये थे जिसके अनुसार उन्होंने एक हिदायत दी थी कि कम से कम झरिया शहर की सेफ्टी के लिये खान मालिक रात में डाइनमाइट का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, और न रात में कोई घड़ाका ही करेंगे। दिन में भी अगर घड़ाका करेंगे तो वह एक बार ही करेंगे। साथ साथ सैंड स्टोइंग की भी बात थी। लेकिन उसके बाद भी वह काम नहीं हुआ। जब माननीय श्री भागवत झा आजाद हमारी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में आये उस समय भी मैंने उनको पत्र लिखा था कि मुझको झरिया से जो समाचार मिले हैं, उससे मन में आशंका होती है कि किसी समय झरिया शहर घंस सकता है। लेकिन मुझको कहते हुये अफसोस होता है कि कोल बोर्ड हो या कोल मिनिस्ट्री हो, मैं नहीं कहता कि यह लेबर का मामला है श्री हाथी ने जिन शर्तों पर कहा था कि कोल माइन ओनर्स काम करेंगे उन शर्तों पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। मुझसे प्राइवेटली यह भी कहा गया कि चूँकि वहां बहुत सी वैलुएबल मेटलर्जिकल चीजें हैं इसलिये उस कोयले को निकालना जरूरी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मनुष्य जीवन की कीमत उस कोयले की कीमत से कम है? इस आश्वासन के बावजूद उन खानों में नियम के मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि झरिया निवासियों की जो शिकायत है कि वह रात में सो नहीं सकते, दिन में चैन से रह नहीं सकते हैं, कम से कम उनको इस चिन्ता से मुक्त किया जाये अभी अभी यहां

बहुत सी भ्रष्टाचार की बातें हुई हैं। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा नमूना है कि मंत्री महोदय के आश्वासन के बावजूद, उनके इंस्ट्रक्शन के बावजूद, उसके मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रूप से जांच करें कि जो आश्वासन श्री हाथी ने दिया था उसके मुताबिक काम हुआ है या नहीं।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर व्यापारियों को पैसे देने की बात कही जाती है। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि व्यापारी जो मुनाफा कमाता है उसको वह जिस तरह से चाहे इस्तेमाल करे। इसमें मुझको कोई ऐतराज नहीं। लेकिन जिस काम के लिये उसको पैसा दिया जाता है, अगर उस पर वह उसको खर्च नहीं करता तो यह देशद्रोह है। वह देश के साथ गद्दारी करता है। डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर व्यापारियों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, सैंड स्टोइंग के नाम पर या पानी निकालने के नाम पर जो पैसा उनको दिया जाता है उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। जो पैसा डेवलपमेंट के लिए दिया जाता है उसका दुरुपयोग न हो इस बारे में तो कम से कम मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वस्त करें तभी डेवलपमेंट फंड में से डेवलपमेंट के लिये पैसा दिया जाये। इसके बारे में जो संशोधन श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ने दिया है मैं उसके पक्ष में हूँ। यह पैसा उन्हें न देकर डेवलपमेंट का काम गवर्नमेंट खुद करे या वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कराये। लेकिन फिर इसमें भी खतरा तो है ही। इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये, भले ही सरकारी अफसर उसको करें। व्यापारी लोग बहुत बदनाम हैं, इसलिये डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर किसी को भी पैसा न दिया जाये और यह काम स्वयं मंत्रालय अपने मातहत करे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just crave your

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

indulgence to utter one warning before this Bill is adopted.

This Coal Board which has been in existence since 1952, that is to say, for the last 18 years, and which has been entrusted with the job of conservation and safety of coal mines has, first of all, to render an account as to whether it has performed this original function diligently and well before we can think of entrusting to it further developmental functions which is sought to be done by passing this Bill.

The only point which I want to raise is this. When this Coal Board has been in existence for all these years—I am addressing this particularly to the Ministry because they are concerned with that—every body knows the case of Haldia-Barauni oil pipe-line which was laid across a certain coal mine area as a result of which it was discovered that it was both dangerous for the pipe-line to be located near the coal mines and also, if it continued to be located, those coal mines themselves would not be able to function and that coal would not be mined there. I want to know what the Coal Board was doing during this time. Is it the sole function of the Labour Ministry under the Inspectorate of Mines? I do not know. I would like to know that. This Coal Board which is responsible for conservation and safety apparently knew nothing about the fact that for certain long periods, under the guidance of some so-called bogus foreign experts whom we paid crores of rupees, an expensive oil pipe-line was being laid across an area where there were coal mines which were being mined. We suspect the conspiracy also, because some of the coalmine owners who are affected—I regret to say this—belong to a group whose Chairman, probably now, is Mr. A. K. Roy, who used to be the former Auditor General of this Government. He has now become Chairman of this group of collieries. They were not very much worried. They wanted that the pipeline should remain like that so that they could go to court and claim several crores of rupees worth of compensation because the coal mines are being ruined by the fact that this pipeline is being laid.

And so, the Government and the people of this country were faced with this particular

dilemma : If the pipeline has to be realigned, a new alignment has to be made and that will cost us several crores of rupees extra. If on the other hand the pipeline is not realigned they have to pay several crores of rupees worth of compensation to Mr. A. K. Roy's group of collieries. Such scandals have taken place in this country. I am not going into those details now. I will deal with such things later. I only wanted to say that before we entrust this Coal Board with additional functions and arrange to give them an amount of Rs. 14 crores per year, during the Fourth-Five Year Plan period as it is stated here in this Financial Memorandum, we must know exactly whether this is a responsible body, how it functions, what is the vigilance that it exercised, what was it doing, was it sleeping while this pipeline was being laid across this coalmine, etc.

Therefore, I wish to say this : It is all very well to support the general purpose of any Bill which seeks to aid and develop coalmine but the machinery by which this is sought to be done and the agency through which this is to be administered is something we have got no confidence on, and we hope that the Government will do something to streamline the whole machinery and the whole structure both of the Inspectorate of Mines, which is under Mr. Azad, as well as this Coal Board, to see that really something is done to conserve on coking coal as well as to develop the mines. But the history so far of this coal board, the record of this is a very dismal one and therefore it is that I wanted to sound a note of warning before we finally pass this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It is seething with corruption. The Mines Department is seething with corruption.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Sir, about the points raised by Mr. Sharma, I would say, they refer mostly to Labour Ministry and luckily Mr. Azad is here and he has been hearing him and I hope he will take suitable action.

About the Coal Board, I may assure Mr. Gupta that we are not entrusting the job to the Coal Board which came into existence in 1952. We are completely streamlining changing,

reorganising, remodelling the entire organisation before entrusting this job to them. That is one point which I wished to say.

The Administrative Reforms Commission have also recommended that this Coal Board and the Coal Controller should be amalgamated and streamlined so that they become workable. All these things are being attended to. So, there will not be any occasion hereafter to say all those things. We are taking steps to do everything that is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

18.4 hrs.

IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE
CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT
JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will be continued tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.5 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Tuesday, November 10, 1970/*

Kartika 19, 1892 (Saka).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.