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**Tuesday, April 7, 1970
Chaitra 17, 1892 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 7, 1970/Chaitra 17,
1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री० स० मो० बनर्जी : स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है। हमें मालूम हुआ है कि 60 साल को उम्र के एक सज्जन जो कल जूलूस में थे श्री बिहारी सिंह, बाराबंकी के पुलिस की मार की वजह से उन का अस्पताल में देहांत हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस के बारे में कोई बयान दें और जिस तरह से पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर की मृत्यु के बाद हम एक मिनट का साईलेंस करते हैं—उसी तरह से इन के लिये भी करें। वह भी पार्लियामेंट का दरवाजा खटखटाने के लिए यहां आए थे, 60 वर्ष की उन की उम्र थी मेरा निवेदन है कि हम सब लोग इस को कन्डेम करें।

डा० राम समग, सिंग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन की पालिसी इतनी गई गुजरी हो गई है—आप जा कर वहां देखें, मेंबर पार्लियामेंट को कह कह कर इन्हो ने पिटवाया है। फरनान्डो ज और राज नारायण को कौन नहीं पहचानता है। पकड़ पकड़ कर उन लोगो को पिटवाया है। बाराबंकी के जिस 60 साल के आदमी को मारा गया है, उस को दवा भी नहीं दी गई, उसी तरह स पड़ा रहा, बाद में उस के साथियों न उस को ल जाकर दाखिल करवाया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस को दखन के लिय कहाँ गई, उत्तर प्रदेश जाती है, सरकार को टापल कराने के लिये, लेकिन वह तो बाराबंकी का आदमी था, रफ़ी साहब के ज़िले का था, उस को देखने कहाँ गई।

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister will come here when he can explain the position.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Sir, Yesterday some of the hon. Members were injured and they are now in the hospital. We do not know what has happened to the injured Members. We would like to know about their progress.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I shall convey this to the Minister of Home Affairs after Question Hour when he will come and explain the position.

Pending applications for issue of licences for setting up industries in Kerala State

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*841. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) the total number of applications for the issue of Industrial licences for setting up industries in Kerala State which are pending before the Central Government;

(b) whether Government will consider to dispose of these pending applications within a specific time limit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Out of the 223 applications received from 1964 upto 31st December 1969, for grant of industrial licences of all types in respect of Kerala State, only 25 applications are pending disposal. Of these applications, 11 were received

during the latter half of 1969. The pending applications are expected to be disposed of shortly.

In addition, 9 applications have been received during 1970 (upto 31st March). These are also under examination.

(b) and (c). As far as possible applications are expected to be disposed of within a period of three months from the date of their receipt or the receipt of additional information from the applicant party, whichever is later. However, it is not possible to rigidly apply any time limit for their disposal in view of the detailed examination necessary in respect of many applications. Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and efforts are being made to dispose of the applications as quickly as possible.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Minister has given a very innocent reply creating an impression that they are disposing of applications received by them expeditiously. He has stated that out of 223 applications received since 1964, only 25 are pending. I do not know how many applications were rejected, how many accepted and licences issued. I charge this Ministry with playing a foul game all along. This Ministry has been responsible for the concentration of industries in certain parts of the country. This has been pointed out very clearly by the Monopolies Commission Report, the Hazari report and later the Dutt Committee report.

Did the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation put up an application for grant of a licence for the setting up of a scooter manufacturing unit with a capacity of 4500 numbers per month? This is a wholly indigenous project. I understand since the last five years Government has not taken a decision on this. It is a very important project for Kerala. This is the only proposal made in the whole country for a wholly indigenous scooter project. What has happened to the application for this factory?

Secondly, what has happened to the application of the zinc factory? Government had recommended in 1965 licence for expanding the capacity in this factory from 20,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes. This is also pending since the last five years.

Then what has happened to the recommendation for a licence to set up an industrial complex in Kerala based on the ilmanite resources of Kerala.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The total number of applications received from 1964 upto 31 March 1970 is 232, the number of licences issued 26, number of letters of intent and permission letters issued 37, number of applications rejected, withdrawn and those of exempted categories 135, and number of pending applications 34.

Regarding the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, there has been one application pending with the Ministry since 3-4-69 for a nickel cadmium plant. This is a new undertaking. Further development of this industry is being reviewed.

Another application of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is for a scooter plant. This is a new undertaking and is under examination. This came on 6-12-69.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : This was submitted in 1965.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The Corporation has sent another application on 30-3-70 for a polyester staple fibre licence. This is also under examination.

One application is pending from 18-9-65 from Messrs. Gominko Benani Zinc Ltd. of Calcutta for a plant at Alwaye. This has been cleared by the Licensing Committee. It is pending for Cabinet decision.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Recently the Kerala State Industries Minister has issued a press hand-out saying that a large number of licence applications are pending before the Central Government and that this is creating great difficulties in the development of industries in Kerala which is one of the most backward States as far as industries are concerned. In view of the declarations made by this Ministry off and on that they want to create industries in backward areas and that they want to give incentives to industrialists to start industries in those areas, may I know what sort of incentive Government have given to the entrepreneurs who are prepared to invest their resources in

the backward States and whether Government have given any special consideration for the applications which are coming from the backward States like Kerala, and if so, how far the charge made by the Kerala State Industries Minister is correct because he has clearly stated that this Government is putting difficulties in the way of industrial development?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I have already said in my earlier reply that there are only 34 applications pending with the Government of India, out of which nine are from January 1970 to 31st March, 1970. Therefore, in fact, actually there are only 25 applications of last year still pending with us. Therefore, it is not right to say that things are being held up. Regarding the backward regions, the Government have their policy which is well known to the House, and in the new Industrial Licensing Policy so many facilities have been given, and Kerala can certainly take advantage of this liberalisation of policy.

SHRI P. VISVAMBHARAN : Now the cat is out of the bag. Out of 223 applications that were received during a period of five years, only 26 licences have been issued.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is better than the all-India average.

SHRI P. VISVAMBHARAN : I would like to have further information from the Minister as to the total capital outlay proposed in these 223 applications that were filed, and the capital outlay involved in the 26 licences issued. Further, in view of the new industrial licensing policy and in view of the fact that no licence is now required for setting up factories or industrial units with a capital up to Rs. 1 crores, may I know how the backward areas are going to be affected? The new policy means that the industrially advanced States will have all the industries which will come under this category of less than Rs. 1 crore and because the curbs have been lifted there will be further expansion of industries now functioning in the industrially advanced areas. In that context I would like to know from the Minister how the new policy will help the industrially backward areas.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Two questions have been posed by the hon. Member. One is how is it that so many applications were rejected. May I inform him that most of these applications referred to matters which were either under the banned list or for which licence was unnecessary, and therefore they were rejected? If hon. Members want to know the details, I can give it from the long list that is with me. So far as the second question is concerned, I think now it will be easier for entrepreneurs, particularly in backward regions, to set up industries as the provision of licensing has been clarified that investment up to Rs. 1 crore requiring foreign exchange element of 10 per cent does not require any licence. A number of industries can come up in these areas. The State Governments have to give the necessary facilities for the purpose of establishing these industries, such as provision of infrastructure, power, water and communication facilities for their area and some exemptions also can be given from tax. If these things are done, I am sure that industries in those areas will come up. We have also made some statutory reservation of a large number industries to the small-scale sector.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I should like to ask the Minister why an application made in 1965 for a scooter factory has been delayed so much. The State Government has acquired 200 acres of land for setting up a factory and have complied with all the other formalities. Why has it taken so much time? Secondly, because of lack of electronic components, the Government of India have invited applications for setting up factories and eleven applications had been made and nothing has been done so far about them. Why is there so much delay?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question of scooter factory has come up for discussion in this House as well as in Rajya Sabha and the Government have taken a decision recently that any unit set up entirely with indigenous effort would be welcome and for that purpose a press note was issued. Applications have been invited. If there is any unit from Kerala which is prepared to manufacture scooters indigenously, it will be welcome to do so.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : As regards the electronic factory, there are five units and all of them have applied to the Government in 1969. These had been considered by the Licensing Committee on 16-3-1970 and their minutes are awaited.

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : Kerala is a step-daughter of the Government of India. We have always been receiving step-motherly treatment from the Government of India.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Illegitimate.

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : Not illegitimate, very legitimate indeed. The answers given by the Minister take us to the inevitable conclusion that the Government are not prepared to do anything drastic to remove regional imbalances in this country. Arising out of the answers given by the Minister, I should like to ask him what steps are the Government taking to remove regional imbalances that exist in this country as far as industrialisation is concerned. Kerala has already made a request that Kerala should be permitted to set up a steel plant in Kerala in view of the fact that there are huge deposits of iron ore in Calicut district and also in certain parts of my constituency. I should like to ask this categorical question. Keeping in view that there is a request by the Kerala Government for setting up a steel plant in Kerala what steps do Government propose to take to industrialise areas which are not industrialised, where there is industrial imbalance?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question of removing regional imbalances was discussed in the National Development Council and also by a sub-committee of Chief Ministers set up by the NDC. As a result of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee it has been decided that in backward areas two districts will be picked out where a ten per cent subsidy will be given for the purpose of investment in those regions; in other States it will be one district each as against two districts in backward areas where they will get a subsidy for the purpose of making investment in those areas. I hope the State Governments concerned will take advantage of this facility.

SHRI RANGA : What about the steel plant?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It will be taken into consideration on merits.

Shortage of Photographic Paper

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*842. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th March, 1970 wherein it has been stated that there is an acute shortage of photographic paper in the country;

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

(c) whether Government propose to establish any plant to manufacture photographic paper to meet the shortage; and

(d) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main cause of the shortage is that the existing units have not reached the rated capacity of their production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) Import licences have been issued to the state Trading Corporation to import about 0.3 million sq. meters of photographic paper from rupee area.

(ii) Steps have been taken to issue more import licences to small scale units to import raw material for manufacture of photographic paper.

(iii) Photographic Paper was hitherto on the 'banned' list. But now with the

suspension of the list of items 'banned' for licensing under the Ind. (D.&R.) Act, 1951, the field has been thrown open for the existing undertakings as well as for the new entrepreneurs to apply for licences for the expansion of their existing capacity or putting up new capacity for the manufacture of photographic paper.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : According to an estimate of the Planning Commission, in 1966, 4.5 million sq. metres was the requirement of the country, out of which 2.7 million sq. metres was the indigenous production in the country, and between 1966 and 1970, the requirements of the country would again rise by 1.5 million sq. metres. There seems to be a racket in the whole business of this photographic material. We have the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., in Ooty—

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all hon. Members not to make speeches but to ask direct questions.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : This has become an accepted pattern in the House—

MR. SPEAKER : After all, each question has five Members and if this long introduction is made, we cannot cross over the second or the third question. Kindly ask a direct question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : In this House we have been subjected to a supplementary lasting for seven and a half minutes. Let me humbly remind you about it, and I will keep that as my ceiling limit. I will not exceed seven and a half minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to stop you. Let this question be discussed for one hour; I do not mind. But it is the right of the other Members which is involved.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I was trying to drive home the point that there has been racketeering going on; for example—

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the occasion to make a speech.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The Ooty factory which has an installed capacity of 2.5 million sq. metres has been producing only 0.3 million sq. metres of photographic paper. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that the only private sector which has been producing this paper is the New India Industries, Ltd., on whose Board of Directors are the Kilachands, Mafatlals and Taraporewals. They have a stranglehold, a monopoly, over the printing of photographic paper. So, they have influenced even the public sector undertaking like the Ooty factory. I would like to know from the Minister why the Hindustan Photo Films in Ooty has been producing only 0.3 million sq. metres of this paper.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The hon. Member has tried to put certain facts which, to my knowledge, are not as the hon. Member has stated. I shall try to reply to him to the best of my ability. My information is that the total capacity in the public sector is 2.5 million sq. metres, and in the private sector, 1.8 million sq. metres. The Hindustan Photo Films is producing 0.5 million sq. metres and not 0.3 million sq. metres. The private sector—Messrs New India Industries—has a capacity of 1.5 million sq. metres, and it is producing nearly two million sq. metres. (*Interruption*) They are producing over that capacity. (*Interruption*). There is no other proposal at this time for any other private sector unit coming up. There is no question of any monopoly in this matter. . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You are evading the question. What are the reasons for the shortfall?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I am coming to that. The Hindustan Photo Films have a licensed capacity of 2.5 million and they are producing only 0.5 million. The reason is, they have gone into photo paper production only in 1967. There are two types of machine and in the beginning both of them were making cine films and photo paper. But now one of the machines has been diverted to the production of X ray film paper. Therefore, the production has gone down. However, in this year, in January, they have produced 13,000 sq. m., in February 17,000 sq. m., in March 45,000 sq. m. and in April the estimate of production

is 60,000 sq. m. We will try to maintain it at that level.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The recent concessions announced by the Government are welcome, but certainly it will take some time before they come into effect. There are about 30,000 professional photographers in this country and they need certain interim relief. In the next four or five months, these photographers who make a living out of photography, have to buy film at the black market rate. I want to know whether Government would contemplate releasing all this material through the associations of photographers in various parts of the country. If not, what prevents Government from taking such a course?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There is shortage of this paper and as I said, the Government of India have released foreign exchange of Rs. 13.5 lakhs to the STC to import it from rupee areas. The STC has further requested the Government for the import of paper worth another Rs. 25 lakhs. We hope the imports will come by June and when it comes it will be distributed.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I know whether it is a fact that though the Hindustan Photo Films in Ooty is licensed to manufacture 2.5 million sq. m. of paper, they are not manufacturing that quota because New India Industries have influenced the management and the engineers there not to manufacture this paper so that they may sell it at a higher rate in the black market? Secondly, you referred to import of some film through the STC. But it takes time to get it and distribute to the photographers. In the meanwhile, will Government distribute these films manufactured by New India Industries straightaway to the associations instead of through Agfa, so that black-market may be avoided? Thirdly, there are also licensed small industries like Lubra Photographic Industry and some other industries. In view of the shortage, will Government give them raw material to manufacture this photographic paper in our country itself? I want specific answers to these three questions.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Coming to the first question, I categorically deny what he has stated. It is

not true that Messrs. New India Industries are in any way influencing the public sector at Ooty.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : How do you know that they are not influencing?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA : NAIDU : I make a positive charge.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I deny that charge. As I have already said, there is an integrated programme of manufacturing cinema films, X-ray films and photo-films. I have already said that government felt that X-ray film was more important than other films. So, we have set apart one machine for that. Coming to the second question, certain complaints have been received by the hon. Minister and he is examining them. Certainly, he will take action. Regarding the third question, there are three units and only Lubra Photographic Industries have responded. We are trying to help that unit regarding raw materials through the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The hon. Minister has admitted that as against the sanctioned licensed capacity of 4.9 million sq. metres the production falls short by at least 2 million sq. metres, if not more. The biggest shortfall is in the public sector which is producing .5 million sq. metres instead of the sanctioned capacity of 2.5 million sq. metres. Whatever be the reasons, this is a fact. The result is that the other big manufacturing unit, New India Industries with a capacity of 1.8 million sq. metres and more than full production has virtually come to enjoy a monopolistic position. They have the distributing agents in Agfa-Gevaert who sell the materials to certain dealers and the actual consumers are held to ransom. Does the hon. Minister know that the premium is 200 to 300 per cent of the actual price? Now, what prevents the government from making these private industries distribute directly to the consumer? As it is, the STC does distribute this material direct to the consumers.

MR. SPEAKER : Let her come to the question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am giving the background how these industries are enjoying monopolistic rights as a result

of which the prices to the consumers are 200 to 300 per cent more than what they should be. So, I would like to ask the Minister two or three questions. Firstly, how soon does the hon. Minister expect the public sector to deliver the goods and produce 2.5 million sq. metres for which they have been licensed? Secondly, in the mean time, how soon will the Minister see to it that the small units like Adross Paper manufacturing Co., Calcutta, Liberal Photographic Industries, Podanar and others get the raw materials so that they can also produce photographic paper and break the monopolistic trends? Thirdly, Agfa-Gevaert and New India Industries have entered into a racket. They have the same Directors and it is practically the same concern belonging to same group of industries. They do not release enough photographic paper so that there is shortage and black-marketing. Is the Government prepared to order these industries to sell directly to consumers... (interruptions) Will the government assure this House...

MR. SPEAKER: Will you also care for my patience also?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You are not letting me finish. I am being interrupted. It is very strange. In this House some people have more rights than us; some people can make speeches and get away with it whereas some other people, when they ask questions, are interrupted by Members as well as by you. It is very disconcerting and painful to us.

I am asking a straight question. How long will it take for the public sector to attain full production; how soon will the other small units be allowed to produce more and will the Government see to it that this unholy alliance between New India Industries and their distributors is broken and they are made to sell direct to consumers so as to break the racket leading to black-market?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Will your reply also be as elaborate as the question?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: No, Sir.

The public sector has been given the licensed capacity of 2.5 million square metres of which they have established capacity of 1.5 million square metres. It will take some time before they . . . (Interruption)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: How much?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: I shall let you know later on; I do not have the information just now.

Regarding the private sector I have already said that there is one unit in the large sector. That is Messrs New India, a private company. I shall be too delighted if my hon. friend can persuade her friends and others to come and give applications. If there is only one unit, what is the point in saying that there is a monopoly? It is there and there is no use harping about it. . . . (Interruption).

Regarding the small-scale industry, there are three units. We have asked them for the raw material but two of them have not replied and only one unit has replied. We are helping that unit to our best ability and we will also help the others the moment we hear from the other small-scale units.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: What about making them sell to the consumers and not to the agent so as to break the black-market?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: As I said, this matter has been represented to the Minister and this being not an essential commodity the Minister will think how to take measures to curb it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The production of photographic paper in the Hindustan Photo Films of Ooty is only 20 per cent of the total capacity. Why should Government go on importing photographic paper when there is enough unutilised capacity in the Ooty plant? What prevents us to fulfil the target? Is there any phased programme to increase production; if so, what are the details and when will it reach full production?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: I have already said that there is a phased programme. In April we expect to produce 60,000 square metres of this

paper. As long as full capacity is not reached we have to import paper and we are doing it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, you have to protect us. In spite of various questions by different Members, he is not giving the particular answer that is needed. There is idle capacity and he has not indicated what measures they have taken to utilise it and when it is likely to reach the rated capacity.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I think, my colleague has made it very clear that the licensed capacity is 2.5 million square metres and the present installed capacity is 1.5 million square metres and not 2.5 million square metres. There is a difference between licensed capacity, installed capacity and the present production.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : There is another, rated capacity.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The licensed capacity is 2.5 million square metres and the installed capacity is 1.5 million square metres out of which about .5 million square metres were produced last year. But the performance during the last two months indicates that by the end of this year it will be able to produce more than 1 million square metres of paper. We shall see to it that it increases to 2.5 million square metres capacity.

श्री० प्रेमचंद बर्मा : मैं संक्षिप्त सा और सीधा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म की प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट जब तैयार हुई तो उस में कितनी प्रोडक्शन का टारगेट 1967-68, 1968-69 और, 1969-70 के लिए रखा गया था ? उस प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इन तीन सालों में कितनी परसेंट फिल्म तैयार हुई और इस में कितनी कमी रही...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सप्लीमेंटरी किया जाए वह जो सवाल है उससे पैदा तो होना चाहिये।

श्री प्रेमचंद बर्मा : हम अंधेरे में चल रहे हैं प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तो माहिरो ने बनाई थी।

उस में कितना टारगेट रखा गया था और कितना पूरा हुआ है और जो वह पूरा नहीं हुआ उसके कारण क्या थे और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इसका जबाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : We are still on the second Question. You must observe certain conventions about asking questions or putting supplementaries. If you don't do it, then don't grumble to me. I have done my best. I seem to be surrendering to your wishes. We print 30 Questions. But we do not cross beyond 4 or 5 Questions a day. What then is the use of printing 30 Questions ? The moment you get a chance to put supplementary, it is very difficult to grab it from you.

श्री० अ० सि० सहगल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपके पहले सिर्फ दो या तीन सप्लीमेंटरी करने की इजाजत दी जाती थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस वक्त की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री० एस० एम० जोशी : प्लानिंग कमिशन ने 1966 में देश के लिए एस्टीमेट किया था कि हमारी अवश्यकतायें 4.5 मिलियन स्क्वेयर मीटर की होंगी और यहाँ जो इंडीजिनस प्राडक्शन था वह 2.7 था। अब उस के चलते आपने इसके इंपोर्ट पर बँन क्यों लगाया ? यह किम तरह का प्लानिंग है ?

आज इसकी बुलैक मार्किट हो रही है। इसका कारण यह भी एक है कि जो प्रोड्यूस करने वाले हैं वही डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर भी हैं। वे तीन सौ परसेंट भुनाफा लेते हैं। जो पैदावार उन्होंने की है उसको आज आप रिक्विजिशन करके डायरेक्टली लोगों को उस को देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री० भानु प्रकाश सिंह : स्माल स्कोल सेंटर और पब्लिक सेंटर में चूँकि हमने कुछ कंपैसेटी

क्रिये कर ली थी इस वास्ते बंद लगाया। इसके पीछे और कोई दूसरा मुद्दा नहीं था जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं।

श्री० एस० एम० जोशी : रिक्विजिशन करना चाहिये।

श्री० भानु प्रकाश सिंह : यह नान-एसेंशियल कम्पोजिटी है। इसके बारे में शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय के पास आई हैं और वह उन पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार के कदम उठाये जायें ताकि यह तकलीफ दूर हो। केवल दिल्ली रिजन से शिकायतें आई हैं और रिजंज से कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यहां की एसोसिएशन वालों का कुछ झगड़ा आपस में है। छानबीन हो तो बहुत सी बातों का पता चल सकता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एसोसिएशन की भी कुछ गलती है वना हमारे पास शिकायतें और जगह से भी आनी चाहियें थीं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I draw the attention of the senior Minister to this fact? The problem is that the production of photographic paper in the private sector has increased because the public sector industries have not been encouraged. Still the Government is playing in the hands of the big monopolies. I would like to quote an instance that M/s. New India Industries Ltd. have got a branch in Bombay and that distributing agency is the same and they have also got a branch in Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. What they do is that they will create an artificial scarcity of this paper and they will sell it in the black market and, thereby, earn more money. There are agents who indulge in black marketing to make more money. May I know whether this Government will help big monopolies like this or help the people who are in need of this paper in their profession so that they get the paper without paying any black market price for it? What is the inquiry that the Government is going to have into this matter to ease the situation?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The only way to check such monopolistic tendencies is to encourage other entrepreneurs for the purpose of manufacturing

photographic paper and also to increase the capacity of the public sector, and action in respect of both is being taken.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Should we go on to the third question or we should do only two questions to-day?

श्री० भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि अस्पतालों में एक्सरे फोटोग्राफी के पेपर की कमी महसूस की जा रही है और डाक्टरों को इस कारण से बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है? यदि हां, तो इस पेपर की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठायेगी?

श्री० भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस लिए हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म को कुछ कैपेसिटी को एक्सरे फिल्म बना ने के लिए कहा है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : That there is an acute shortage of photographic paper in the country is a fact and also on the 26th March there were representations on behalf of 30,000 professional photographers in this country who submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister mentioning the difficulties. There is a stranglehold on this trade by the monopolists and stockists particularly. May I know in this context if Government are aware of the fact that the professional photographers of Calcutta in a meeting have given only three weeks' time for the Government to bring down the fantastically high prices of photographic paper or else they would start an agitation? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to this particular demand of the Calcutta professional photographers who have given you only three weeks' time?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I have already stated that this has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by the photographers of Delhi region and we are contemplating as to what steps should be taken. Regarding the Calcutta affair, I have no knowledge.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has said about the Delhi region. I want to know about the whole country. 30,000 professional photographers in this

country are suffering because of the fantastically high prices of the photographic paper and they have made representations to the Government.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I must pass on to the next question.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : The Minister has said that the present licensed capacity is 2.5 million metres, but the installed capacity is only 1.5 million metres. Why have they not installed the full capacity in the public sector when they have licensed that capacity? It was said that one of the machines was diverted to manufacture x-ray photographic material. This change is good. But why was not additional machinery installed to that extent because the management expenses would have remained the same and only some additional machinery needed to be installed and the shortage could have been made up. Why was not that thought of? . . .

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask you to stop now?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I am asking a very relevant question, Sir. The factory has gone into production in 1967 and why they have not yet attained their full licensed capacity.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking you to ask the supplementary question, not to make a statement.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I am only quoting and asking them a straight question. They have taken two years time to reach their installed capacity. Sir, this period is too long. Why?

Sir, until the required production is relieved and the shortage is removed, will the Minister write to Ministries in all the States and the Ministers in the Centre to voluntarily resist their being photographed so that in general public all the beauties and beasts can be more easily photographed.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : As I have already stated the Hindustan Photo Films have got an integrated programme for production. They have got the installed capacity of 1.5 for photo paper. There is a programme under contemplation of Government

for expansion of Hindustan Photo Films. Regarding the shortages in the country we are trying to meet them from exports.

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत-गाड़ियां चलाना

+

*845 श्री० भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री० जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री० टी० पी० शाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत-गाड़ियां चलाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में विद्युत-गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित विद्युत शक्ति की सप्लाई के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां विद्युत-गाड़ियां कब तक चलनी आरंभ हो जायेंगी ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त उद्देश के लिए अपेक्षित विद्युत् शक्ति की सप्लाई के लिए राज्य सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त उत्तर का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहनलाल चतवर्दी) (क) जी हां। निम्नलिखित खण्डों के विद्युतीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है :

(1) जामगा-दुर्ग : जामगा में बिलासपुर तक बिजली गाड़ियां चलाई जा रही हैं। शेष भाग अर्थात् बिलासपुर-दुर्ग खण्ड पर विद्युतीकरण का काम जारी है।

(2) किरांदुल-अभागुरा : वाल्तेह-किरांदुल खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण के अंग के रूप में इस खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है। वाल्तेह-किरांदुल खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण अस्थायी रूप से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल है।

(3) दुर्ग-बोरतलाव : दुर्ग-नागपुर खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण के अंग के रूप में इस खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है। दुर्ग-नागपुर खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण अस्थायी रूप से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम में शामिल है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित खण्डों का विद्युतीकरण जिस समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा, वह नीचे बताया गया है :—

खण्ड का नाम	खण्ड के विद्युतीकरण की तारीख
जामगा-दुर्ग	1970-71
किरांदुल-अमागुरा दुर्ग-बोरतलाव	} यह बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है कि इन खण्डों पर कब तक बिजली गाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) राज्य सरकारों ने इन खण्डों पर बिजली गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए बिजली उपलब्ध कराने का आश्वासन दिया है।

श्री० भारत सिंह चौहान : 1967 में रेलवे इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन प्राजेक्ट का रीआर्गनाइजेशन किया गया था। और यह काम जोनल रेलवेज के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था। चूंकि इस बारे में ओवर-आल कंट्रोल रेलवे बोर्ड का है, इसलिए क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस काम की प्रगति के बारे में जोनल रेलवेज से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है; यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है? बम्बई से भुसावल तक इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन का काम चालू है इन्दौर मध्य प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा शहर है। वहां के व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए एक तो ब्राडगेज लाइन की और दूसरे द्रुत गति से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की मांग की जाती रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जोनल रेलवे ने भुसावल से खांडवा तक की रेलवे

का इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन करने की कोई योजना या सुझाव दिया है।

श्री० रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जी नहीं। भुसावल से खांडवा तक की कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्री० भारत सिंह चौहान : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के निर्माण के बाद से नागपुर के पांच दस हजार निवासी भोपाल के सरकारी कार्यालयों और हवाई इलैक्ट्रीकल में काम कर रहे हैं। वे लोग चाहते हैं कि रविवार और अन्य छुट्टियों में वे आसानी से और कम समय में नागपुर जा सकें। इसलिये क्या सरकार नागपुर से भोपाल तक की रेलवे लाइन का इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन कर के वहां कोई द्रुत गति से चलने वाली गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री० रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जी नहीं। अभी नागपुर-भोपाल रेलवे लाइन की इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन का कोई विचार नहीं है। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, जामगा से बिलासपुर तक का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है, किरांदुल-अमागुरा और दुर्ग-बोरतलाव के विद्युतीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में मैं यह निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां कितनी कारणों से लाइन कंपेसिटी की यह स्थिति हो जाती है कि हम लोग वहां ट्रेन्च नहीं चला सकते हैं और गुड़ज या पंसेंजर ट्रेफिक में कठिनाई होती है, वहीं डीजलाइजेशन और इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन किया जाता है, क्योंकि इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन में काफी खर्चा होता है। मध्य प्रदेश के जिन सेक्शनज का अभी मैं ने नाम लिया है, वहां इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन किया जायेगा।

श्री० अ० सी० सहगल : इस समय राऊरकेला से बिलासपुर तक माल गाड़ी में इलैक्ट्रीक इंजिन लगाया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में कब से इलैक्ट्रीक इंजिन की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। चिरमिरी से कटनी तक इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन की जो योजना है वह कब क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और उसका कार्य कब से शुरू होगा?

श्री० रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इलेक्ट्रीक लोको-मोटिव्ज की कुछ कमी के कारण अभी तक हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। जिन सैकशनज का विद्युतीकरण हो गया है, जैसे ही हमें इंजिन तैयार हो कर मिलेंगे, हम वहां शीघ्र ही देंगे। चिरमिरी से कटनी वाली लाइन इस में नहीं है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Utkal Express goes via Madhya Pradesh. And it is said that the journey can be shortened by about ten hours. I request the hon. Minister to find out whether this could be shortened at least by seven hours ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about running of Electric Trains in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The trains can be run by diesel engines too.

MR. SPEAKER : I am so sorry. So far as passing through by the trains in Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it can be relevant. But unfortunately the question is about running of electric trains in Madhya Pradesh.

Now we shall take up Short Notice Question No. 14. Shri Kundu.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Demand for books declared obsolete in England

SNQ 14. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Indian Express* of the 6th March 1970 which states that obsolete books are being printed in England to meet the heavy demand from India ; and

(b) whether Government have ordered any such books for Indian Universities or for any other educational institutions and for the use of Government which have been declared obsolete by the Government of U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister should not have dismissed the news item which I referred to him with a yes and no. This question was answered in the House of Commons. It is deplorable that obsolete books banned by an Act of the British Parliament are being printed because there is a heavy demand in India for them. A very important figure in India, one of the many very good Fathers in various schools, the principal of St. Xavier's in Bombay disclosed this information to a newspaper in Bombay. I do not believe that this news is wrong. Hence I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has checked up through his aide in the India House in London whether he had looked up the proceedings of the House of Commons and whether the British Minister did say that they were obsolete books and are being printed because of a heavy demand in India.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the question as to whether we have checked up the accuracy of this news, we consulted the British Council and to the best of their knowledge no such things took place in the House of Commons. There is not likely to be any Act of Parliament listing what the hon. Member calls obsolete books. If I may give some information, I want to tell him that there is a scheme called the English Language Books scheme. The procedure for this selection is as follows : The British Council suggests names of suitable books. When these books are sent to us, books on science and humanities are referred to two professors from Indian universities, books on technology and business administration are looked up by the Technical Education Bureau of the Ministry with the help of experts in the field, books on medicine by experts nominated by the DG HS and books on agriculture are approved in consultation by the ICAR.

After all this is done, we send the list back to the British Council who again refer it to their committee in London who look at it again and sometimes even delete some of the suggestions on the ground that the publishers say that these books are rather old and out of date.

As far as our knowledge goes, certainly these books are not obsolete; there is no question of their being obsolete, nor are they out of date. The

real complaint made is that all the books we want do not get included in this particular list. Finally, I would like to remind the hon. Member that while these books are imported, the Universities are under no obligation to prescribe them. We do not import them ourselves. The Government does not order them. The Universities have got to prescribe them, and they will do so only if their expert bodies think that these books are in order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am still on my first question. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask another question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What for have we been elected and have come here? Kindly hear me. I asked the hon. Minister whether he has checked through his own agencies whether in the proceedings of the House of Commons it has not been recorded that they are printing these books because there is a heavy demand in India. The British Council is not the House of Commons. For this you must give me protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I am just looking at you, nothing else.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why should you look at me? Kindly look at the question. The question is very specific.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, I am looking at you, I am the Speaker.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You waste time by talking to me. You kindly help the Members.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot in a way get annoyed and go on asking any number of questions and then put me in a wrong position. Kindly do not do it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Minister has not replied to that part of his question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My question was whether Government's attention has been drawn to a new item published in the *Indian Express* of the 6th March. What does the news item say? It says :

"The statement of Father J. More, principal of St. Xavier's School in Bombay, on a question recently

asked in the British Parliament is interesting. The question was why text-books declared 'obsolete' by an Act of Parliament in Britain two years ago are being printed in large numbers? . . . The House was told that the books were being printed in England in large number to meet the heavy demand from India."

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been replied to.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It has not been replied to. He said there was no such Act of Parliament. That is not the question. The question is whether he checked through his own agency the proceedings of the House of Commons whether there was such a question and whether there was a reply in the affirmative. He said he checked up with the British Council. The British Council is not the House of Commons. My information is that all the public schools in India to which parents send their children with the illusion of providing better education are the dumping grounds of these obsolete books. I would like to know this specifically. I wanted the Minister to examine it in greater depth. Let this question be answered.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : We are unable to follow whether the word is "absolute" or "obsolete". What is the meaning of this question?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the commonsense meaning?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought I had categorically stated in my original answer that the Ministry's attention has been drawn to this news item. I also told the hon. Member of this English Language Books Scheme, and that it is not meant for schools at all. He is talking of some Principal of some School. The books that we are concerned with are University level books, they are not school books, and the British Council is the agency through which we function for the selection of these books and for the publication of these books, and they have told us that to the best of their knowledge no such statement has been made in the House of Commons. If the hon. Member wants, I am prepared to ask our High Commissioner also to make enquiries and let me know, and then I shall convey the information to him.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My second question is . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you.

SHRI S. KUNDU : For the fault of the Minister I should not be penalised. This answer he should have given first.

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask you not to exploit the Question Hour for making speeches? I request you and all the Members. How can we save our time? There is so much work pending, calling attention, then there are privilege motions, so many other things. This is not to be taken as the only item. I am not going to allow you any more questions.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I never disobey you.

MR. SPEAKER : You always say so. If you see the proceedings of the questions previously, this is the process you follow all the time.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You kindly bear with me. Unless the Minister specifically replies . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied, but you are not convinced.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to know whether it is a fact that a large number of English books which come to India are printed by some of the English companies just like Orient Longmans, Oxford Book Company, etc. Are these books printed in England and supplied to India and, if so, is the hon. Minister going to take any steps to see that these books are printed in India?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am not aware of the exact number of books printed in England and imported into India. I may inform the House that the number of books printed under the scheme is 225 and they are imported into India.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that there is a big trade in these books, especially scientific and technical books, and also there is a great and rising demand in our country and too high a price is charged especially for the American and British books, would the Government take some special interest

and get into negotiation with the concerned authorities, the Government or the publishers and the British Council on that side, to ensure that they are priced low enough to be within the reach of our university students in the same way as the American books and even Russian publications, in the English language are being supplied here?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am glad the hon. Member has referred to the American and Russian books. All that is done under schemes operated by the Ministry of Education. The same thing applies to books that were got under the English language books series, American books and Russian books. They are all specially low priced for Indian market.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is shortage of books, technical books and we are importing a large number of books from outside. Is it not a fact that a large number of books which have become obsolescent because knowledge has grown and which are not being used there are sent here because there is a lot of demand for books here? I refer particularly to history books, such as Vincent Smith, written 50 or 60 years ago which are being taught here. Will the Government take steps to see that if we cannot have first class books from outside we set up a board here which can prepare books in this country with the latest knowledge available so that this sort of second hand knowledge is not dumped on us?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As I said, we do not encourage the import of what the hon. Member has called obsolete books. As I explained in answer to a previous question, we have a regular procedure for selecting titles. Regarding Vincent Smith's book which I studied about forty years ago as an under-graduate, I believe it is printed in India; I do not think it is printed in England and sent to this country.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the fact that during the first half of the current century several Indian revolutionaries abroad produced literature and books pleading the cause of Indian nationalism and Indian independence, may I know whether the Government has made any attempt to secure those titles from England which

are obsolete from the point of view of British imperialism but which are important from the point of view of Indian nationalism and Indian independence?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I think the hon. Member is referring to books which must have been prescribed in India during the days of the British rule. I am not in a position to say how many such books are in circulation. I shall try to get that information and pass it on to him.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : These books are imported because we are not able to produce books in sufficient numbers. Even the scientific books produced by the NCERT are not sufficient in numbers to meet the needs of Central schools.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about obsolete books.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : These books are imported only because we are not able to publish sufficient number; that is the point. May I know whether the Government has any scheme so that the NCERT could produce not only secondary books but such obsolete books which are imported from other countries so that they are not imported from abroad?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I could not understand the question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What is the reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is very simple. Since the Minister could not understand the question, let me repeat—

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In order to stop the import of these obsolete books in the English language, I want to know whether you will have some alternative arrangements so that they can be published from here?

MR. SPEAKER : You must know the background of this question and then ask a supplementary. It is no use just putting a question. It is not relevant.

2—4 L. S./70

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतन्त्रता के 22 वर्षों के बाद भी अभी तक भारत वर्ष ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इंग्लैंड का गुलाम बना हुआ है। कुछ तो ये पुस्तकें हैं जो यहाँ ला करके भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के मस्तिष्क तक पहुँचाई जाती हैं और दूसरे कापी राइट कन्वेंशन में इंग्लैंड ने अपना अधिकार कर रखा है। पीछे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रो० शेर सिंह उस कन्वेंशन में गए थे तो वहाँ भारत सरकार की ओर से उनको यह धमकी भी देकर आये थे कि अगर इंग्लैंड ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अपना अधिकार नहीं छोड़ेगा तो हमें मजबूर हो करके कापी राइट कन्वेंशन से भी पृथक होना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्थिति में शिक्षा मंत्रालय कब आयेगा जबकि ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त हो जाये और इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन और उनकी रचना अपने देश में प्रारम्भ हो सके।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As far as the copy right conventions are concerned, if the hon. Member gives separate notice—Sir, what is happening? (Interruption)—Am I answering the question, or—

MR. SPEAKER : They do not want to hear the reply; they are framing their own questions!

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As I said, regarding the copyright conventions, obviously it is not possible for us just to walk out of the conventions because that would be cutting the nose to spite the face. The hon. Member will be glad to know that we are having a very intensive negotiation and, while the final stage has not yet been reached, I think we have reached a position where it will be possible for us to get translation rights as well as reprint rights with very much less difficulty and at much less cost than was the case earlier. If the hon. Member would ask a separate question, I shall give full information on this.

Regarding the other subject—he referred to the need for books being produced in India—we would like to encourage Indian writers also to write in English, so that they will not suffer

from acute competition from imported books, which is probably one of the questions which my hon. friend asked me. We have now got a special programme, a subsidy scheme, for Indian works in English—select Indian works in English—so that they also can compete with the imported books. During the fourth Five Year Plan, we have made a provision of Rs. 3 crores for the purpose of subsidy for books mainly in science and technology written by Indians in English, so that we will not have this overburden of imported books.

Regarding the Indian languages, the House knows we have a big programme for the production of books in Indian languages, and we are making a special attempt to see that original books are written and not just translations.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Sir, we are amongst the largest producers of books in the world, but as far as I know, there was an obscure American official by name Lou Fanget who came here and was able to persuade the Government of India to be a partner in the text-book production scheme which has very nefarious results. If you will permit me a casual indulgence...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it; not every time.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Recently, I saw a list of books in the Canadian university, and among them there are 25 titles by Indians on metallurgy and other subjects. But in India, the text-books which are circulating are by some of the worst American authors who are discredited in their own country. Is the Minister prepared to hold an enquiry into this question of text-books, to find out which titles are there which are of a spurious nature? (*Interruption*) Today, they are not regarded as science, and a lot of money is spent by firms which have no relation to text-books, which are just paper organisations, in different parts of the country.—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi, this is a question by Mr. Kundu about the obsolete books.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Exactly; these obsolete books are printed.

I am mentioning the name of the American official who tripped the wise men in the Education Ministry. His name is Lou Fanget.

MR. SPEAKER : Lou Fanget does not sit here.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : These obsolete books have come as a result of his entertaining the Education Ministry officials at cocktail parties. Is the Minister prepared to hold an enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to ask him to reply because it is not relevant.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : If you can permit questions on the activities of Walcott, why not on the activities of Lou Fanget?

MR. SPEAKER : Where does Walcott come here?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : I thought he would be keen to clarify the matter. There is a skeleton in the cupboard.

MR. SPEAKER : The charge is misplaced at this time.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : There is something wrong in the State of Denmark in his ministry. There should be some answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is not relevant. I cannot allow it to be replied.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : How these obsolete text-books came here—is that not relevant?

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a point of order, Sir. The minister can refuse to reply to a question only if it is in public interest to refuse to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you unnecessarily prolonging it? The question is specific about obsolete books. I have said his supplementary is not relevant. Why is he so obstinate?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is heartening to hear that the ministry is making some attempt to give importance to Indian authors and encourage them to write books in English. Will they consider widening the scope of the National Book Trust and instituting

various branches in different regions so as to see that a filip is given to this sort of work and we may be in a position to cater to the needs of various universities?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am prepared to get it examined.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. members to see the question so that their supplementaries may not be misdirected.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am a teacher. I will not put an irrelevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow you, it will be difficult for me to control.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In reply to part (b) of the question, he has said, "no". Government may not place an order for such books. But may I know whether it is a fact that the private importers dealing with books are given licences to bring textbooks from England and foreign exchange also is released for importing such books? These books are obsolete. There are two categories of books which are brought by importers. For the primary, secondary, higher secondary, Junior Cambridge and Senior Cambridge classes, some missionaries are importing books by British authors. Some of these books are obsolete. From my personal experience of science books, I want to ask whether it is a fact that the same books on Physics, Chemistry and Technology, which we studied as students in the thirties, which are completely obsolete now, are being allowed even today to be brought into this country by these private agencies from foreign countries? I want to know whether these are facts! if so, whether Government will inquire whether the books that the missionaries are importing are by British authors and are obsolete. About science books I want to know whether books, which are obsolete and which were printed in the 1930s, are being allowed to be imported by private agencies here for which the Government is giving the licence and is also releasing the foreign exchange; whether it is a fact.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I think, the question relates to the type of books that are imported by private importers in the country for which the necessary

foreign exchange is released by the relevant Government authorities. Obviously, it is not possible for me to give an answer to this question. We do not have information title by title because licences are not given in that particular fashion. But if the hon. Member is as worried as he evidently seems to be about the nature of books imported by private people, I shall try and find out how I can get information about the nature of titles imported in one particular sample month and then see what the position is.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that the Minister of Education gave a statement in the House of Commons that all the outdated and outmoded books in Britain were printed and sent to India, will the Minister take it up with the Education Commissioner attached to the Indian High Commission in Britain who is supposed to keep a track of all kinds of books which are sent to India from Britain and also contact the Father who is Principal of a school in Bombay and who made the statement and give the information to the House?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know what the Principal of the school in Bombay said. If the hon. Member will give me his name and the statement that he has made.....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is already there in the news item that appeared in the *Indian Express* of 6th March, 1970. He is Principal of the St. Xavier School, Bombay, and his name is Father J. More.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought, I had made it clear that as far as the Government was concerned, they did not have any scheme for importing books for schools. The only scheme in which the Government is involved is about books at the University level, mainly books in science and technology, for which we have arrangements with three countries—USSR, USA and UK. The titles are selected in consultation with us subject to the approval of our experts. Therefore we take it for granted that they are not obsolete.

With regard to the alleged statement in the House of Commons, I have already stated that some information given by the British Consul does not suggest that any such statement was made. I also gave an assurance to

Shri Kundu that I shall find out if any such statement was made in the House of Commons. Personally I rather doubt if any such statement could have been made; but I shall find out and let you know.

—
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर तेज चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

843. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले ।

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर तेज चलने वाली और अधिक रेल गाड़ियां चलाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार दिल्ली-हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस को इस मार्ग के यात्रियों को सुविधायें देने के लिए बरास्ता कानपुर-इलाहाबाद मार्ग की बजाय बरास्ता कानपुर लखनऊ इलाहाबाद मार्ग पर चलाने के बारे में विचार करेगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलगाड़ी को उपरोक्त (ख) भाग में उल्लिखित मार्ग पर किस तारीख से चलाना आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) इस मार्ग पर तेज चलने वाली और कितनी अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (घ) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख), (ग) और (ङ) . 39 अप/40 डाउन हावड़ा दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस या हावड़ा से दिल्ली जाने वाली किसी दूसरी गाड़ी को इलाहाबाद-लखनऊ-कानपुर के रास्ते चलाने से लगभग 82 किलोमीटर का चक्कर पड़ेगा और फाफामऊ-रायबरेली खण्ड पर उनकी रफ्तार भी धीमी करनी होगी । इससे न केवल यात्रा में लगने वाला कुल समय बहुत बढ़ जायेगा

बल्कि सीधे जाने वाले और लम्बी दूरी के यात्रियों को अधिक किराया भी देना पड़ेगा और हावड़ा दिल्ली मार्ग की जनता के व्यापक हित में यह उचित नहीं है । इसके अलावा, लखनऊ-कानपुर खण्ड पर पूरी लाईन क्षमता के अनुरूप गाड़ियां चलायी जा रही है और यह तथ्य प्रस्तावित मार्ग-परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल पड़ता है ।

(घ) 1-4-70 से इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ के बीच एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलायी गयी है जो एक ओर दिल्ली से आने जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए और दूसरी ओर हावड़ा से आने जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए इलाहाबाद में अन्य गाड़ियों से मेल लेती है ।

Import of steel

*844. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the import of steel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A decision has been taken already and incorporated in the import Trade Control Policy, 1970-71, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1970. To start with, import of Stainless Steel, B. P. Sheets and open top sanitary can quality Tinplate have been canalised for certain end uses.

Shareholders in Foreign Companies in Coal Industry

*846. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

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

(a) the names of the shareholders in the foreign companies in the Coal Industry, company-wise; and

(b) the details regarding dividends declared by each of these foreign companies during last two years and the existing remittances in foreign exchange every year through dividends and royalties?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The information regarding the names of shareholders of foreign companies (in the Coal Industry) as defined in section 591 of the Companies Act is not available as the same is not required to be furnished by such companies under the Companies Act. There is, however, one company registered under the Companies Act, viz., Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd. which is a subsidiary of a foreign company, viz., East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. As on 30th April, 1969 nearly 94.5 per cent of the equity capital of Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd. was owned by its holding company.

(b) According to the available information there are at present two foreign companies as defined in section 591 of the Companies Act engaged in coal mining industry. These are M/s. Assam Railways & Trading Co. Ltd. and East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. M/s. Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd., as already mentioned, is subsidiary of the East Indian Coal Co. Ltd. On the basis of the latest information available none of these companies declared any dividend during the last two years as they were running into losses. According to the information received from the Reserve Bank of India M/s. East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., made remittance of Rs. 9,784 in 1968. The second foreign coal company is reported to have made no dividend remittances during these two years.

Tamil Nadu's Industries Minister's Statement re. Shortage of Raw Materials

*847. SHRI BABUARO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Tamil Nadu's Minister for Industries in Madras on the 9th February, 1970 stating that the "much

talked of shortage of raw materials for industries was a myth, there was only a faulty distribution";

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure proper distribution of raw materials; and

(c) if no steps have been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मेसर्ज गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड दिल्ली के लिये नियुक्त सरकारी परिसमापक द्वारा अजित आय तथा कमीशन

*848 श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तोरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री मेसर्ज गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड दिल्ली के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2207 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेसर्ज गोलचा प्रापर्टीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा सावधि निक्षेप खाते के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकार की गई तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या थी।

(ख) सरकारी परिसमापक द्वारा 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 से 10 मई, 1968 की अवधि में कमीशन के रूप में कुल कितनी धन राशी अजित की गई तथा इस अवधि में उन्होंने क्या कार्य किया ;

(ग) उक्त परिसमापक को अपने निजी व्यवसाय से कुल कितनी आय हुई तथा क्या उसको कुल शुद्ध वार्षिक कमीशन 20 लाख रुपये था,

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि उसको इस अत्यधिक आय पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये; और

(इ) क्या सार्वजनिक हितों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार शीघ्र अदायगी कराने तथा साथ ही सरकारी परिसमापक को शुद्ध आय को 25,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष तक सीमित करने के लिए, राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय में एक आवेदन पत्र देने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) 31-8-1968 तक कम्पनी द्वारा जमाकर्ताओं को दी जाने वाली कुल राशि 78,48,954 रुपये की बैठती है। उसी तारीख तक उसका ब्याज 6,06,148 रु० की राशि की होती है। जमाकर्ताओं की शर्तें तथा निबन्धन शीघ्रतः उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय से संलग्न, सरकारी समापक, एक पूर्णकालिक केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारी है; तथा यह परिसमापित कम्पनी की आय अथवा परिसमतियों की वसूली के लिए किसी कमीशन का हकदार नहीं है। सरकारी समापक को न्यायालय के निदेशानुसार कार्य करना होता है व केन्द्रीय सरकार का पूर्णकालिक अधिकारी होने के कारण, उसे निजी प्रक्रियाओं की अनुमति नहीं है। कम्पनी (न्यायालय) नियम, 1956 के नियम, 291 के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी समापक द्वारा की गई वसूलियों तथा भुगतानों के लिए शुल्क की हकदार है, तथा यह शुल्क भारत के सरकारी लेखों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के नाम पर जमा किये जाते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ङ) किसी भी आकलनकर्ता अथवा जमाकर्ता को देय राशि अदा करने पर, न्यायालय द्वारा तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जबकि परिसमापित कम्पनी के विरुद्ध मिसिल किये गए दावों का निपटारा हो जाय तथा न्यायालय में जमाकर्ताओं को सूची प्रस्तुत हो जाय। सरकारी समापक द्वारा प्राप्त दावों की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। सुझाव अनुसार सरकार के पास जमाकर्ताओं को शीघ्र देनदारों के लिए न्यायालय को कोई प्रार्थना पत्र देने का कोई उपस्था नाधिकारी नहीं है। सरकारी समापक को शुद्ध

आय पर बंधन लगाने के लिए न्यायालय में प्रार्थना पत्र देने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Delay in supply of Structural for Bokaro Steel Plant

*849. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian suppliers of structurals are responsible for the delay and increase in the cost of construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Although there have been some delays in the past in the supply of structurals to Bokaro from Indian suppliers, this factor, by itself, has not been responsible for delay in the construction of the Project to any significant extent. Also, the increase in the estimates of cost of the Plant has been due mainly to the increase in the price of indigenous equipment and escalations in wages and the cost of steel.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), this does not arise.

Mid-Term Election in Manipur

*850. SHRI M. MEGHA-CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any understanding to the Election Commission for holding the mid-term election in Manipur sometime during the current year;

(b) if so, the information received by the Election Commission;

(c) whether the Manipur Administration has informed Government of their decision for holding early mid-term election; and

(d) if so, the nature of the proposal so far made to the Centre and the details of the preparation being made by the Election Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b).

The Government have informed the Election Commission that the mid-term election in Manipur may be held after the monsoon is over.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए औद्योगिक विकास बस्तियां स्थापित करना

* 851. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सम-बाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों के रूप में काम कर रहे भूमिहीन लोगों को बसाने के लिए सम्पूर्ण देश में ऐसी कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है तथा उक्त परियोजना के कितने वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समबाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना तथा प्रशासन में केन्द्रीय सरकार की भूमिका राज्य सरकारों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए केवल नीति निर्धारण करना तथा इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है । भारत सरकार ने ऐसे भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए जो कृषि श्रमिक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, किसी औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना की योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

Indo-British Talks for Technological and Economic Cooperation

* 852. SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether any talks for the technological and economic co-operation between India and Britain were held recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Various aspects of technological co-operation between India and Britain were considered in the first meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group held at New Delhi from 9th to 11th February, 1970.

(b) A copy of the press note issued at the end of the meeting which gives the requisite information, is placed on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3128/170.]

Ban on Issue of Licences to Big Business Houses

* 853. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its report has identified some companies belonging to certain big business houses which should not be given licences ;

(b) if so, which are the Companies that have been indicated as such and the details of the big business houses to which they belong; and

(c) the steps taken by Government not to allow them entry in the delicensed sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In para 8.33 of its Report the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee recommended that the concerns belonging to industrial groups which are already large in size, such as those belonging to the 'Larger Industrial Houses' whose assets exceed Rs. 35 crores, should concentrate their resources on the development of complex and heavy investment industries which mainly belong to the core sector. Similarly, the Committee recommended that the subsidiaries or branches of foreign

concerns should be permitted only in that sector. The Committee was of the view that industries outside the core should be open for development only by entrepreneurs not belonging to these categories. It therefore recommended that applications from concerns belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses as well as those from foreign concerns should be automatically rejected in the case of industries in the middle area *i.e.* the area excluding the core sector and the reserved area for the small scale sector. The lists of concerns belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses as also of the subsidiaries or branches of foreign companies in respect of which the above restrictions have been suggested by the Committee are given in Volume II of the Appendices to its Report, copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government has carefully considered the various recommendations of the Committee and also taken certain decisions recently. Copies of the Press Note dated 18-2-1970 and two notifications dated 19-2-70 issued in this regard have already been laid on the Table of the House as enclosures to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on 24-2-70. According to the modified licensing policy, while industrial undertakings other than those belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses, Foreign Companies and dominant undertakings have been altogether exempted from licensing upto a limit of Rs. 1 crore of investment in land, buildings and machinery, subject to certain conditions, no such exemption would be available to the undertakings referred to above. Undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and Foreign Concerns will be expected to concentrate their efforts in the Core Sector and in respect of other individual investment propositions over Rs. 5 crores.

Concern expressed by Indian Merchants Chamber over Revision of Administrative Ceilings on Managerial Remuneration

*854. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Merchants Chamber has expressed serious concern over the talk for further revision of the

administrative ceilings on the managerial remuneration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government have not received any representation on this subject from this Chamber.

(b) Does not arise.

Remuneration of Whole-time Directors

*855. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approve the whole-time Directors' taking other jobs in other companies and drawing additional remuneration and maximum perquisites on certain items from some company and on other items from some other company with a view to getting around the circular which prescribes no maximum perquisites item-wise such as car allowance, house rent etc.;

(b) whether such a thing has happened in the Indian Vegetable Products Ltd. and Gokak Mills now taken over by a big business group—the Tatas;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has approved these remunerations; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take action on their own initiative against this practice?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The appointment of a person who is already a whole-time director in one company is not approved as a paid director in another company. Under the Companies Act, however, there is no legal objection to the same person being appointed as Managing Director in two Companies and a second appointment as Managing Director is approved by the Company Law Board in a few cases according to the principles laid down in the Guide-lines. When a person is appointed as Managing Director in a second Company, his remuneration in

that Company is regulated suitably. Since the remuneration in the second Company is scaled down the total of the perquisites (which is not to exceed one-third of the salary in each case) will also be correspondingly limited. Further the duplication of the same perquisites which are fringe benefits from both Companies is not allowed in the same centre.

(b) and (c). The proposals from Gokak Mills Ltd. for the appointment of Shri D. J. Madan as Managing Director and payment of remuneration to Sarvashri F. H. Komple and G. Khandwala as part-time directors have been approved. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd. has withdrawn its applications for the appointment of Shri G. Khandwala as the Managing Director of the Company on the ground that the Board of Directors are reconsidering the original proposals.

(d) Government's views in the matter have been explained in the reply to part (a) above.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्र

*856. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सभवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों में से कितने आवेदन पत्र सरकार के पास अनिर्णीत हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने आवेदन पत्र दो वर्ष से अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ग) उनका निबटारा किए जाने से विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सभवाय कार्य-मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) 1967 से 1969 तथा फरवरी 1970 तक मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के प्राप्त 68 आवेदनों में से 20 अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और इनमें 4 आवेदन वे भी हैं जिसे स्थापना स्थल मध्य प्रदेश तथा वैकल्पिक रूप से अन्य राज्य दिखाये

गये हैं। अनिश्चित आवेदनों में 17, 1969 के उत्तरार्ध अथवा 1970 में प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) कोई भी नहीं।

(ग) इन आवेदनों के निपटारे में कोई अनुचित विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है, और अनिश्चित आवेदनों का भुगतान भी शीघ्र किये जाने की आशा है।

Removal of Ban on Automobile Ancillary Units

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

(a) whether Government have of late decided to lift the ban on new units for automobile and tractor wheels and other automobile ancillary industries;

(b) if so, in respect of which items the ban has been lifted under the recent orders;

(c) the extent to which expansion in these industries is contemplated or planned and whether such industries are proposed to be indicating the capacity of production in respect of each item; and

(d) the steps taken to raise or expand the industries contemplated under the order?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. The ban on the establishment of new units in respect of all items of automobile ancillaries, with the exception of "Radiators" which is reserved exclusively for the small scale sector, was removed in October, 1969 and interested parties were invited to submit application by the 31st January, 1970.

(c) The ban on the establishment of new units for automobile ancillaries had been removed keeping in view the estimated production levels for the various types of automobiles during the 4th Five-Year Plan and the requirements of ancillaries to sustain production of vehicles to reach these levels. The actual licensing of additional capacities for various items of automobile ancillaries will depend upon the gaps between the

existing capacities and the capacities considered necessary to meet the internal demand for each item by the end of the 4th Plan period and also the export requirements.

(d) The applications received within the stipulated date are at present being examined.

Monopolistic trends in Auditing Business

*858. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to curb monopolistic trend in auditing business;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of big monopolists in the line?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (b). Detailed particulars of auditorships in different companies are being collected in order to decide upon the precise steps if any, which should be taken in the matter.

(c) It is not possible to indicate such names till the collection of data has been completed.

Transshipment of Foodgrains to and Cattle from famine stricken Areas in Rajasthan

*859. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the transshipment of foodgrains is done by the Railways to the famine stricken areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the demand of wagons is fully met;

(c) whether the Railways are pressed for meeting demands for transshipping cattle of Rajasthan to pastures; and

(d) if so, how the problem has been met?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI G. L. NANDA) : (a) Presumably, the reference is to the transport

of foodgrains. Transport of foodgrains to famine affected areas of Rajasthan was arranged by Railways, as per demand, on preferential basis.

(b) Demand was met in full. From September 1968 to February 1970, 14,568 broad gauge and 38,359 metre gauge wagons were loaded with foodgrains on Government and trade account to destinations in Rajasthan.

(c) Presumably the reference is to transport of cattle from Rajasthan. A request was received from the State Government for movement of cattle from drought affected districts to other areas only in September 1968.

(d) Adequate arrangements were made by the Railways to move cattle on top priority basis and during the period September, 1968 to February 1970, 11,981 metre gauge wagons were loaded with cattle from stations in Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions of Northern Railway to other places.

Setback to Industrial Growth as a Result of Political Crisis

*860. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present political crisis in the country has hampered the industrial growth; and

(b) if so, how far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Political situation in the country has had no adverse effect on industrial growth. On the contrary, index of industrial production, with the year 1960 as base equal to 100, which was 152.4 during the year 1966 and 151.4 during the year 1967, registered an increase to 161.1 during the year 1968, and rose further to 173.00 (provisional) in 1969. Indices for the period January-September of the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 151.6, 159.5 and 171.1, respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

गोदाम बनाने के लिए सुरेन्द्र इण्डस्ट्रीज एस्टेट, बम्बई, को ऋण

*861. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए सुरेन्द्र इण्डस्ट्रीज एस्टेट, बम्बई को 1 1/2 (डेढ़) लाख रुपये प्रति गोदाम की दर से ऋण दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनका निर्माण पूरा होने के पश्चात् सरकार का विचार इन गोदामों का 800 रुपये प्रतिमास किराये पर लेने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन गोदामों के लिए पेशगी धन देने तथा इन्हें किराये पर लेने का जो निर्णय किया गया है उस में कुछ अधिकारियों ने कदाचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में निष्पक्ष जांच कराने का है ?

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

Provision of additional halting Stations and amenities at Railway Stations in Delhi Territory

*862. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by the Railway Administration at the Railway Stations in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have made any survey about the difficulties of the people at different Railway Stations in the said Territory;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove them; and

(d) the plan of Government to provide more platforms and other amenities at the Railway Stations in the Delhi Territory including more halting stations in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The facilities provided at all stations, including those in the Union Territory of Delhi are revised from year to year by the Railway administration and additional facilities considered necessary are decided upon the works included in the Annual Works Programme in consultation with the Railway Users' Amenities Committee, and according to availability of funds.

(c) and (d). The following additional facilities for passengers have been planned for some of the stations in the Union Territory of Delhi:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) <i>New Delhi</i> — | Provision of a passenger shed on platform Nos. 4 and 5. The work is in progress. |
| (2) <i>Narela</i> — | Provision of a foot overbridge. The work has been included in the Works Programme for 1970-71. |
| (3) <i>Tughlakad</i> — | Provision of a foot overbridge. The work has been included in the Works Programme for 1970-71. |

Proposals for provision of following amenities are also under consideration:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (1) <i>Delhi</i> — | Provision of additional platform. |
| (2) <i>New Delhi</i> — | (a) Extension of passenger sheds on platforms Nos. 1 to 5.
(b) Provision of second foot overbridge.
(c) Provision of Additional platform. |

- (3) *Minto Bridge*— Provision of passenger shed,
 (4) *Tilak Bridge*— Provision of passenger shed,
 (5) *Delhi Shahdara*— Provision of passenger shed on U₂ platform,
 (6) *Okhla*— (a) Extension of foot overbridge,
 (b) Extension of island platform.

There is no proposal on hand to provide more train halts in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Collision of Truck with a Train at Level Crossing near Dibrugarh

*863. SHRI P. G. SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three persons were killed in a collision between a truck and a train at Lakhabali level crossing about 50 miles from Dibrugarh; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b), on 1-1-70 while Tipongpani Colliery Pilot, consisting of an engine and a brakevan, was returning from Tipongpani siding to Lekhapani station after placement of empties at the Colliery siding, one motor truck which attempted to cross the railway track at an unauthorised crossing collided with the train engine. As a result 3 occupants of the truck including the driver died on the spot and one sustained minor injuries.

Grant of full Travelling and Daily Allowances to Officers using Railway Saloons

*864. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department while employed as Deputy Chief Auditors/Chief Auditors on the Railways are given the benefit of Metal Passes and use of saloons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they can take their families and children also while travelling on Metal Passes and in their saloons and, if so, the reasons for the grant of this extra facility;

(c) whether it is further a fact that they are allowed the use of Railway saloons even when they have to travel between places where the facility of the Railway Rest Houses exists; and

(d) if so, the justification therefor and also for allowing them full rate of Travelling and Daily Allowances when they use the saloons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). This Question pertains to the Railway Audit Branch of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department which functions under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department while working as Chief Auditors/Deputy Chief Auditors on the Indian Railways are governed by the Travelling Allowance Rules of the Indian Railways. Like other Railway Officers, Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are also entitled to travel on Railways on metal passes, which entitle them while travelling on duty to use inspection carriages subject to their availability. It is also permissible for them, while travelling on duty by railway, to take members of their family, namely wife and dependent children, as defined under the Rules, on the authority of the metal passes. In this matter and in regard to admissibility of rates of Travelling and Daily Allowances, these Officers are treated in the same way as other Railway Officers of the corresponding status.

Ordinarily, when officers travel by inspection carriages, they do not avail themselves of the limited available railway rest house facilities.

The whole question of the use of inspection carriages is being re-examined with a view to restricting it to minimum compatible with essential needs. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has assured me that he would have no objection to his officers being subject to the same restrictions.

Under the Railway Travelling Allowance Rules, the rate of Daily Allowance is related to the status of the Officer and the period of absence from headquarters and is not linked to the use of inspection carriage and/or rest house facilities.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*865. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 192 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have, on many occasions in the past, accepted the position that due to a great scarcity of steel sheets, the capacities of the existing units in the Drum and Barrel industry could not be fully utilised; and

(b) if so, how Government could, in the first instance, recognise a fresh capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. during the pendency of the industry on the banned list and also allocate steel sheets to them, which were then in short supply thus resulting in aggravation of further difficulties of the existing units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The general shortage of steel sheets which has been affecting the steel consuming industries including drum and barrel industries is known. But the circumstances in which the capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. for the manufacture of oil barrels was recognised have already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967. Attention is also invited to pages 42-52 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969.

Diversification of Production by H.M.T.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools has started manufacturing such items which are in much demand in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such items;

(c) the details of items with foreign exchange earnings which have been exported to foreign countries, country-wise, during the last one year;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools has undertaken a phased programme of diversification outside the field of machine tools, for home consumption; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the diversification programme has improved import substitution in these items?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited are manufacturing machine tools and wrist watches. The Company is exporting General Purpose Machines such as Lathes, Radial Drills, Grinding Machines, Turret Lathes and Milling Machines. The existing range of products of the Company are being modified to suit the requirements of individual markets abroad. Besides, the Company is also developing machine tool items for export such as Milling Machines Model MITR, Lathes Model LT20, Chucker, Mini Chucker, Revised version of E2 Electric Milling Machines, Turret and Production Lathes L22 series and Cylindrical Grinding Machines.

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

(d) and (e). The Company has plans to diversify its line of production by taking up manufacture of Printing Machinery and Agricultural Tractors. A scheme for the manufacture of a wide range of Printing Machinery including Automatic Letter Presses, Offset Presses and Paper Cutting Machines in technical collaboration with Messrs Societa Nebiolo of Italy has been submitted by the Company to the Government. The Company has also submitted a proposal to take up manufacture of 20 H.P. tractors for a capacity of 12,000 numbers per annum in their unit at Pinjore (Haryana). These proposals are under consideration of the Government. The question of improvement in import substitution in these items will arise after the proposals are approved by the Government and implemented by the Company.

Private Companies Blacklisted by Government

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

(a) the names of private Companies black-listed by Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for which each Company was black-listed and for which period; and

(c) the penalties imposed on the working of the black-listed Companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Various Companies are black-listed by the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India under the provisions of the Standardised Code for suppliers. The black-listed firms are not to be informed of the fact of their having been black-listed. It would not, therefore, be in the public interest to disclose the information asked for by the Honourable Member.

भीड़ भाड़ कम करने के लिये मेल गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के अतिरिक्त डिब्बे

*869. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेल गाड़ियों के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में यात्रा करना बहुत असुविधाजनक होता है क्योंकि उनमें बहुत भीड़ होती है यद्यपि देश में संचार व्यवस्था में बहुत विकास हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मेल गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के अतिरिक्त डिब्बे जोड़ने का है; और

(ग) क्या चौथी योजना में यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए कोई और कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं । सिवाय लम्बी दूरी की कुछ लोकप्रिय/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ।

(ख) जिन गाड़ियों में अधिक भीड़-भाड़ देखने में आयी है, उनमें, जहाँ तक उचित और व्यावहारिक होता है, तीसरे दर्जे की अधिक जगह की व्यवस्था करने के उपाय किये गये हैं और आगे भी किये जाते रहेंगे । इन उपायों में भाप रेल इंजनों के बदले डीजल/बिजली के अधिक शक्तिशाली रेल इंजनों से गाड़ियां चलाना भी शामिल है ।

(ग) गाड़ियों में अधिक भीड़-भाड़ रोकने के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के संदर्भ में नहीं; बल्कि प्रत्येक समय-सारणी के आधार पर हर छठे महीने अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाने और वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाने अथवा उनमें अधिक डिब्बे लगाने जैसे उपायों पर विचार किया जाता है । फिर भी, यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ी लाइन के कुल 2625 और मीटर लाइन के 625 सवारी डिब्बों, बड़ी लाइन की 50 डीजल रेल-कारों और बड़ी लाइन की बिजली गाड़ी के 596 डिब्बों के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

Foreign Loans for Modernisation of Indian Railways

*870. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approached various foreign countries for loan for the modernisation of Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the total amount of loan that has been sought country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have secured a credit of US \$ 55 million equivalent (Rs. 41.25 crores) from the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank. An agreement for the credit was signed on 24th September, 1969. The proceeds of the Credit will be utilised for meeting the major part of foreign exchange expenditure of the Railways during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Foreign exchange to meet the balance requirements is proposed to be obtained from bilateral assistance extended by USA, Federal

Republic of Germany, Canada, U. K., France, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium, etc., as in the past. No request for loans specifically and exclusively for Indian Railways has been made to any of these countries.

Report of Expert Committee on Food Industry

5366. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee appointed to look into the essential needs of the food industry and also to make recommendations for the rationalisation of that industry has since submitted its reports to Government; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of its recommendations would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नेपा मिल की कार्य पद्धति

5367. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा नेपा मिल का आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक दक्षतापूर्वक कार्यकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त मिलों की पूर्ण स्थापित क्षमता का उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) नेपा मिल्स के कार्य को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाये गये हैं :—

1. नेपा मिल्स के कागज अनुभाग की क्षमता को 30,000 मी० टन से बढ़ाकर 75,000 मी० टन प्रति-

वर्ष कर दिया गया है। लुगदी क्षमता तथा केमिकल रिक्वरी संयंत्र का विस्तार कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

2. सूची नियन्त्रण की अच्छी प्रणाली जारी की गई है।
3. अखबारी कागज के पैकिंग को भी सुधारा गया है।
4. अखबारी कागज की किस्म भी सुधारी गई है।

(ख) इस समय कारखाने में औसतन 150 मी० टन अखबारी कागज प्रति दिन तैयार किया जा रहा है जब कि नई और पुरानी दोनों मशीनों की स्थापित क्षमता 250 मी० टन है। नई लुगदी मशीन के लग जाने पर कारखाने का पूर्ण क्षमता से काम करना सम्भव हो जायेगा।

Statement by Secretary, Nari Raksha Samiti Regarding Prevalence of Prostitution

5368. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN .

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement by Shrimati Manju Agarwal, Secretary, Nari Raksha Samiti, that 40 per cent of the prostitution today is carried by educated women of the middle class and that big hotels supplied girls;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it;

(c) the names of hotels where this is alleged to be done;

(d) whether the Nari Raksha Samiti has approached the Union Government with specific proposals for eradicating prostitution, and if so, the nature of proposals made; and

(e) the total number of persons arrested and convicted during 1968 and 1969 under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 Sex-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). Attention of Delhi Administration has been drawn to the statement only recently and they are looking into the matter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Information from some of the States and Union Territories for the year 1968 only is available and given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Number of persons arrested and convicted under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, during the year 1968

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Number of persons		Number of persons	
		Arrested	Convicted	Arrested	Convicted
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Haryana	..	2		2
2.	Gujarat	3	4
3.	Kerala	30	54	10	6
4.	Madhya Pradesh*	—55—	—	—	—5—
5.	Madras	114	1910	42	1410
6.	Maharashtra	40	374	23	272
7.	Mysore	40	2669	28	2569
8.	Delhi	22	130	2	5
9.	Manipur	6	7
	TOTAL	255	5150	105	4264

*Male and female break up is not available.

Schools run by Railway Administration in States

5369. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools run by the Railway Administration, State-wise, and the cost of running them annually;

(b) whether it is a fact that these schools are primarily meant for the benefit of the children of the Railway employees, particularly for those in the lower pay scale;

(c) if so, the total number of children of the Railway employees who are studying in these schools as against the children of non-Railway employees;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many deserving children of the Railway employees have been refused admission in order to accommodate children of non-Railway employees; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Discharge of Casual Labour Engaged on Electrification

5370. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway has taken over the responsibility of electrification of the portion of the Railway which falls under its jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that immediately on taking over the responsibility on the 1st April, 1968 it discharged a number of casual workers who had worked in the Railway Electrification Unit since 1960;

(c) whether it is further a fact that all these discharged workers were again taken back in their old jobs after three or four days; and

(d) if so, their number and also the reason for their discharge?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Redress of Grievances/Demands of Supervisory Staff of Railway Electrification

5371. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 supervisory staff of the Railway

Electrification have approached the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts for redress of their grievances;

(b) if so, what were their grievances or demands;

(c) whether any attempt was made by the Railway Administration to settle their grievances/demands through negotiations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expenditure on Works Undertaken by Southern Railway

5372. SHRI G. KUCHELAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount spent in Southern Railway for the works undertaken by ELR during 1968-69;

(b) how much amount has been paid to ELR labourers only during that period;

(c) how much amount has been found misappropriated by the staff concerned; and

(d) whether any investigation was sponsored and, if so, when the report on investigation was submitted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Rs. 10,95,25,876 inclusive of the cost of materials.

(b) Rs. 2,35,14,520.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

कोका कोला के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5373. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चार वर्ष में कोका कोला का प्रति बोतल मूल्य 25 पैसे से बढ़कर 40 पैसे हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कोका कोला निर्माताओं का व्यय किन मदों पर बढ़ा है और मदवार व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी आदि जैसे अनेक पदार्थों के मूल्य घट गये हैं परन्तु इसके बावजूद कोका कोला की कीमत में कमी नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की विस्तृत जांच करने और कोका कोला की कीमत पर नियंत्रण करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समझा जाता है कि कोका कोला के मूल्य में वृद्धि इसकी उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि के कारण है । उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि कुछ निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के कारण है :—

1. शीशे की बोतलें ।
2. क्राउन कार्क ।
3. रसायन तथा परिरक्षण ।
4. वितरण की लागत ।
5. उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि ।
6. कच्चा माल तथा ऊपरी खर्च ।

(ग) कोका कोला निर्माताओं के अनुसार उपरोक्त अन्य वस्तुओं में मूल्य वृद्धि चीनी के मूल्य में कमी से कहीं अधिक हुई है ।

(घ) सरकार मामले की जांच कर रही है । चूंकि कोका कोला आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम की परिधि में नहीं आता-अतः इसके मूल्य पर पाविधिक नियंत्रण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Prospects of British Investment in India

5374. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. Judith Hart, recently visited India to explore possibilities of British investment in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this exploration visit and the extent of British investment expected in this country during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The British Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. Judith Hart visited India recently. Besides visiting a number of industrial undertakings in the country; she met the Prime Minister, Ministers and officers of the Government of India. She also addressed the inaugural meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group on 9th February, 1970. The discussions at the meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group covered a wide range of subjects including the possibilities of the further extension of British technological collaboration on the basis of mutual interest. The discussions were of a general nature, and no specific proposals for British investment were considered.

(b) Private foreign investment depends primarily on the initiative and enterprise of private Indian and foreign investors and the availability of suitable fields for such investment. It is, therefore, difficult at this stage to indicate the extent of British private investment likely to be made in this country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite by M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta

5375. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that

M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., a Government undertaking, has applied for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite in their existing Caustic Soda Plant;

(b) whether the production of Sodium Hydrosulphite will help in improving the economy of the existing Plant;

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to issue a licence for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in clearing the licence for an industrially backward State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) An application has been received from M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., (which is not a Govt. undertaking) for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of a new article viz. Sodium Hydrosulphite in their existing caustic soda plant.

(b) The party has made a claim to this effect.

(c) and (d). This application is under consideration of the Government alongwith other similar applications received from various other parties.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आटे को मिलों की स्थापना

5376. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में आटे की कितनी मिलें खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उनका राखवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) आटा मिल समिति (1967) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार देश में इस समय आटा मिल उद्योग की लाइसेंस प्राप्त/स्थापित

क्षमता देश की वर्तमान मांग तथा चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक की भावी मांग की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार

5377. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में शिक्षित विकलांग व्यक्तियों (नेत्रहीन, गूंगे तथा बहरे) की संख्या कितनी है जिनको किसी काम पर लगाया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या इन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के बारे में लोक-सभा में एक विधेयक पास किया गया था और क्या उक्त विधेयक के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन अपंग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए शीघ्र ही कोई कानून बनायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) :

(क) कोई विश्वसनीय आधार सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमन । परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाली पदों के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे जाने के लिए विकलांग व्यक्तियों को तृतीय अगृताप्रदान की गई है ।

(ग) कानून बनाए जाने के औचित्य पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains, Sugar and other Essential Commodities after Announcement of Budget

5378. SHRI SHRI CHAND

GOYAL :

SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI D. KAMAT :
SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

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

(a) whether there was a sudden rise in the prices of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities of life after the announcement of the budget ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check that rise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement showing index number of wholesale prices in respect of essential commodities of mass consumption for the weeks ending 7-2-70 to 14-3-70 is attached. A perusal of the statement will show that there has not been any sudden rise in the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities after the announcement of the Budget.

(b) In order to arrest any undue rise in the prices of essential commodities, various measures are taken, such as :—

- (i) sustained efforts to accelerate production of agricultural as well as industrial commodities to meet the demand ;
- (ii) organisation of public distribution system for commodities of mass consumption like foodgrains, sugar and milk ;
- (iii) imposition of price controls, statutorily as in the case of vanaspati or informally as in case of tyres and tubes, matches, dry cells, soap etc.;
- (iv) fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities through regulatory controls under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ;
- (v) availability of essential commodities through cooperative channels; like Super Bazars, Consumer Cooperative Stores etc.; and
- (vi) curbing excess demand through fiscal and monetary policies, such as, tightening of bank advances in order to arrest speculative increases in prices.

Statement

Index numbers of wholesale prices of essential commodities

(Base 1961-62=100)

S. No.	Commodities	7-2-70	14-2-70	21-2-70	28-2-70	7-3-70	14-3-70
1	Foodgrains	210.6	210.3	209.8	210.3	212.9	214.8
2	Sugar	157.8	157.8	157.8	157.8	153.8	153.8
3	Edible Oils	210.1	212.8	214.5	216.6	222.5	217.4
4	Milk	198.8	200.5	202.2	200.5	211.3	210.6
5	Drugs & Medicines	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6
6	Kerosene Oil	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.5	178.6	178.6
7	Diesel Oil	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8
8	Textiles	139.6	139.9	140.3	140.5	140.5	140.5
9	Soaps	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
10	Matches	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1
11	Paper Products	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4
12	Rubber Tyres & Tubes	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5
13	Soda Ash	139.3	139.3	139.4	139.4	142.2	142.2
14	Leather Shoes	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1
15	Aluminium Utensils	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	141.6	141.6
16	Cycles	115.3	115.3	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.2
17	Lamps & Lanterns	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1	150.1

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser.

शिशु आहार बनाने के लिये कारखानों की स्थापना में प्रगति

5379. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिशु आहार के आयात को बन्द करने तथा भैंस के दूध से शिशु आहार बनाने के लिए विकसित तकनीकी जानकारी के आधार पर शिशु आहार निर्माण हेतु कारखानों की स्थापना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस बारे में भावी विकास का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : शिशु खाद्य के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध है। शिशु खाद्य के निर्माण के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों में कारखाने लगाये जा चुके हैं जिनकी कुल स्वीकृत लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता 22,433 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष है। यह कारखाने शिशु खाद्य का निर्माण भैंस के दूध से कर रहे हैं। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक 45,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष के शिशु खाद्य के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में कुप्रबन्ध

5380. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम-वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा इसकी सहयोगी फर्म इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड में वर्षों से चले आ रहे कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में जनवरी, 1970 में जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त फर्मों पर कुछ जुर्माना किया गया है ;

(ग) उक्त कुप्रबन्ध के कारण देश को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी है ; और

(घ) इस कुप्रबन्ध के लिए दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को क्या-क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कम्पनी रजिस्टार, महाराष्ट्र के अभिलेखों में इन दोनों कम्पनियों के पूरे नाम, क्रमशः इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स इन्डियन मैन्यु-फैक्चर लि० तथा इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लि०, प्रतीत हुए हैं। इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स इन्डियन मैन्युफैक्चर लि० के लेखे को किताबों का कम्पनी अधिनियम, की धारा 209(4) के अन्तर्गत 1968 के मध्य में निरीक्षण किया गया था। दूसरी कम्पनी के लेखे को किताबों का निरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) जहाँ तक कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों का सम्बन्ध है, इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स इन्डियन मैन्युफैक्चर लि० की बाबत निरीक्षण अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट से, कम्पनी के कार्य-कलापों में किसी प्रकार के कुप्रबन्ध तथा किसी

गंभीर अनियमितता का आशय प्रकाश में नहीं आता।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Punjab

5381. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether Government have since been able to take any decision for locating heavy industries in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is no proposal as yet to locate any heavy industry in Punjab during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में बेरवा जाति को शामिल करना

5382. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेरवा जाति अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल है ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद् के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उक्त जाति को राजस्थान सरकार की अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली और राजस्थान के अजमेर, बियावर, नसीराबाद और माउंट आब के जिलों में उच्चाधिकारी इस जाति के लोगों को इस तथ्य का कि वे अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति हैं, प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने से इन्कार क्यों कहते हैं और इसका प्रमाणपत्र मानने से इन्कार क्यों करते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उक्त जिलों के बेरवा जाति के जो लोग रोजगार पाना चाहें उन्हें संयुक्त समिति के उक्त रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश के अनुसार मान्यता दी जाय और उनके वैध दावों से उन्हें वंचित नहीं किया जाय ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह):

(क) और (ख) : हां, बेरवा अथवा बेरवा जाति अजमेर जिले, सिरोही जिले के आब रोड तालुका तथा झालावार जिले के सुनेल टप्पा को छोड़कर समस्त राजस्थान राज्य में इस समय अनुसूचित जाति है। जैसा कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 में प्रस्ताव किया गया है, इस विधेयक से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त समिति ने क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्धों को दूर करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) और (घ). अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूचियों में संशोधन का विधेयक इस समय सदन के सामने है। इस विधेयक के उपबंध तभी लागू होंगे जब उसे संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित कर दिया जाएगा और उस पर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति प्राप्त हो जाएगी।

Manufacture of High Quality Liquor

5383. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the fact that Government have failed to enforce prohibition in the country even amongst the highly educated people including officials, the feasibility of manufacturing high quality alcohols in the country itself is being considered; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Government of India continues to be as before on Prohibition. As Prohibition is the State subject it is however for the State Government to consider the feasibility of manufacturing high quality alcohols in their States if they consider proper.

Directors and Share-holders of Film Companies

5384. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and addresses of the Directors of the following film companies with the names and addresses of their share-holders :

- (1) Better Theatres (P) Ltd., Delhi ;
- (2) The New Railto Cinema (P) Ltd., Amritsar ;
- (3) Shiwalik Talkies Ltd., Nangal Township ;
- (4) Rohtak Raj Talkies (P) Ltd., Rohtak ;
- (5) Ramnik Kala Mandir (P) Ltd., Pathankot ;
- (6) New Picture Co. (P) Ltd., Rewari ;
- (7) Minerva Films Ltd., Sonapat ;
- (8) Upper India Pictures Ltd., Jullundur ;
- (9) Delhi Film Corporation (P) Ltd., Jullundur ; and
- (10) Entertainers (India) Ltd., Jullundur ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : A statement giving the required information in respect of the ten film companies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3126/70].

रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन

5385. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन की तुलना में कम वेतन मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके वेतनों में कितना अन्तर है, और

(ग) उनके वेतन को केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन के बराबर करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जिस रूप में स्वीकार किया है, उसी आधार पर रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान 1-5-1969 से बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को 20 वर्षों से अधिक समय से वे वेतनमान दिये जा रहे हैं जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों के लिए स्वीकृत हैं। इस सिद्धांत का त्याग करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए निर्धारित वेतनमानों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उन वेतनमानों तथा रेलों के वेतनमानों के तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Development of Technical Consultancy Service

5386. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU. DHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for developing technical consultancy in the country ;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received from the technical consultancy services in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the nature of those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government has already taken certain measures to enable the development of technical consultancy in the country and are examining the further steps that should be taken to accelerate such development. In order to ensure that consultancy services available in the

country are fully utilised, import of foreign consultancy is permitted only in those fields where Indian consultancy services are not available. Where foreign consultancy is also required in addition to Indian consultancy, it is provided that the Indian consultants should also be associated with such projects. Recently Government had a series of discussions with consultancy organisations to promote the growth of indigenous consultancy with a view to collect complete information on the availability of technical services within the country, all consultancy engineering firms operating in India have been asked to get themselves enlisted with the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs.

The Planning Commission has set up a Committee on Technical Services to study the problems relating to consultancy services. The Committee has received various suggestions from the consultancy engineering organisations in regard to the definition and functions of technical consultants, regulation of the profession, conditions of engagement and scales of fees, import of foreign technology and engagement of foreign consultants, and fiscal relief measures etc. These suggestions have already been considered by the Committee. The report of the Committee is now being finalised. The Report will, *inter alia*, cover the measures necessary for promotion of indigenous consultancy services.

पीड़ी-गढ़वाल में मद्य निषेध

5387. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री पीड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में मद्य निषेध के बारे में 18 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 215 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इस बीच एकत्र कर ली है ;

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

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

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुरु) :
(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से पूर्ण मद्य-निषेध लागू करने के अपने निश्चय की सूचना नहीं दी है।

**Over-Bridges at level crossing near Tellicherry Railway Station
(Southern Railway)**

5388. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the proposed construction of an over bridge for the level crossing near Tellicherry Railway station ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor and the time by which the work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). As per extent procedure, the Railways construct bridge structure only and approaches to the bridge are constructed by the State Government/Road authorities. The progress of work on the two portions has necessarily to be co-ordinated so that the bridge structure and the approaches are completed simultaneously. In this case, though a tentative proposal was made by the Kerala State Government in March, 1969, there was no firm proposal from them till November, 1969. The feasibility of taking up the work either in 1970-71 as out-of-turn or including it in the 1971-72 Works Programme, is now under consideration.

**Representation from Employees of Shakurbasti Shed, Delhi Division for Appointment in Tughlakabad Shed
(Northern Railway)**

5389. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Diesel shed is being opened at Tughlakabad in the Delhi Division, Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether the junior Railway employees are recruited to this shed from outside the Delhi Division though the senior Railway employees in the Division are not given promotion ;

(c) the reasons for denying promotion facilities for the employees of the Delhi Division ;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Shakurbasti Shed employees in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands made by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Annual Session Held in New Delhi

5390. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW DHURY :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the demands made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in their annual session held recently in New Delhi ; and

(b) Government's reaction to each of them ?

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

Diversification of Production at Precision Instruments Plant at Kota

5391. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to diversify the production at the Precision Instruments Plant at Kota (Rajasthan) ;

(b) if so, the main reasons of this diversification ;

(c) whether this decision was taken at the instance of the Russian authorities ;

(d) whether this is the third time when diversification at this Plant is being done on the advice of the Russian authorities ; and

(e) if so, how far this third time diversification at the Plant will be helpful in utilising the full capacity of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Consequent on the decision to postpone the implementation of the Palghat project of Instrumentation Limited and base the Palghat range of instruments for manufacture at its Kota unit during the Fourth Plan period, the company, in consultation with its Soviet collaborators have, for the second time, decided to diversify its product range. This diversification has been further necessitated with a view to meet the growing needs of chemical and fertiliser plants for the pneumatic range of instruments, providing integrated systems and ensuring greater utilisation of the in-built capacity of the Kota Plant.

Technical know-how from U.S.A.

5392. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether Government have been

the statement made by the U.S. Ambassador while addressing a meeting of the Engineering Association of India that U.S. was prepared to make available to India the technical know-how ;

(b) whether he also stated that more and more barriers were coming up to inhibit the smooth flow of technical know-how or capital to India ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps being taken to avail the technical know-how from the U.S.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government has seen such press reports.

(c) The problem of flow of technical know-how or capital to India has to be viewed in the context of the overall economic policies of Government and the development that has already taken place in India. Government continues to recognise the value and necessity of foreign technical and financial collaboration, particularly in sophisticated fields of manufacture. The policy of Government in respect of foreign private investment and collaboration has been basically the same since Independence but, within the framework of the basic policy, certain re-orientation has been brought about, keeping in view the strong industrial base that has been set up in the country and the need for boosting exports of our manufactured products and the promotion of indigenous research and consultancy facilities and services.

(d) A number of facilities and incentives are already available to foreign investors including those from U.S.A., within the broad framework of the Government's policy on foreign investment and collaboration. Such facilities include non-discrimination against foreign capital once it is admitted into the country, freedom of remittance of profits and dividends, avoidance of double taxation of income and various reliefs and exemptions to foreign companies and investors in the matter of taxation of dividends, royalty and know-how fees, income-tax exemption to

technicians etc. With the constitution of the Foreign Investment Board and the publication of Government's guide-lines, applications for foreign investment/collaboration are also being disposed of speedily.

रीवा को इलाहाबाद अथवा सतना से मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन

5393. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले में, जोकि एक समय विन्ध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी था, कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, और वहां परिवहन का एकमात्र साधन केवल बसें ही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक रेलवे लाइन बना कर रीवा नगर को इलाहाबाद अथवा सतना से मिलाने का है ताकि इस जिले को महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक लाइनों से मिलाया जा सके और इसका विकास किया जा सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका अनुमानित परिष्य कितना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त नगर को किसी रेलवे लाइन से मिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) धन की कमी और यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य न होने के कारण फिलहाल इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

Ad Hoc Increment to class III and class IV Railway Employees

5394. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Class III and Class IV Railway employees have been benefited by the grant of *ad hoc* increment as announced by him during the reply on the Railway Budget this year ,

(b) whether the All India Railway-men's Federation demanded an increment for each year after stagnation on the maximum of the grade ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

(c) Government do not propose to take further steps in this matter for the present in view of the fact that Government have already announced the setting up of a New Pay Commission.

Utilisation of Idle Capacities in Barrel Fabrication Industry

5395. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1276 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding the Barrel Fabrication Industry and state :

(a) when circumstances have not arisen for not taking up the issue with the Maharashtra Government and the West Bengal Government and impressing on them to allow idle capacity to be shifted to other States where drums are badly required to save valuable foreign exchange in the import of machines, the reasons for Government stating in their reply given to Starred Question No. 31 on the 22nd July, 1969 to the effect that "according to their knowledge the West Bengal and the Maharashtra Governments are not very happy to transfer the industries outside their States"; and

(b) whether Government would now take up the matter with the West Bengal and the Maharashtra Governments and impress on them the dire necessity for the utilisation of idle capacities lying in their States by shifting to other States in national interest where these are required badly ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). An application received for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of drums and barrels at Madras from M/s. Indian Oil Corporation was initially turned down by the Government with a view to exploring the possibilities of utilising the already available capacity in the country. Applications from existing manufacturers were, therefore, invited for transfer of capacity to the Southern region. The State Governments of West Bengal and Maharashtra had indicated their objection to the proposed shifting of capacity by the existing barrel manufacturers in those States to the State of Tamil Nadu. Meanwhile the Government had to take into account the special circumstances which warranted reconsideration of the proposal of the I.O.C. Attention in this connection is invited to the Recommendations of the Estimates Committee in Chapter IV of their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969, suggesting reconsideration of the application of the I.O.C. Having regard to this and the further examination of the proposal, it was decided to grant an industrial licence to the I.O.C. for the manufacture of drums and barrels, for taking care of the requirements of Madras Refinery. The applications from barrel manufacturers in Maharashtra and West Bengal for shifting of capacity were, therefore, turned down and in view of this, the question of taking up the matter with the Maharashtra and West Bengal Governments who had objected to the shifting earlier did not arise.

Issue of Licences to big Industrial Houses

5396. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

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

(a) the total number of new licences given to 75 big Industrial Houses during the last three years ;

(b) the name of each Industrial House and the amount of Licence issued year-wise along with the date of issue of the licence ;

(c) the reasons for issuing licences to these big Industrial Houses ;

(d) whether Government propose to revise the list of items which come under large scale industries so that the small scale industrialists can manufacture those items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, 14 industrial licences for setting up of New Industrial Undertakings were issued to the major Industrial Houses. Details regarding name of the Industrial Houses, to whom the licences were issued and dates of issue of licences are given in the statement attached together with the names of the articles and their capacity.

(c) The licences were issued on merits after due consideration.

(d) and (e). There is no list of industries which are defined as being in the large-scale sector. However, Government has recently enlarged the list of industries which are reserved for development in the small scale sector. Details of the items reserved for the small scale sector have been given in Schedule II to this Ministry's Notification No. IDRA/29B/70/1 dated 19th February, 1970, a copy of which was attached in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 311 answered on the 24th February, 1970. More items are proposed to be reserved for the small scale sector as and when found feasible.

Statements

Name of the Industrial House	No. of licences issued for New Undertakings	Date of issue of Licence	Articles of Manufacture & Capacity
J. K. (Singhania)	1	3-11-67	Television Receiving Sets 10,000 Nos. P.A.
Soorajmull Nagermull	1	13-3-67	Paver Finisher P.F. 45-33 Nos. Paver Finisher P.F. 90-16 Nos. 15/20 Ton-Mixing & Drying Plant-32 Nos.
Khatau	1	11-4-67	H.T. Switch Board 50 Nos. P.A. L.T. Switch Board 200 Nos. P.A.
Kirloskar	1	30-3-67	Internal Combustion Diesel Engine—8000 Nos.
Rallis	1	30-6-67	Norethyndrel—60 Kg. P.A. Spinrondaclone—28 Kg. P.A. Propandheline—120 Kg. P.A.
Birla	3	30-5-68 25-9-68 16-10-68	Staple Fibre Yarn 37,000 spindles. Industrial Explosives 7,500 Tonnes P.A. G L S. Lamps—6 mill. Nos. P.A. Flourescent Lamps—1 Mill. Nos. P.A.
I.C.I.	1	28-8-68	Synthetic Paints—2.35 Mill. Lit. P.A.
Jaipuria	1	6-12-68	Cotton yarn 20368 Spindles.
Shaw Wallace	1	31-8-68	Compressed Bakers Yeast 5,000 tonnes P.A. Dried Bakers—750 tonnes P.A. Yeast Extracts 90 tonnes P.A.
Ramakrishna	1	13-9-68	Electronic Analogue Computer—50 Nos. P.A.
Shri Ram .	1	10-3-69	Table/Pedestal/Wall Fans 1,50,000 Nos. P.A. Ceiling Fans—1,50,000 Nos. P.A.
T.V. Sunclaram Iyengar	1	14-2-69	High Tensile Belts & Nuts — 1990 tonnes P.A. Set Screws & Sockets—400 tonnes P.A. Rivets— 10 tonnes P.A.

Violation of Instructions issued by Joint Plant Committee Reg. Acceptance of Planned Indents

5397. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Plant Committee has instructed the producers for the acceptance of the planned indents ;

(b) whether such instructions are being rigidly honoured by the Indian Iron and Steel Co. in all cases ; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Joint Plant Committee against the Indian Iron and Steel Co. for the deviations on their part ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indents are planned by the Joint Plant Committee on the main producers.

(b) Due to certain difficulties, production in the Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been affected, with the result that they have been working very much below their capacity. In the circumstances, they have been unable to book fully the tonnage planned on them by the Joint Plant Committee, as such planning had been made on the basis of their normal capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

Electric Lamp Factories in India

5398. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Electric lamp factories in India, State-wise ; and

(b) the details regarding their annual production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b).

Information in respect of the medium and large-scale sectors is as under :—

Name of the State	No. of units	Production during the year 1969 (Nos. in lakhs)
West Bengal	3	397.93
Bihar	1	49.32
Uttar Pradesh	5	495.20
Delhi	1	72.30
Maharashtra	2	246.70
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1	0.40
Mysore	1	54.04
Kerala	1	54.80

Information as to factories and production State-wise in the small scale sector is not readily available.

Gheraos in Durgapur Steel Plant

5399. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th February, 1970 Marxist workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant gheraoed and severely assaulted the Superintendent of the Coke Oven by-product unit ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many officers have threatened to resign *en masse* if they are not given Police protection against assault by workers ;

(c) the reasons why the Home Department of West Bengal refused to send police help when Major-General B. P. Wadhwa, the Director-in-charge of the Plant, appealed for it ;

(d) the reasons why Shri Wadhwa was asked not to suspend the assaulting workers or take any action against them ; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government to prevent such murderous assaults on sincere workers and Officers resulting in loss in production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) the Superintendent of By-product Plant was assaulted on 19-2-1970 (not on 20-2-1970) by some workers belonging to the Hindustan Steel Employees Union (AITUC) who staged demonstration in this Office.

(b) Some of the officers met the Director-in-charge on 20-2-1970 and said that unless adequate arrangements were made for their security, they would all resign.

(c) and (d). Major General Wadhwa was not in Durgapur on the day of the incident. On his return the next day, he contacted the District Authorities in the first instance, and later, the State Government in Calcutta. The then State Ministers, while condemning the incident, advised him not to suspend or dismiss the offending workers and thought that it would be sufficient if the Unions expressed regret and tendered their apologies for the incident.

(e) Departmental action was initiated by the Management against three of the workers. One of them was found guilty of assault and has been dismissed. Another has been acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. A third worker, who was found guilty of aiding and abetting has been given the penalty of stoppage of two increments.

Distress Sale of Children in Assam

5400. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) the total number of cases of "distress sale of children" in exchange for money or paddy in Assam during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for such distress sale ;

(c) whether it is a fact that "dhana" system is still prevalent in the Goalpara District of Assam whereby the poor pledge their children with the rich as servants on a contract basis till repayment in cash or kind; and

(d) the reasons why Government do not take firm and practical steps to ban

this form of slavery even 23 years after freedom of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (d). The Government of Assam have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Vacant Posts of Artisan in Different Trades in Northern Railways

5401. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Artisan posts are vacant in different Trades in the Northern Railway Division-wise ;

(b) the details thereof, category-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Having regard to the fact that there are a very large number of artisan posts in various trades on all the seven divisions of the Northern Railway, the time and labour involved in the collection of the detailed information as asked for may not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. However, if this information in respect of any particular category in a specific trade is required, the same will be collected and furnished.

गैर-सरकारी फर्मों के दिवालिया होने के कारण जमाकर्ताओं को हानि

5402. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंशानारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री गैर-सरकारी फर्मों के दिवालिया होने के कारण जमाकर्ताओं को हुई हानि के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1970 के अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 2237 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 29 अक्टूबर, 1966 को जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या डी० एन० बी० सी० 2/एफ डी०(एस) 66 में लिखित विभिन्न आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनियां उन आदेशों का पालन करें और उनका उल्लेघन न करे, क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनियां सामान्य जनता से और विशेषतया सरकारी कर्मचारियों से धन ले रही है और इससे उक्त कर्मचारियों को कार्य कुशलता पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार समाचार पत्रों में लगातार विज्ञापन दे कर जनता को इसके बारे में मचेत करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) प्रश्न में निर्देशित अधिसूचना की एक प्रति, सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी। अधिसूचना में वर्णित, निदेशों के उपबन्धों का यदि किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन दृष्टिगोचर होता है, तो इसकी बाबत, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से संबंधित कम्पनी से सम्पर्क किया जाता है।

(ख) सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता। तथापि यह निदेश अपने प्रेषण के समय प्रकाशित हुए थे।

मंसर्स गोल्चा प्रापरटीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

5403. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंस नारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री मंसर्स गोल्चा प्रापरटीज (प्रा०) लिमिटेड के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2208

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी परिसमापक दावों के बारे में अपनी जांच कब तक पूरी कर लेगा ;

(ख) क्या सिनेमा का ठेका दिये जाने के बारे में न्यायालय से सरकारी परिसमापक को प्राप्त आदेशों को एक प्रति सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) न्यायालय द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये लेखापरीक्षकों के नाम क्या है और उनके द्वारा जिन लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा की गई है उनमें क्या आपत्तियां उठाई गई हैं ; और

(घ) गोल्चा प्रापरटीज (प्रा०) लि०, दिल्ली के विरुद्ध कुल कितनी राशि के दावे किये गये हैं और उक्त कम्पनी की कुल आस्तियां तथा जमाराशि कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सरकारी समापक द्वारा, दावों की जांच-पड़ताल पूर्ण करने में लगभग एक वर्ष की संभावना है, क्योंकि उसे प्रत्येक दावे का सत्यापन करना है व आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कम्पनी के विरुद्ध मिसिल किये गये दावों की सहायता के लिये पुनः साक्षी भी बुलाने पड़ सकते हैं।

(ख) सरकारी समापक को, न्यायालय के निदेशनों के अनुसार कार्य करना है। कोई भी आकलनकर्ता अथवा जमा-कर्ता इसे न्यायालय से प्राप्त कर सकता है।

(ग) मंसर्स वी० एम० कोठारी एण्ड कम्पनी, शास-प्राप्त लेखाकार को राजस्थान उच्चन्यायालय द्वारा, कम्पनी के लेखा-परीक्षक के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है। लेखा-परीक्षा आपत्ति राजस्थान उच्च-न्यायालय द्वारा परीक्षान्तर्गत है।

(घ) सरकारी समापक के यहां मिसिल किये गये दावों को कुल राशि, 1,38,28,890 रुपये की है। कम्पनी की परिसम्पतियों का पुस्त-मुल्य लगभग एक करोड़ रुपयों का है।

संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर

5404. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक संसद सदस्यों से कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें क्या प्रश्न उठाये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों का अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दे दिया गया है और उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों का उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस बारे में दिये गये प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि समय के व्यतीत होने के साथ साथ उनमें उठाये गये प्रश्नों का महत्व खत्म हो जाये ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर देने में लगभग कितने दिन लगे ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त पत्रों में उठाये गये सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क), (ख) और (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी, हां । जैसे ही आवश्यक सामग्री मिल जाती है अथवा जांच पूरी हो जाती है—जैसी स्थिति हो—पत्रों का उत्तर दे दिया जाता है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(च) हमेशा यह प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो उत्तर विस्तार में दिया जाय ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की भूमि को समतल बनाने पर किया गया व्यय

5405. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए भूमि को समतल करने पर अबतक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : फरवरी 1970 के अन्त तक बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए भूमि को समतल करने पर कुल 8.4845 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं ।

Contracts given by Rourkela Steel Plant to M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. for supply of Iron and Manganese ores

5406. SHRI YAJANA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contracts given to M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. by the Rourkela Steel Plant authorities for the supply of iron ore and manganese ore during the last three years ;

(b) the date from which M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. has been blacklisted by Government ;

(c) the number of contracts given to M/s. B. Patnaik (P) Ltd. while it was on the black list ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Rourkela Steel Plant has not entered into any contract with M/s. B. Patnaik (P)

limited during the last 3 years ending 31st March, 1970.

(b) The firm is not known to have been blacklisted by Government.

(c) and (d). In view of above, does not arise.

List of Approved Suppliers of Raw Materials for Rourkela Steel Plant

5407. SHRI YAJANA DUTT
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that important items like raw materials are purchased direct by the Rourkela Steel Plant authorities ;

(b) the number of years after the setting up of the Rourkela Steel Plant during which approved list of suppliers was not maintained by the Plant authorities ?

(c) the reasons for not maintaining the approved list of suppliers ; and

(d) whether a list of approved suppliers is now being maintained and, if so, since when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The requirements of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Limestone Ore are largely met from the Captive Mines. Shortfalls in Iron Ore and Manganese Ore is met by purchase from outside sources through MMTC. Short falls in Limestone and other minor raw materials are met by direct purchase.

(b) to (d). Since its inception, Rourkela Steel Plant has been making use of the lists of suppliers as approved by DGS&D and DGTD. Since the end of 1968, it has also started compiling its own lists of suppliers. Major purchases of raw materials are made mostly through advertised tenders or limited tender enquiries to reputed suppliers.

4-4 T.S./70

Ad Hoc and Long-Term Contracts concluded by Rourkela Steel Plant

5408. SHRI YAJANA DUTT
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of *ad hoc* long term contracts, separately, concluded by the authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant during the last three years, year-wise :

(b) the number of *ad hoc* long term contracts concluded without inviting tenders during the same period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the parties to whom the contracts were given without inviting tenders were not the largest suppliers of iron ore and manganese ore out of the parties who had supplied ores to them during the 1965-66 ; and

(d) if so the reasons for doing so in an unplanned and arbitrary manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). During the period April, 1967 to March, 1970 only one contract for supply of iron ore was concluded with M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation (A Government of Orissa Undertaking) in consultation with Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of reply at (a) & (b) above.

Theft of Machine Parts in Gas Plant of H.E.C., Ranchi

5409. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2223 on the 10th March 1970 regarding the theft of machine parts in Gas Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and state :

(a) whether enquiry by the management has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the responsibility fixed therefor ;

(c) whether the Deputy Chairman himself made an enquiry on the day following the date of the complaint by the Member of Parliament and found the allegations true; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criticisms and complaints have not been found to be substantiated.

(c) On the day following the date of the complaint the Deputy Chairman visited the Foundry Forge Plant and recorded the complaints of the staff. As the matter required detailed enquiry, the General Manager, Foundry Forge Plant was asked to enquire into the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Structural to Bokaro Steel Plant

5410. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the respective tonnage of equipment to be supplied for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant by the Tiajpromexport of the U.S.S.R., the private sector firms in India and by the public sector firms in India and what proportion has already been supplied separately by them; and

(b) what are the causes for shortfalls in supply and the action taken against these defaults?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Out of the total quantity of 101,502 tonnes of equipment to be supplied by M/s. Tiajpromexport, Moscow, 64,055 tonnes by the private sector and 90,007 tonnes by the public sector, the supplies received till the end of February, 1970 are 72,644 tonnes, 4,006 tonnes and about 14,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) The delay in the supplies of equipment is mainly on the part of indigenous suppliers and is due *inter*

alia to reasons like non-availability of steel sections and plates of killed quality steel and components in India. Action has already been taken to import necessary quantity of steel and steel plates and components to undertake the manufacture.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा तथा सतर्कता विभाग पर व्यय

5411. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग पर कितना व्यय किया ;

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध अब तक सतर्कता विभाग को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच हेतु सरकार ने कोई एजेन्सी नियुक्त की है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस उच्च शक्तिप्राप्त एजेन्सी ने कितने मामलों में अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यात्री टिकटों की जांच आम तौर पर वाणिज्यिक विभाग के टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। चौकसी विभाग के कर्मचारी भी इस तरह की जांच करते हैं लेकिन मुख्यतः वे टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों की भ्रष्ट गतिविधियों का पता लगाने के लिये ऐसा करते हैं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चौकसी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये, उनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग पर 1968 और 1969 में अनुमानतः क्रमशः 4.13 लाख रुपये और 4.35 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ग) 1968 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग को 1334 शिकायतें मिली थीं । इनमें 1967 से अग्रानीत शिकायतें भी शामिल थीं ; इन शिकायतों में से 430 को बिना जांच के छोड़ दिया गया, 281 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 190 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी । 1969 में पिछली बकाया शिकायतों सहित कुल 1085 शिकायतें मिलीं जिनमें से 274 को बिना जांच किये छोड़ दिया गया, 212 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 253 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) चौकसी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन इस आशय की हिदायतें हैं कि उपयुक्त ओहदे के अधिकारों द्वारा इनकी जांच की जानी चाहिए ।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्व रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा तथा सतर्कता विभाग पर व्यय

5412. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने पूर्व रेलवे पर बिना टिकट के यात्रा करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेलवे ने सतर्कता विभाग पर कितना व्यय किया ;

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध अब तक सतर्कता विभाग को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच हेतु सरकार ने कोई एजेंसी नियुक्त की है ; और यदि हां, तो इस उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त एजेंसी ने कितने मामलों में अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्रीनन्दा) : (क) यात्री टिकटों की जांच आम तौर पर वाणिज्यिक विभाग के टिकट-जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है । चौकसी विभाग के कर्मचारी यदा कदा ही इस तरह की जांच करते हैं । पूर्व रेलवे में चौकसी संगठन टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों की सहायता से इस तरह की जांच करता है । इस तरह की जांच के फलस्वरूप चौकसी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो व्यक्ति बिना टिकट अथवा अनियमित टिकट पर यात्रा करते पकड़े गये उनकी संख्या 1968 में 1,231 और 1969 में 1,315 थी ।

(ख) पूर्व रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग पर 1968 और 1969 में क्रमशः लगभग 3.16 लाख रुपये और 3.25 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ग) 1968 में पूर्व रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग को 790 शिकायतें मिली थीं । इनमें 1967 से अग्रानीत शिकायतें भी शामिल थीं । इन शिकायतों में से 142 को बिना जांच के छोड़ दिया गया, 379 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 199 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी । 1969 में पिछली बकाया शिकायतों सहित कुल 836 शिकायतें मिलीं जिनमें से 170 को बिना जांच के छोड़ दिया गया, 384 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 197 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) चौकसी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन इस आशय की हिदायतें

हैं कि उपयुक्त ओहदे के अधिकारी द्वारा इनकी जांच की जानी चाहिये।

मध्य रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा तथा सतर्कता विभाग पर व्यय

5413. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने मध्य रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग पर कितना व्यय किया ;

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध अब तक सतर्कता विभाग को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच हेतु सरकार ने कोई एजेन्सी नियुक्त की है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस उच्च शक्तिप्राप्त एजेन्सी ने कितने मामलों में अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यात्री टिकटों की जांच आम तौर पर वाणिज्यिक विभाग के टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। चौकसी विभाग के कर्मचारी यदा-कदा ही इस तरह की जांच करते हैं और उस जांच में भी वह टिकट जांच करने वाले नियमित कर्मचारियों पर ही अधिक ध्यान रखते हैं। मध्य रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये, उनकी संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, अनियमित/बिना टिकट यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में चौकसी कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गयी जांच के फलस्वरूप 1968 में 9,589 रुपये और 1969 में 14,452 रुपये बसूल हुए।

(ख) मध्य रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग पर 1968 और 1969 में क्रमशः लगभग 4.28 लाख रुपये और 4.59 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

(ग) 1968 में मध्य रेलवे के चौकसी विभाग को 1074 शिकायतें मिली थीं इनमें 1967 से अग्राहित शिकायतें भी शामिल थीं। इनमें से 298 शिकायतों को बिना जांच के छोड़ दिया गया, 447 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 71 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी। 1968 में पिछली बकाया शिकायतों सहित 1031 शिकायतें मिलीं जिनमें से 256 को बिना जांच के छोड़ दिया गया, 447 को जांच के बाद छोड़ दिया गया और 74 मामलों में विभागीय अथवा अदालती कार्रवाई की गयी।

(घ) जहाँ तक मध्य रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर नकारात्मक है।

(ङ) चौकसी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन इस आशय की हिदायतें हैं कि उपयुक्त ओहदे के अधिकारी द्वारा इनकी जांच की जाये चाहिए।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Toning up of Administration of Indian Railways

5414. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has formulated an 11-point programme for toning up the administration of Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be placed on the Table of the House ; and

(c) the time by which he expects that the said programme will show results ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members have in mind my statement in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th March, 1970, in the course

of which I outlined a programme of practical action for tackling the problems facing the Railways. An extract from the statement in question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3127/70.]

(c) As indicated in my statement, the programme is necessarily of a tentative character at present and has to be given concrete shape hereafter. In the circumstances, it will be difficult at present to indicate any specific time limit for the measures contemplated to show tangible results.

Manufacture of Steel Disc with Foreign Collaboration

5415. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration of Government to manufacture steel discs with foreign collaboration in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Presumably the reference is to steel discs used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. There is no such proposal involving foreign collaboration under the consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी रेलवे मजदूर संघ, जयपुर, द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन पर की गई कार्यवाही

5416. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने गृह-कार्य और श्रम तथा रोजगार मंत्रालयों से इस आग्रह का आश्वासन प्राप्त किया है कि यदि बोर्ड नियमों के अधीन रेलवे मजदूरों को दिये गये अधिकारों तथा सुख-सुविधाओं में वंचित करता है तो बोर्ड के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अखिल भारतीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी रेलवे मजदूर संघ, जयपुर, द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या जयपुर तथा अलवर में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रेलवे मजदूर उन सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा सकते जिनका उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा तथा अधिक नियमों में उपबन्ध किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी रेलवे मजदूर संघ, जो मान्यता-प्राप्त संस्था नहीं है की जयपुर और अलवर शा.ों से क्रमशः 20-12-1969 को एक अपन और 19-12-69 को एक अभ्यावेदन रेलवे को मिला है। ज्ञापन और अभ्यावेदन में की गयी मांगों पर विचार किया गया है और रेलवे इस सम्बन्ध में यथोचित कार्रवाई कर रही है।

(ग) श्रम कानून और भारतीय रेल स्थापना नियम सभी रेल कर्मचारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं चाहे उनके कार्य का स्थान कहीं भी हो।

(घ) (ग) के उत्तर में देखने हुए सवाल नहीं उठना।

जयपुर और अलवर में नैमित्तिक मजदूरों तथा गैंगमनों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी

5417. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जयपुर और अलवर में काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक मजदूरों तथा गैंगमनों पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 लागू होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नैमित्तिक मजदूरों और गैंगमैनों की नौकरियां वहां के अधिकारियों की दया पर निर्भर हैं जोकि किसी को बर्खास्त कर सकते हैं, किसी की भी छंटनी कर सकते हैं, और उनकी मजूरी के दिये जाने में भी अनियमितता कर सकते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस बारे में क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्ध भारतीय रेलों में निम्नलिखित अधिसूचित काँों पर नियोजित व्यक्तियों पर लागू होते हैं :—

- (i) सड़कों का अनुरक्षण या निर्माण,
- (ii) इमारतें बनाना और इमारतों का अनुरक्षण, और
- (iii) पत्थर तोड़ना या पीसना ।

इसलिए ऐसे नैमित्तिक मजदूर जो ऊपर बताये गये अधिसूचित कामों पर पश्चिम रेलवे में जयपुर और अलवर में नियोजित हैं, वे न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । लेकिन रेलों में रेल-पथ के निर्माण या अनुरक्षण के काम पर नियोजित गैंगमैन न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ऊपर बताये गये अधिसूचित कामों के दायरे में नहीं आते ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Amount Allotted for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Manipur

5418. SHRI M. MEGHA-CHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to the Government of Manipur for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of Manipur during the year 1969-70.

(b) the total expenditure out of the fund allotted and how much of it is for the Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) the welfare measures taken up during 1969-70 and the details thereof. District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). During the 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 33,10,975 allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was expected to be utilised, out of which Rs. 79,975 was earmarked for the Scheduled Castes.

(c) Eight Tribal Development Blocks viz., (i) Tamenglong (ii) Tengnoupal (iii) Mao-Maram (iv) Ukhrul (v) Churachandpur (iv) Phungyar Phaisat (vii) Thaulon and (viii) Sadar Hills, were working in the Union Territory. In addition pre-matric and post-matric scholarships continued to be awarded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students. A number of other schemes for the educational advancement of Scheduled Tribes like, construction of school buildings, teachers quarters and aid to Voluntary organisations etc., were implemented. For the economic advancement of tribal communities schemes like, development of communications, construction of marketing sheds, development of cottage industries etc. were continued. In matters of health and housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, schemes relating to drinking water supply, housing etc. were taken up.

Allotment of Scooters Quota for Manipur

5419. SHRI M. MEGHA-CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of scooters allotted for Manipur during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the number of applicants on the waiting list till date :

(b) whether the whole quota goes to the Government employees drawing Rs. 300 and above ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not setting apart quota for the public and for those employees drawing less than Rs. 300 per month?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The present quota of scooters for the Govt. of Manipur is 10 Lambretta and 10 Vespa Scooters per quarter. This quota is expected to remain unchanged during the year 1970-71. The Govt. of Manipur have stated that 381 applications for the allotment of scooters are pending with them upto date.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the Govt. of Manipur, their quota is not adequate to meet the demand of the Govt. employees. It is for this reason that a minimum pay of Rs. 300/- p.m. has been prescribed by that Govt. for the purpose of eligibility for allotment of scooters out of the State Govt. quota. The general public can buy scooters by registering their requirements with the dealers.

Since there is no separate dealer of scooters in Manipur, no separate quota of scooters has been set apart for the public in that State. They have to get their orders booked with the dealer in the neighbouring State, nearest to their place of residence, and wait for their turn.

Pulp Factory in Coimbatore District

5420. **SHRI K. RAMANI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a pulp factory has been started by the South India Viscose Company in Coimbatore District ;

(b) the production capacity of the new factory and the total investment therein ;

(c) whether any financial institution of the Central Government has advanced any loan to this factory ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The licensed capacity is 21,600 tonnes per year. The total cost of project as intimated by the company is about Rs. 11 crores.

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

Small Scale Industries

5421. **SHRI K. RAMANI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the definition of Small Scale Industrial Units has been changed by Government recently ;

(b) if so, the reason for the change ; and

(c) how it has helped the Small Scale Industrial units to improve their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Posting of Additional Staff at Cooch Behar Railway Station (N. E. F. Rly.)

5423. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOU-DHARY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the huge passenger traffic at Cooch Behar Station and in addition to normal running of trains, one extra local train known as Shuttle Service between Cooch Behar and Alipurduar Junction proposed to be operated very soon, his Ministry will consider to strengthen the Cooch Behar Railway staff in all its field of activities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the post of a Head Ticket Collector was sanctioned for Cooch Behar Station (Metre-gauge) but not implemented owing to uncompromising attitude of the District and Divisional Officers ;

(c) whether the said post would be filled up immediately ; and

(d) whether the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes would be preferred for posting at Cooch Behar Station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Industrial Licensing Policy

5424. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Industrial Policy announced by Government in the month of February, 1970 was challenged in the law courts on grounds of discrimination ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Cooch-Behar Railway Station (North-East Frontier Railway)

5425. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of planning of New Cooch Behar Railway Station since its inception with total land acquired, money spent and proposed to be spent ;

(b) whether the follow-up of the plan for construction of the said station has been made and, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it was originally proposed to have one Loco Shed and Loco Garage ; and

(d) whether a portion of the Administrative Office mainly Accounts Office of the Northeast Frontier Railway will be located at New Cooch Behar ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). At New Cooch Behar Railway Station, the usual facilities as are required for a station of this standard, which include the station building, platform, service buildings, staff quarters, health unit, goods shed, goods platform etc., were planned and also provided when the B.G. rail link was opened.

Total land acquired at this station is 361.5 acres at a cost of Rs. 12.75 lakhs.

(c) Original proposal was for a Loco Shed only, which was also subsequently modified to provision of only stabling facilities.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Posts of Assistant Station Masters allotted to Cooch Behar Station (North-east Frontier Railway)

5426. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7167 on the 22nd April, 1969 regarding Cooch Behar Station (Northeast Frontier Railway) and state :

(a) whether all the three posts of Assistant Station Masters in Grade Rs. 205-280 allotted to Cooch Behar Station (Metre-gauge Line) of the Northeast Frontier Railway have been maintained and the names of those Assistant Station Masters; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Creation of Ex-Cadre Post of a Resident Representative in Delhi Office of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5427. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any superficial ex-cadre post of a Resident Representative has been created in the Delhi office of the Hindustan Steel Limited ;

(b) if so, what particular purpose it serves at the huge cost of the Hindustan Steel Limited ; and

(c) the total expenses likely to be incurred for that post including all prerequisites and establishment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A post of Resident Representative at Delhi was sanctioned by Hindustan Steel Limited in January, 1969 after a careful consideration of their needs so that their interests and requirements in so far as these are connected

with various governmental agencies, foreign embassies and commercial organisations at Delhi, could be looked after by a senior and experienced Officer. The total expenditure on the present incumbent of this post and his personal staff would come to about Rs. 52,900 per annum.

Criticism of Government for Checking the Growth of Private Sector

5428. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF :

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

(a) whether the President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Bharat Ram, charged Government on the 17th January, 1970 in Ahmedabad with checking the growth of private sector in the name of socialism ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's policy relating to the respective roles of the public and the private sectors in the economy has been clearly set out in the Industrial policy Resolution, 1956. In the light of the developments in the industrial field subsequent to 1956, Government has given a further orientation to its policy in the recent announcement made relating to changes in industrial licensing and in the matter of assistance by public financial institutions. Government's intention is to broaden the entrepreneurial base in the country by giving sufficient scope and freedom for the small and medium entrepreneurs, while at the same time, controlling the expansion of clearly-proven areas of concentration of economic power.

Issue of Licences for Setting up of Industries in Silchar (Assam)

5430. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences granted during the last three years for setting up industries in the Silchar area of Assam ;

(b) the industrial classification of the licences granted ;

(c) the value of licences granted industry-wise ; and

(d) the names and particulars of the industrial groups which have been granted licences ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). During the last three years ending on 31st December, 1969, 8 licences and one letter of intent were issued for the State of Assam. Of these, one licence was granted to Messrs. Union Flour Mills for manufacture of wheat products in the Silchar area of Assam. This licence is for a capacity of 12,000 tonnes per annum. The licensee does not belong to any large industrial group.

Removal of Ban on Setting up of Fresh Production Capacities in Industries

5431. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lifted the ban on setting up of fresh production capacities in industries where adequate capacity had already been licensed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Before the announcement of the modified industrial licensing policy, Government used to annually draw up lists of industries in respect of which licence applications were to be ordinarily rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee. These 'banned' lists normally comprised (a) items reserved for the development exclusively in the small scale sector ; and (b) items for which adequate capacity had been licensed. As per the modified policy,

the various industries which would have found a place in the 'banned' list for the small scale sector have been statutorily reserved for that sector, *vide* notifications No. S.O. 173/IDRA/29B/70/1 dated the 19th February, 1970 and No. S.O. 912/IDRA/29B/70/3 dated the 28th February, 1970 copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House as enclosures to the answers given to Unstarred Questions No. 311 and 3819 on the 24th February, 1970 and 24th March, 1970 respectively. Further, since Government have decided to raise the exemption limit for the purpose of licensing from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore subject to certain conditions, and also given freedom to the existing undertakings with assets up to Rs. 5 crores to expand by Rs. 1 crore, subject to certain conditions, the earlier concept of the 'banned' list from the viewpoint of licensed capacity would have very limited application in the new policy. Government have, therefore, decided that the 'banned' list for the purpose of capacity would not be operative for a period of six months, as an experimental measure. Government will, however, watch the situation as it develops and will, through appropriate action, discourage the undue flow of resources into the establishment of manufacturing capacity for non-essential or luxury goods.

Rise in Prices of Batteries for cars/Motor-Cycles/Scooters

5432. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of batteries used in cars, motor-cycles and scooters are proposed to be raised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have given permission to the manufacturers to increase the prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). According to the announcement issued by the Indian Batteries Manufacturers Association, published in the newspapers, lead-acid batteries manufacturers had decided to increase with

effect from 1-2-70, the prices of batteries for cars, buses, trucks, tractors, motor cycles, scooters and other applications. The reason attributed for this is the increase in prices of main raw materials required for the manufacture of lead-acid batteries.

(c) In the absence of price control on batteries, the need for seeking Govt.'s permission for price increase does not arise.

कोटा-बीना सेक्शन पर कंकरीट सप्लाई करने का ठेका

5434. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा-बीना सेक्शन पर रोड़ी के लिये एक ठेका दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाइन पर अनेक ठेकेदारों को ठेके दिये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक ठेकेदार को कितना प्रतिशत ठेका दिया गया है ;

(ग) उक्त ठेकेदारों द्वारा सप्लाई की जाने वाली कंकरी का आकार क्या है ;

(घ) क्या कंकरी के आकार का निश्चय करने के लिये प्रयुक्त जानी (मैश) अपेक्षित स्तर का है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) कंकरीट का आकार स्वीकार करने के लिये क्या माप दण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं, और कंकरीट को स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय अघजले कोयले की कितनी प्रतिशत छूट दी जाती है ; और

(च) इस प्रतिशतता का कैसे हिसाब लगाया जाता है तथा अघजले कोयले की जांच के लिये क्या मापदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1969-70 में केवल एक ठेका 11.05 रु० प्रति घन मीटर की दर से दिया गया था ।

(ग) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (3.8 सें० मी०) के आकार वाले कंकरीट के लिये ठेका किया गया था ।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) कंकरीट का आकार स्वीकार करने के लिये निर्धारित मापदण्ड पश्चिम रेलवे की निर्माण-कार्य पुस्तिका की विशिष्ट संख्या 9 में निर्धारित है और कंकरीट को स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय धूल के लिये 10 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है।

(च) खता से काफी संख्या में नमूना निकालने और पश्चिम रेलवे की निर्माण-कार्य पुस्तिका की विशिष्ट संख्या 9 के अनुसार विश्लेषण करने के बाद प्रतिशतता का हिसाब लगाया जाता है।

Rise in Prices of Paper after Decontrol

5435. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the rise in paper prices after decontrol ;

(b) whether before restoring to decontrol, Government ensured adequate supply from increased indigenous production or increased imports;

(c) if not, the reason for this lapse of not anticipating scarcity conditions and rise in prices ; and

(d) what short term and long term steps do Government propose to take to bring down prices and increase supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the time of the decontrol of paper prices in 1968, the demand and supply position was fairly evenly balanced. But in order to stimulate the further growth of paper industry to catch up with the anticipated rise in the demand, the prices were decontrolled.

(d) In order to increase the production of paper, a proposal to increase the production of paper quickly in the existing mills by speeding up the machines and by providing balancing equipment, is under consideration of the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries. The recommendations of the Development Council are awaited.

An *Ad-Hoc* Committee has been set up consisting of the representatives of the Government and Paper Manufacturers, Paper Traders and Consumers to look into the complaints about overcharging, change in the nomenclature and shortage of paper of substance below 60 gsm. etc. and suggest ways and means of eliminating these.

Government have also decided to set up a Corporation in the public sector to manufacture paper which may help to bring down prices of paper. The Corporation is expected to take up the implementation of some projects for the manufacture of paper during the current financial year.

Non-Governmental Body to Fix Priorities and Draw Lines for Industrial Research and Development

5436. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Science Writers' Association at its meeting held on the 12th March, 1970 suggested for setting up a non-Governmental body to fix priorities and draw up lines for industrial research and development ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is reported that no specific suggestions relating to the setting up of a non-Governmental Body to fix priorities and draw up lines for industrial research and development were considered or recommended by the Science Writers' Association at its meeting held in March, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य रेलवे के महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर विश्राम-गृह

5437. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त विश्राम-गृह स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नंदा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों पर विश्रामालयों की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।

स्टेशनों का नाम	विश्रामालयों का विवरण
1. नासिक रोड	दो विश्रामालय
2. मनमाड	एक विश्रामालय
3. कौपरगांव	एक विश्रामालय
4. बडनेरा	एक विश्रामालय
5. खण्डवा	दो विश्रामालय
6. पिपरिया	एक विश्रामालय
7. नेपा नगर	एक विश्रामालय

निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों पर विश्रामालयों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है :—

1. फरीदाबाद
2. भुसावल
3. अहमदनगर
4. थाना ।

बुरहानपुर स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर पुल का विस्तार

5438. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में पूर्वी निमाड जिले के बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन पार करते हुए दो व्यक्ति कुचल कर मर गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर बना रेलवे पुल केवल दो प्लेटफार्मों तक ही सीमित है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त स्टेशन की दोनों ओर बस्तियां हैं तथा लोगों को वहां रेलवे लाइन पार करनी पड़ती है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त पुल का दोनों ओर विस्तार करने की मांग करने के लिये अनेक अभ्यावेदन पेश किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक भी कार्यवाही शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ये बस्तियां मुख्यतः अप दिशा में स्थित हैं और डाउन दिशा में केवल थोड़े से लोग रहते हैं ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) स्टेशन की एक ओर से दूसरी ओर में जाने के लिये जनता के उपयोगार्थ वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदल पुल का विस्तार करना वांछनीय नहीं है क्योंकि दक्षिण दिशा से पुल पर जाने का रास्ता तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय से होकर जाता है और पुल का विस्तार करने में तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय आम रास्ता बन जायेगा, जिससे यात्रियों को अमुक्तिवा होगी । बुरहानपुर स्टेशन की एक ओर से दूसरी ओर जाने के लिये अलग से ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था का काम तभी शुरू किया जा सकता है जब राज्य सरकार या नगर पालिका प्राधिकारी ऐसे निर्माण कामों का खर्च देन को तैयार हों ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का रेलवे सेवाओं को स्थानान्तरण

5439. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ रेलवे सेवाओं को स्थानान्तरित की जा सकती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को रेलवे विभागों में स्थानान्तरित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा स्थानान्तरण कुछ विशिष्ट सेवा शर्तों के आधार पर किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को ऐसे कर्मचारियों से इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उनकी उक्त सेवा शर्तों के अनुसार सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ग). जी हाँ, रेलों पर कुछ निर्दिष्ट कोटियों की सीधी भर्ती वाली रिक्तियाँ एक नियत प्रतिशत में, कुछ शर्तों के अधीन, आमन्त्रित पर राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों से भरी जाती हैं ।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सिन्धु, बीड़ी तथा तम्बाकू की खपत

5440. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम-वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में सिन्धु, बीड़ियाँ तथा तम्बाकू की मासिक खपत कितनी है ;

(ख) उन का अनुमानित पृथक-पृथक मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) उक्त खपत पर सरकार प्रति-वर्षी कितना कर वसूल करती है ;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त खपत में वृद्धि होने अथवा कमी होने के आकड़े क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Payment of less running allowances to guards of Tinsukhia Division (North-east Frontier Railway)

5441. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guards of Tinsukhia Division of the Northeast Frontier Railway are getting less Running Allowance since 1st December, 1968 than under the old rule due to elimination of pre-departure detention previously allowed to them;

(b) whether there are a number of short-branches in Tinsukhia Division between 3 and 40 K. Ms. where Guards have to work for 14 hours at a stretch including shunting operation and earn only double the actually Kilometrage run which does not even protect minimum 160 K.Ms. per day;

(c) whether the Guards of LLO Hd. Qr. of Tinsukhia Division earn only 6 K. Ms. per roster-day in the average and the Running Allowance of Rs. 5 per month, and if so, the reason why the minimum day's mileage of 160 K.Ms. is not being protected by the Zonal Railway; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect their minimum mileage per day?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there are sections on the North East Frontier Railway on which, as a result of introduction of the new rates and rules of Running Allowance with effect from 1-12-1968, Guards are earning comparatively less Running Allowance. In the case of one of these sections, orders have been issued that Running Staff working on that section should be paid Running Allowance at the rates

and on the basis of the rules existing prior to 1-12-68, inflated by the appropriate percentage sanctioned for payment of arrears for the period from 1-3-68 to 30-11-68. The position regarding similar other sections of the North East Frontier Railway is under investigation.

Denial to Guards of Upgradation of Parcel Express Trains on North East Frontier Railway

5442. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards of the North East Frontier Railway have been denied upgradation of Parcel Express trains while the other Zonal Railways have since implemented the scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Northeast Frontier Railway has changed its nomenclature in the Time Table to "parcel-mixed trains" to snatch the due rights of the Guards;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there are many trains called exclusively Parcel Express trains, e.g. on the 3rd October, 1969 Up Parcel Express train was worked by a Guard of 'C' Grade, which left SGUJ at 07.25 hours and arrived Alipurduar Junction at 22.35 hours;

(d) whether the Military Specials carrying troops which run frequently over the Northeast Frontier Railway are being worked by Guards 'C' Grade instead of 'B' Grade; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to overcome the above problems and, if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Effect of labour trouble on Industrial Production

5443. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the

trade union rivalries have been affecting the production of industrial goods in the country through go-slow tactics and resorting to sabotage and idle talk;

(b) whether any survey has been made to assess to what extent the triple evils have accounted for impeding the growth of the industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not whether such a survey will be undertaken shortly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is no indication of industrial production having been adversely affected because of labour situation. In fact, indices of industrial production, with the year 1960 as base equal to 100, registered increase and during January—September of the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 151.6, 159.5 and 171.1 respectively.

(b) and (c). In view particularly of the industrial production trend, as also generally otherwise, there is no case for undertaking any survey of the effect of labour situation on industrial production.

Growth of Export-oriented Industries

5444. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have watched the progress made in the growth of those industries which are export-oriented;

(b) if so, whether some of the industries have not been able to rise to the expectation of meeting increased exports; and

(c) if so, the names of such industries and what incentives have been planned to boost their growth?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government through the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and other agencies and the Export Promotion Councils make a periodical review

of the progress and performance of export-oriented industries and units.

(b) and (c). The exports of industrial products have generally shown substantial growth rate during the last three years. During 1968-69 these exports by more than 100% over those in 1967-68; during 1969-70 the increase is expected to be nearly 30% over 1968-69. According to present indications, a satisfactory rate of growth should continue, provided certain difficulties relating to raw-material supplies, shipping and the like are removed. Necessary orientation has also been given and will continue to be given, in Govt.'s policies to encourage and facilitate exports by industrial units as far as possible.

Duty hours of Coach Attendants on Indian Railways

5445. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that duty hours of Coach Attendants were less at the time when the Coach Attendant system was introduced on the Indian Railways than these are at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their duty hours and items of work have been increased now;

(c) if so, the details of their comparative duty hours and items of work for the said two periods and the reasons for increasing them;

(d) whether Government propose to increase their pay-scales keeping in view their hours of work and work-load; if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Posting of Coach Attendants in First Class compartments on certain trains

5446. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coach-Attendants have not been posted in the

Samastipur first class compartment of the Assam Mail, the Gaya First-Class compartment of the Kalka Mail and similar other compartments of other trains as a result of which passengers of the First Class compartments have to face various types of difficulties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, but Conductors and TTEs working the trains and Train Guards look after the comforts of First class passengers travelling in these coaches.

(b) Coach Attendants are provided in full corridor type First class coaches only. No Coach Attendants are provided in bi-composite First and Third class coaches which have and Third class accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा द्वारा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धक को जापान दिया जाना

5447. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धक को जब वह 8 फरवरी, 1970 को बरीनी गये थे एक जापान दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त जापान में की गई मांगों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उसमें निहित अन्य मांगों पर सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है तथा वह कब तक की जायेगी ?

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

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची, में काम कर रहे सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित धरना

5448. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में इस समय कितने सुरक्षा कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वे अपनी मांगों को स्वीकार कराने के लिये धरना आयोजित करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो धरना आयोजित करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनकी मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेजी) : (क) 623।

(ख) सुरक्षा-कर्मचारी, जिनमें भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये पुलिस कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, 15 जनवरी, 1970 से मुख्यालय के प्रशासनिक भवन के आगे अपनी ग्यारह-सूची मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए धरना दिये हुए हैं।

(ग) आरम्भ में धरना में 300 व्यक्ति शामिल थे। अब उनकी संख्या 150 के लगभग है। अपने काम से छुट्टी पाने पर वे धरना में शामिल हो जाते हैं। उनकी मांगों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) उनके वेतन क्रम में संशोधन जिससे उनका वेतन अग्नि-शामक कर्मचारियों के समतुल्य हो।
- (2) सुरक्षा चौकीदारों के पद को उन्नत करके सुरक्षा गार्ड बना दिया जाय।
- (3) नवम्बर 1969 तक द्वितीय शनिवार को किये गये काम का बकाया वेतन।

(4) अच्छे किस्म की वर्दी।

(5) जाड़े में ऊनी वर्दी।

(6) कर-मुक्त आवास।

(7) अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी करना।

(8) वाह्य स्रोतों से भर्ती नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

(9) सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को अवकाश यात्रा रियायत प्रति वर्ष मिलनी चाहिए।

(10) प्रत्येक सुरक्षा कर्मचारी को 10 रुपये का साइकिल भत्ता मिलना चाहिए।

(11) प्रत्येक सुरक्षा वैरक में पर्याप्त पंखे की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।

(घ) वास्तव में यह कंपनी द्वारा विचारणीय विषय है। उन्होंने सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है और उनकी मांगों पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त कर दी है। प्रबन्धक वर्ग उनसे धरना-आन्दोलन को स्थगित करने और विचार विमर्श के लिए उचित वातावरण के निर्माण के लिए अनुरोध करना आ रहा है। सुरक्षा कर्मचारी इससे महमत नहीं हो रहे हैं और अपना धरना चला रहे हैं।

इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी द्वारा मैसर्स डलहौजी होल्डिंग्स को अंशों का हस्तान्तरण

5449. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी द्वारा मैसर्स डलहौजी होल्डिंग्स अंशों के हस्तान्तरण के बारे में 20 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारो-कित प्रश्न संख्या 3984 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी द्वारा मैसर्स डलहौजी होल्डिंग्स को अंशों के हस्तान्तरण के प्रश्न पर विधि मंत्रालय

द्वारा दी गई राय पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में लिये गये निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कई अनियमितताएँ बरती गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये किन व्यक्तियों को जिम्मेदार पाया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ). यह विषय पुनः परिक्षान्तर्गत है ।

बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना के लागत प्राक्कलनों में बृद्धि

5450. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना की प्राक्कलन लागत को कितनी बार बढ़ाया गया है, प्रत्येक बार इन प्राक्कलनों में कितनी राशि बढ़ायी गई और वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार इस समय इस परियोजना की लागत कितनी है ; और

(ख) बार-बार लागत बढ़ाने के क्या कारण थे ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). मूल प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार, जो 1966 में तैयार किये गये थे, बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण पर 671 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने थे । हाल में तैयार किये गये लागत प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार प्रायोजना के प्रथम चरण पर लगभग 760 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आयेंगे । यह प्राक्कलन अभी सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित

नहीं किया गया है । अब तक बोकारो स्टील लि० की लागत प्राक्कलनों में यह पहला संशोधन किया है ।

संसत्सदस्यों की ओर से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर

5451. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी 1970 तक संसत्सदस्यों की ओर से कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें क्या-क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दिये गये हैं तथा उनके उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के कोई उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उनका मंत्रालय इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों से अवगत है ;

(घ) क्या संसत्सदस्यों की ओर से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समय के बीतने के साथ-साथ समाप्त हो जाय ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त पत्रों के लिये अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर देने में अनुमानतः कितने दिन लगते हैं ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि उन पत्रों में उठाये गये सभी मामलों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू मुहा] :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 की कालावधि के दौरान 167 पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । उन में बहुत से (1) विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां दिए जान (2) मंत्री की विवेकात्मक निधि में से विशेष व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने ; (3) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्ति करने ;

(4) विकलांक व्यक्तियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने ;
 (5) हरिजनों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण ;
 तथा (6) हरिजन बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए सिफारिशी पत्र थे । शेष पत्र अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मामलों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूची का पुनरीक्षण, हरिजन कल्याण सम्बन्धी कुछ योजनाओं को भारतीय रेड क्रॉस को सौंपने के लिए प्रस्ताव, अस्पृश्यता समिति की रिपोर्ट तथा कुछ अभिलेखों की प्रतियां मांगने तथा इस विभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले विभिन्न अन्य विषयों के बारे में थे ।

(ख) 143 पत्रों का अन्तिम उत्तर यथा-संभव शीघ्र एक सप्ताह से 3/4 महीने के भीतर, जो विशिष्ट मामलों के गुणों पर निर्भर करता था, दे दिया गया था ।

(ग) इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेश का इस विभाग को पता है । साधारणतः संसद सदस्यों से मिले सभी पत्रों की प्राप्ति स्वीकार की गई थी ।

(घ) नहीं, श्रीमान । जिन पत्रों का अन्तिम उत्तर नहीं दिया गया, उनमें से कुछ में अन्य मंत्रालयों/राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श अपेक्षित था । कुछ पत्रों का कोई अन्तिम उत्तर नहीं दिया जाना था ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(च) उक्त पत्रों में उठाई गई सभी महत्वपूर्ण बातों को भेजे गए उत्तरों में शामिल किया गया था ।

मंत्रियों को संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटान

5452. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1970 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें क्या-क्या बातें उठाई गई थीं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के अन्तिम रूप से उत्तर दिये गये और इन उत्तरों में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के कोई उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक रूप से विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि उनमें उठाई गई बातों का महत्व समय निकलने के साथ समाप्त हो जाय ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त अन्तिम उत्तर देने में लगभग कितने दिन का समय लिया जाता है ; और

(च) क्या यह सच है कि पत्रों में उठाई गई सभी बातों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये थे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 718 ।

इन पत्रों में उठायी गयी बातें सामान्यतया इस सम्बन्ध में थीं :—

- (i) कर्मचारियों के अभ्यावेदन, पदोन्नति, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, भविष्य निधि लेखे और अन्य शिकायतें ;
- (ii) मौजूदा गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाना और नयी गाड़ियां चलाना ;
- (iii) ऊपरी पुलों/सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ;
- (iv) लाइनों का निर्माण और उनका विस्तार ;
- (v) भ्रष्ट तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें ;
- (vi) खान-पान के ठेकों आदि का आवंटन ;
- (vii) कोयले की राख और सिंडर आदि का आवंटन आदि ।

(ख) से (ङ). 718 प्राप्त पत्रों में से 320 पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से दिये जा चुके हैं ।

बाकी पत्रों के उत्तर यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही भेजे दिये जायेंगे ।

सामान्यतया प्राप्त हुए पत्रों का निबटारा सात दिन से लेकर इतने समय में कर दिया जाता है जितने में अन्तिम उत्तर भेजने के लिये पूरी सूचना इकट्ठी हो सके ।

इस आशय की हिदायतें पहले से दी जा चुकी हैं कि संसद्-सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों पर अग्रता के आधार पर उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए और इन हिदायतों पर अमल किया जाता है । फिर भी, जिन पत्रों में उठायी गयी बातों में ब्योरे-वार जांच अपेक्षित होती है, जिनमें दूरस्थ स्टेशनों से आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना शामिल है, उनमें अधिक समय लगता है । फिर भी, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर भेजने में कोई परिहार्य षलम्ब नहीं होता है ।

जहां तक इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशों का सम्बन्ध है, संभवतया माननीय सदस्य का आशय 18-12-1968 को लोक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न 4985 के उत्तर से है ।

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों का अनुपालन कड़ाई से किया जाता है ।

(च) जी नहीं ।

Meeting of Punjab, Haryana & Delhi Chamber of Commerce

5453. SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a meeting of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce held recently, a plant to accelerate development due to the striking rate of growth during the sixties in Punjab, was discussed;

(b) whether due to the favourable industrial and agricultural development which has been the fastest and also trained manpower and transport facilities, industrialists are thinking of developing some new industries in that State; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to help them in setting up the industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is understood that no such meeting of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce took place recently.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

Confirmation and Seniority of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division of Northern Railway

5455. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2245 on the 5th August, 1969 regarding combined Seniority List of Assistant Station Masters of Delhi and Ferozpur Divisions and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters of the Delhi Division, appointed in 1946 and afterwards, have not been confirmed so far despite the orders issued by the Railway Board in May, 1969; and

(b) how much time it will take to finalise the seniority and confirmation lists?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes. Based on the orders issued by the Railway Board in May, 1969, a provisional seniority list of Assistant Station Masters of Delhi and Ferozpur Divisions was issued on 5.1.1970 calling for objections from the concerned staff. Representations from the staff of Ferozpur Division have not yet been received. The final seniority list will be published after the objections have been considered. Confirmation of the staff will be made after their seniority is finalised.

Posts of permanent and temporary Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Railways

5456. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of permanent and temporary posts of

Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways, Grade-wise and Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : The requisite information was laid on the table of the Sabha on 21-11-69 in fulfilment of the assurance in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8533 dated 6-5-1969.

Hindi versions of Railway Establishment Codes and Establishment Manual Books

5457. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Establishment Code Vol. I and Vol. II and the Establishment Manual Books are supplied to the Station Masters for guidance of the staff;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these books have been translated in Hindi and simplified for the guidance of staff; and

(d) if not, when the Hindi versions of these Books will be made available?

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

(b) Station Masters are not required to refer to Indian Railway Establishment Codes, Vol. I & II and the Indian Railway Establishment Manual for their day-to-day work. Important orders in establishment matters are published in the Railways local gazettes which are supplied to all station masters.

(c) and (d). The translation work of the Indian Railway Establishment Codes, Vol. I & II being statutory rules has, under the prescribed procedure, been entrusted to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission, Ministry of Law. The Hindi translation of the Establishment Manual, has since been completed by the Central Hindi Directorate and the printing of the same will be undertaken after the Establishment Codes Vols. I & II are printed in Hindi.

Grievances of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association

5458. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association had met the Prime Minister on the 27th August, 1969 and the then Minister for Railways on the 29th August, 1969 and presented their grievances to them; and

(b) if so, the action taken to redress the grievances of the Commercial Clerks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The representatives of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association met the Prime Minister on 27-8-69 and presented a memorandum listing their grievances. No record is available to show that any delegation on behalf of this association met the then Minister for Railways on 29-8-1969. However, a memorandum of grievances of Commercial Clerks was received by the former Minister of Railways on 29-8-1969.

(b) The demands of the Commercial Clerks for revision of scales of pay and other conditions of service have been examined in the past and Government could not agree to any large scale revision of the pay scales and other conditions of staff of any category, in view of the repercussions on the other categories of staff. However, a pay commission is shortly to go into the service conditions of all the categories and the case of commercial clerks will also receive consideration.

Selections for Posts of Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division

5459. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a selection of Commercial Clerks in the Madurai Division in grade Rs. 250—380 in February, 1969 and whether juniors were selected prejudicing the seniors and whether there was any victimisation of any of the participants in the selection only for having taken part in the one day token strike on the 19th September, 1968 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that 6 people including juniors were selected overlooking the number of people called for the said selection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Six suitable persons were empanelled in a

selection held in February, 1969. There was no victimisation; in the normal course of selection one candidate was superseded.

Higher Grades for Commercial Clerks on Southern Railway

5460. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commercial Clerks in each Division of the Southern Railway as on the 31st December, 1969;

(b) the percentage of higher grades sanctioned for them;

(c) the number of Commercial Clerks working in those grades as on that date in each Division; and

(d) whether the sanctioned percentage is being kept in each grade and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expenditure on Coal and Programme of Dieselisation of Railways

5461. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal purchased by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise, and the amount paid on this account;

(b) whether the Railways have undertaken a programme of dieselisation in order to make minimum use of coal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house in due course.

(b) and (c). It will not be correct to say that dieselisation programme of Railways has been undertaken in order to make the minimum use of coal. Dieselisation has been undertaken in accordance with traffic needs, because of its distinct operational advantages over steam traction and its superiority in quickly building up capacities for additional traffic.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Lines during Fourth Plan

5462. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has formulated a programme during the Fourth Plan for the replacement of metre gauge lines by broad gauge ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each year of the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) whether the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line will be covered under the Fourth Plan and, if so, in how many stages, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) A perspective plan has been prepared for taking up the conversion to broad gauge of about 3000 Kms. of important arterial metre gauge trunk routes, where the existing metre gauge lines are even now running to near saturation limits.

(b) The conversions to be taken up in the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) The Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge section is at present not included in the perspective plan of gauge conversions.

Double Railway Line between Delhi and Rewari Junction

5463. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has a proposal for doubling the track between Delhi and Rewari Junction on the Northern Railway to tide over the existing difficulties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that steps to construct a bridge over Sahbi Nadi between Pataudi and Khalilpur Railway Stations is in hand in order to complete the scheme for linking this Section with double line upto Rewari;

(c) if so, when the scheme will be completed; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). On the 82 KM long Delhi-Rewari section, double line is already available except for the portion of 30 KM between Khalipur and Garhi Harsaru. Engineering-cum-Traffic survey is in progress for doubling the single line portion which includes the bridge over Sabi Naddi. On receipt of the the survey report, doubling of the line can be considered if found justified by traffic and financial considerations.

Halt Station between Jhanjharpur and Tampuria Stations (N. E. Railway)

5464. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary survey works have been completed for making a halt station near village Deep between Jhanjharpur and Tampuria Stations, North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the further steps taken for expediting the construction of the halt; and

(c) if no further steps have been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The proposal for opening a halt near Deep village has been examined and not found feasible as the proposed halt would deal mostly with passengers now dealt with at adjacent stations and incur recurring financial loss.

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

Shifting of Everest Cycles Ltd., from Assam

5466. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Everest Cycles Limited of Gauhati is proposing to shift its business to Calcutta and out-side Assam;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any application in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the reasons for the company desiring to shift?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). No proposal has so far been received by Government from the Everest Cycles Limited of Gauhati for shifting its factory to Calcutta.

Representation from Shareholders of M/s. Alembic Glass Industries Limited, Baroda against Company's Board of Directors

5467. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from shareholders of M/s Alembic Glass Industries Limited, Baroda making certain serious charges against the Company's Board of Directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A representation has been received making certain allegations against the Company's Board of Directors.

(b) The allegations are:—

(1) that the company proposes to make an investment of Rs. 1.50 crores in the shares of M/s. Neomer Limited, a newly incorporated company and that such an investment would be prejudicial to the interests of the company;

(2) that the company proposes to pay to its Board of Directors remuneration to the extent of 7½% of the net profit consequent to the expiry on 31-12-1969 of the term of its Managing Agents, M/s. Nishechi Services, with a view to benefitting most of the present directors who are alleged to be the partners in the erstwhile firm of Managing Agents. It has also been alleged that the notice under Section 640B was not properly published inasmuch as it

did not give information regarding directors to be remunerated and the proportion in which they would receive remuneration;

- (3) that with payment of the aforesaid remuneration to the Board of Directors, the management of the Company would become costlier than it was under the management of the Managing Agents;
- (4) that the company has made certain undesirable inter-company investments.
- (c) As regards (1), no application under Section 372 for such an investment has been received so far by the Government.

As for (2) and (3), the Company Law Board has received the requisite application under section 310 of the Companies Act, which is under its consideration.

As for (4), some instances have been mentioned in the representations and these are being gone into.

Financial Loss to a Guard Grade 'A' of Danapur Division (Eastern Railway)

5468. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing rules all Mail/Express trains are required to be worked by Guards Grade 'A';

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Guard Grade 'A' of the Danapur Division (Eastern Railway) at Mughalsarai is deputed to work Goods Trains putting him into financial loss of Running Allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had worked his proper Mail/Express trains;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the said Guard has been suffering this financial loss for the last three years and no cash compensation for the shortfall has so far been arranged; and

(d) if so, what arrangements have been made to compensate him financially and if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recognition of Unions

5469. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Third Pay Commission has been set up for the revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the 14 lakhs Railway employees, only 4 lakhs are represented by the two recognised Federations, e.g., the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and All India Railwaymen's Federation;

(c) whether it is further a fact that categorical Associations are existing in the Railways who claim a commanding majority of their representations;

(d) whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is not a registered union under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926;

(e) if so, the reasons for recognising the said National Federation of Indian Railwaymen; and

(f) whether the Railway Administration is considering to give opportunity to the categorical Associations to be heard before the said Pay Commission and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Government have decided to set up such a Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Though it is a fact that several category-wise Unions/Associations function on Railways, the Government have no precise information in regard to their representative character.

(d) It is understood that this Federation was originally registered under Trade Unions Act, which was not later renewed.

(e) This Federation enjoys only negotiating facility with the Railway Board and has not been given any formal "recognition" by the Government.

(f) If and when the Commission is set up, it is for the Commission to evolve its procedure.

Setting up of Hotels by Railways

5470. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the world over the trend now is for more and more transport companies to operate hotels and subsidiary undertakings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Railways have found it difficult in the last few years to make two ends meet in the traditional operations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a marked shortage of good hotels in India and that to make good this deficiency, Government have offered liberal incentives to the hotel industry such as provision of loan upto 60 per cent of fixed assets, tax holiday for six years, etc., and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider the possibility of the Indian Railways setting up a chain of hotels especially in view of the fact that the Railways already have a countrywide organisational network and also have experience of operating Retiring Rooms and running Catering services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) No, except that one or two International Airlines are linked with International Hotel Chains.

(b) Yes. The position regarding surplus or shortfall in the revenues of Indian Railways since 1964-65 has been as under:—

Year	Figures in thousands of Rupees. Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—)
1964—65	(+) 13,18,47
1965—66	(+) 18,56,23
1966—67	(—) 18,27,17
1967—68	(—) 31,52,92
1968—69	(—) 7,85,67
1969—70	(—) 12,55,37 (Estimated)

(c) It is a fact that there is a shortage of good hotel accommodation in the country. Government have for this purpose offered special incentives to the private sector to encourage the flow of capital into the hotel industry, including substantial tax reliefs; liberal depreciation rates; grant of development rebate; priority consideration for all needs of the hotel industry, sale of Government owned land in Delhi area at concessional rates and financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme.

(d) The Railways have no such proposal.

Theft Cases in Bhilai Steel Plant

5471. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Current Weekly* dated the 17th January, 1970 under the caption, "Bhilai Steel Plant Theft; allegations against Staff Police and Company Customers";

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant has been a victim of large scale thefts and that these thefts are said to be daily occurrences and have cost the Plant several crores of rupees during the last few years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain members of staff of the Bhilai Steel Plant, the Police and Security Staff and and certain customers of the company are involved in the above thefts; and

(d) whether an enquiry would be made into the above allegations and the findings, including the estimated loss suffered on this count so far laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Harassment to III Class Passengers Buying Tickets at Mudkhed, Himayat-Nagar, Adilabad Stations (S. C. Rly.)

5472. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the III class passengers are forced not to purchase tickets, by some goonda elements on Mudkhed, Himayatnagar and Adilabad Stations on the metre-gauge line of the South Central Railway as a result of which passengers have to go without tickets and the Ticket Collectors and those goonda elements harass the public and take the money ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which no action has so far been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Such cases have not come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Platform, at Stations on Yeotmal Murtajapur Section of Central Railway

5473. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Stations on the Yeotmal-Murtajapur Section of the Central Railway, which are 25 years old and no platform has so far been provided there; and

(b) the reasons for not providing any platform at those stations so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Nil, as all stations numbering 18 are provided with platforms.

(b) Question does not arise.

Electrification of Railway Stations on Yeotmal-Murtajapur Section of Central Railway

5474. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations on the Yeotmal-Murtajapur narrow-gauge line of the Central Railway, which were opened more than 25 years ago but have not so far been supplied with electricity,

though the villages and towns on the said Section have since been electrified; and

(b) the reasons for not providing electricity to those stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There are in all 18 stations on Yeotmal-Murtajapur narrow gauge section which have not been provided with electricity so far.

(b) It has not been possible to electrify these stations so far, as the owners of this line, viz. Central Provinces Railway Co. Ltd. have expressed their inability to provide the funds for such improvements.

Allotment of Funds to Maharashtra for Scholarships to Adivasi Students

5475. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated by the Central Government to the Maharashtra Government for the current financial year to enable that State to award scholarships to those Adivasi Students who are receiving education in colleges;

(b) whether it is a fact that scholarships have been awarded to those students who do not belong to the Scheduled Tribes as per existing order; and

(c) if so the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1.35 lakhs is likely to be provided for 1970-71.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Construction of a Railway Line from Chanakha to Wun in Yeotmal District (Maharashtra)

5476. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the survey work relating to the construction of a Chanakha-Wun Railway line in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of this Railway line will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the construction of a railway line from Chanakha to Wani have been sanctioned and are in progress. Further consideration to the proposal will be given after the results of the surveys become available.

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें

5477. **श्री मोटा लाल मोना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के लिये वर्ष 1970-71 में राजस्थान में सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या धोलपुर-गंगापुर सिटी-सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत परि-योजना का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे विकास कार्यक्रम अलग अलग राज्य या क्षेत्र की धारणा पर नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास के आधार पर बनाया जाता है। फिर भी, निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान में किसी नयी लाइन के निर्माण की सम्भावना नहीं है। इसलिए 1970-71 में राजस्थान में कोई नयी लाइन बनाने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ). धोलपुर और गंगापुर सिटी को मिलाने वाली कोई छोटी लाइन नहीं है। पर्याप्त यातायात और वित्तीय औचित्य के अभाव के कारण सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर मीटर लाइन

खंड के सामान परिवर्तन का विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसलिये, फिलहाल इस परिवर्तन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार नहीं है।

रेल किराये तथा भाड़े के बारे में उच्च स्तर पर बातचीत

5478. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित रेल किराये के बारे में उच्च स्तर पर कोई बातचीत हुई है और यदि हां, तो यह बातचीत किन व्यक्तियों के बीच हुई है और इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ख) तीसरे दर्जे के रेल किराये में तथा खाद्य-पदार्थों की ढुलाई के लिये भाड़े में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि पर पुनर्विचार करते समय क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

कम आय वर्ग के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

5479. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या विधि-तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में हरिजन छात्रों तथा कम आय वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को किस तरीके से सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) चौथी योजना अवधि में कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गृह) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों को शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी गई थी। अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में (जिनमें निम्न आय वर्ग भी शामिल है)

प्रत्येक राज्य को 1959-60 से केन्द्रीय सहायता सीमित कर दी गई थी, यद्यपि वे चाहते तो उसे वे अपने साधनों से बढ़ा सकते थे।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को मैट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां देने पर चतुर्थ योजना-पूर्व खर्च, जिसमें अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए निश्चित केन्द्रीय आवंटन भी शामिल है, राज्यों के गैर-योजना बजटों को वचनबद्ध किया गया है। अलबत्ता, इस वचन-बद्धता के बाद वित्त आयोग द्वारा राज्यों को आवश्यक साधन हस्तान्तरित कर दिये गये हैं। तदनुसार चतुर्थ योजना में इन छात्र-वृत्तियों के लिए 11 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय योजना व्यवस्था 1968-69 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति पर हुए खर्च से ऊपर शुद्ध अनुमानित बढ़ोतरी के लिये की गई है।

विधवाओं, उनके बच्चों तथा अनार्यों की सहायता के लिये कार्यक्रम

5480. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विधवाओं तथा उनके बच्चों और अनार्यों को जिनके पास जीविकोपार्जन का कोई साधन नहीं है, सहायता देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) :

(क) इस प्रकार के कोई अलग कार्यक्रम सरकार के पास नहीं है। अलबत्ता, निराश्रित स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यक्रम हैं, जिन से असहाय विधवाओं उनके बच्चों तथा अनार्यों को, जिनके पास जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, लाभ पहुंचता है।

(ख) जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा विवरण

में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-31/28/70]

Wells for Harijans during Gandhi Centenary Years

5481. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug or provided during the Gandhij Centenary Year for Harijans by the Central or State Governments or by, or through, other private agencies;

(b) whether any other schemes have been introduced for the uplift of Harijans in this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Holding of Competitive Examinations in Hindi and other Regional Languages

5482. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a written examination was held for the selection of Apprentice Mechanics by the Railway authorities on or about the 22nd February, 1970 at different places including Bihar;

(b) whether in view of the fact that study of English is not compulsory now-a-days in Bihar, the examinees from Bihar were unable to understand the questions or even if they understood, they were unable to answer them in English and thus were handicapped from entering the competition;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry would revise their policy in the matter of holding examinations in Hindi and other regional languages also; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The examinations and tests by the Railway Service Commissions are conducted in English. The question of introducing Hindi and the regional languages as alternative media of examination for recruitment of Class III staff is under consideration.

Harassment by Christian Missionaries in Bihar

5483. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Harijan families of village Sathgulni in Navada Sub-division of District Gaya in Bihar, who had first embraced christianity and later returned to their old Hindu religion fold, are being harassed by the local foreign Christian missionaries and their followers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that paddy in their fields was looted and forcibly taken away; and

(c) if so, what step Government are taking to stop such anti-national and anti-social activities of the foreign missionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Attacks on Railway Staff/Property in West Bengal

5484. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attacks on the Railway Staff including Station Masters, Guards and Engine Drivers in West Bengal during the year 1969, month-wise;

(b) the value of the damages done to the Railway property and the loss suffered by Government on this score;

(c) the reasons for such attacks; and

(d) what steps, if any, Government have decided to take to stop such wanton action of the people?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) (i) Apart from tightening up the normal Police arrangements by Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminal and anti-social elements, the State Government of West Bengal have taken additional security measures by way of escorting important night passenger trains, introducing armed patrolling/setting up of special camps in affected areas. Railway Protection Force re-inforcement has also been given to the Government Railway Police, West Bengal to augment their arrangements.

(ii) In West Bengal, Special Crime Cell has also been created with the help of the State C. I. D. and the Crime Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force to keep a watch and spot out criminals responsible for incidents of heinous crimes in the area.

(iii) Strict instructions have also been issued to the Railway Protection Force Staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime and render all possible help to the victims.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रिक्तपड़े अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षित पद

5485. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वर्ष 1968 से रिक्त पड़े अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षित पदों की विभाग-वार तथा श्रेणी वार संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ख) इन पदों को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अधिकारियों के लिये सुरक्षा कर्मचारी

5486. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारियों के लिये सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) इन अधिकारियों की संख्या, नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं और उनके लिये ऐसे प्रबन्ध करने के क्या कारण हैं ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) महाप्रबन्धक । महाप्रबन्धक के लिये सुरक्षा गारद की व्यवस्था केवल उन गोपनीय और मूल्यवान कागजातों की हिफाजत के लिये की जाती है जिन्हें वे अक्सर अपने बंगले पर ले जाते हैं ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अस्पतालों में वरिष्ठ डाक्टरों के साथ क्लर्क तैनात करना

5487. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अस्पतालों में कार्य करने वाले वरिष्ठ डाक्टरों के साथ क्लर्क रखे जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि अन्य रेलों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मंड्रनों के वेतनक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण

5488. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में 1964 के पश्चात् मंड्रनों के वेतन क्रम को (250-380 रुपये) को कितनी बार बढ़ाकर 370-475 रुपये तथा 475-575 रुपये किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर उक्त जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को लगाकर कब तक भरने का है, और

(ग) कितने आरक्षित पदों पर उक्त जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मंड्रनों के वेतनमान में 1964 से कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

ट्रेन क्लर्कों तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों की पदोन्नति के अवसर

5489. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रेन क्लर्कों तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों के एक से ही वेतनक्रम है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें पदोन्नति के समान अवसर न देने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 250-380 रुपये के वेतनक्रम में पदोन्नति के अवसर ट्रेन क्लर्कों के मामले में एक प्रतिशत तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों के मामले में 7 1/2 प्रतिशत है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं और इसे दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न श्रेणियों में टिकट कलेक्टरों तथा चल

टिकट परीक्षकों और ट्रेन क्लर्कों के पदों के वेतन-मान और अनुपात इस प्रकार हैं:—

टिकट कलेक्टर और
चल टिकट परीक्षक

र०		
450-25-575	}	इन ग्रेडों में पद कार्यभार के आधार पर बनाये जाते हैं ।
370-20-450-25-475		
335-15-425		
250-10-290-15-380	}	7½% सभी ग्रेडों के चल टिकट परीक्षकों तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों के संवर्गों में पदों की कुल संख्या का प्रतिशत
150-5-175-6-205-द० रो० - 7-240		
130-5-175-द० रो०-6-205-7-212	}	*70%
110-3-131-4-155-द० रो०-4-175-5-180		

*टिकट कलेक्टरों तथा चल टिकट परीक्षकों के कुल पदों के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत पद 130-212 रुपये के ग्रेड में होने चाहिए ।

ट्रेन क्लर्क	पदों का प्रतिशत
र०	
250-10-290-15-380	1%
205-7-240-8-280	3%
150-5-175-6-205-द० रो०- 7-240	36%
110-3-131-4-155-द० रो०- 4-175-5-180	60%

उपर्युक्त से पता चलेगा कि कुछ वेतनमान तो एक जैसे ही हैं और कुछ एक जैसे नहीं हैं । उपर्युक्त वेतनमान दूसरे वेतन आयोग की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों पर आधारित है जबकि विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों के वितरण 25 प्रतिशत शंकर-शरण अधिकरण के फैसले पर आधारित है

चुंकि इन कोटियों की ड्यूटियां और उत्तरदायित्व वेतन संरचना और पदोन्नति सारणियां अलग-अलग हैं इसलिए इन कोटियों में पदों के वितरण के प्रतिशत के बीच तुलना नहीं की जा सकती ।

Introduction of Total Prohibition

5490. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a number of State Governments have either scrapped or relaxed prohibition;

(b) if so, the modifications in the prohibition regulations prevalent in the different States enforced during the year 1969-70;

(c) what is the latest position in regard to prohibition regulations in each of these States; and

(d) whether any comprehensive programme has been or is being laid down to enforce total prohibition in the country and, if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The enforcement of the prohibition is the responsibility of the State Governments and it is for the State Governments to initiate measures for its enforcement in the areas under their jurisdiction. Information on modifications in the prohibition regulations introduced during 1969-70 in different States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलवे शिकायत पुस्तकों में दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का निबटारा

5491. श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे शिकायत-पुस्तकों में दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का निबटारा करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है, और

(ख) क्या शिकायत-कर्त्ता को उसके द्वारा की गई शिकायत पर की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना दी जाती है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) स्टेशन पर रखी गयी शिकायत-पुस्तकों में जितनी शिकायतें दर्ज की जाती हैं, उन सभी शिकायतों को स्टेशन मास्टर देखता है । जिन शिकायतों का कारण दूर करना स्टेशन मास्टर के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, उन पर वह तत्काल कार्रवाई करता है । अन्य मामलों में स्टेशन मास्टर शिकायतों को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के पास भेजता है जो उनकी जांच करके उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं ।

सवारी ढोने वाली गाड़ियों के गाड़ों के पास रखी गयी शिकायत-पुस्तकों में जो शिकायतें दर्ज की जाती हैं, उन पर इसी प्रकार कार्रवाई करने के लिए उनके उद्घरण सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को भेजे जाते हैं ।

क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रधान कार्यालयों और मण्डल कार्यालयों में रखी गयी शिकायत पुस्तकों में जो शिकायतें दर्ज की जाती हैं, उन्हें नामित कर्मचारी देखते हैं और आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए उन्हें सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के नोटिस में लाते हैं ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जारी की गयी हिदायतों में यह अपेक्षित है कि जहां शिकायत करने वालों का पता मालूम हो, उन्हें शिकायत की जांच के परिणाम और उस पर की गयी कार्रवाई से अवगत कराया जाये ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में 'वेटरों' के लिये समान सेवा शर्तें

5492. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में कुछ 'बैरे' कमीशन-एवं-वेतन के आधार पर और कुछ केवल कमीशन के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों श्रेणियों के बैरों को एक ही तरह का काम करना पड़ता है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किये जाने वाले भुगतान के आधार में अंतर के क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन दोनों श्रेणियों को बराबर का दर्जा देने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही की है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) रेलवे खान-पान और यात्री-सुविधा समिति, 1967 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि चल खान-पान यूनिटों में सभी नयी नियुक्तियां पूर्णरूप से कमीशन के आधार पर की जानी चाहिये ताकि बैरों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके । लेकिन जो पहले से वेतन एवं कमीशन आधार पर नियुक्त थे उन्हें अपनी वर्तमान शर्तों को वैयक्तिक रूप से बनाये रखने का विकल्प दिया गया है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मैसर्स अकूजी जादवत एण्ड कम्पनी, अंदमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह का निदेशक मण्डल

5493. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम-वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मैसर्स अकूजी जादवत एण्ड कम्पनी अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के निदेशक मंडल के कितने सदस्य हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सब निदेशक एक ही अविभाजित परिवार के सदस्य हैं और आय कर का अपवंचन करने के लिये विभिन्न नामों से व्यापार कर रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

लद्दाख में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग

5494. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख का आर्थिक तथा पूर्ण विकास के लिये वहां सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ताकि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सके और इस सीमा क्षेत्र को देश का एक मजबूत भाग बनाया जा सके ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि लद्दाख आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा और राज्य का सबसे कम विकसित क्षेत्र है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लद्दाख में सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने लद्दाख की आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई हालत के बारे में गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट देख ली है। इस समय लद्दाख में खनिज पर आधारित या कोई अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्र का उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है। हां विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें खनिज संसाधनों का पता लगाना और उनका उपयोग करना सम्मिलित है, लद्दाख में आर्थिक विकास की गति को तीव्र करने के लिये जे० एण्ड के० मिनरल्स की सहायता से, जो एक राज्य सरकार का उपक्रम है, उपलब्ध संसाधनों

तथा निर्धारित परिव्यय के अनुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाए गये हैं और उठाये जा रहे हैं। इस संगठन ने लेह तहसील की पुग्गा घाटी में सुहागे को उपयोग में लाना आरम्भ कर दिया है। राज्य भू विज्ञान तथा खनन विभाग भी तांबे व अन्य धातुओं के लिये जिले के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अन्वेषण करने में लगा हुआ है।

Waiting list for supply of Scooters and Cars

5495. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister for INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list in the country for the supply of scooters and cars;

(b) the rate at which this list is increasing annually; and

(c) whether Government would ever be able to reduce the above number to three figures and, if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The number of orders for the three makes of the cars and two makes of scooters pending with the various dealers in the country as on the 31st December 1968 and the 31st December, 1969 were as under:—

	Pending orders as on	
	31-12-69	31-12-68
Cars		
(i) Fiat	36,582	41,044
(ii) Hindustan Ambassador	29,501	33,410
(iii) Standard Herald	293	292
Scooters		
(i) Vespa	1,66,937	1,40,731
(ii) Lambretta	82,362	74,672

There is no waiting list for the other two makes of scooters manufactured in the country, namely, Fantabulus and Rajdoot.

It will be seen from the figures given above that the number of pending orders is going down in the case of cars. In the case of scooters, however, the pendency has gone up by about 16 per cent during 1969.

(c) It is difficult to indicate at this stage the time by which the pending orders for cars and scooters would be reduced to three figures.

Equity Capital and Profit of Bajaj Auto Ltd.

5496. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Vespa manufacturers, had an equity capital of Rs. 1,04,55,750 and earned profit of Rs. 1,09,03,757 during the year ending 31st March, 1969;

(b) if not, what was the equity capital and the profit earned during the period; and

(c) how long Government are going to allow the said company to earn huge profit at the cost of common man?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The figure of profit mentioned by the Hon'ble Members, however, is before providing for Taxation.

The Government are considering the establishment of a new unit of economic capacity in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters. It is also proposed to license new schemes in the private sector to promote the growth of competitive market if production of scooters can be established with completely indigenous know-how and materials.

Report of Committee of Technical Experts on Scooters

5497. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of technical experts on scooters has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Committee of Technical Experts was asked to submit its Report in two parts. The first part of the Report covering the following terms of reference has been received and is being examined:—

- (i) To consider the economic and technical feasibility of taking up the manufacture of scooters based on an indigenous design.
- (ii) To examine any available indigenous designs, with a view to picking up a design most suited for commercial exploitation in a public sector project; and
- (iii) In case no indigenous design is readily available, to advise on the steps to be taken to develop an indigenous design and the schedule therefor.

The second part of the Report of the Committee is still awaited.

Bajaj Auto Ltd., Bombay and Automobile Products India Ltd.

5498. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bajaj Auto Ltd., has enough area for expansion and the Automobile Products India Ltd. being in Bombay Suburbs has no place for expansion;

(b) whether by nationalising both and expanding the Bajaj Auto Ltd. at a cost of about rupees two crores, scooter production could be increased by over one lakh annually;

(c) whether a new scooter plant with an annual production capacity of one lakh would need a capital of rupees six crores or so; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Government do not nationalise both the above concerns and expand the Bajaj Auto Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Both M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., and Automobile Products of India Ltd. have stated that they have enough area for expansion.

(b) and (d) Government have no proposal under consideration at present to nationalise the existing scooter manufacturing units.

M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., have, in their proposals for expansion, indicated an additional investment of Rs. 4.05 crores for increasing their capacity to one lakh scooters per annum.

(c) The investment required for establishing a new scooter plant with an annual production capacity of 1,00,000 scooters has not yet been worked out.

Delegations sent Abroad by Ministry of I.D.I.T. and C.A.

5499. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by his Ministry during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969;

(b) the names of the countries visited by those delegations;

(c) the amount spent on each delegation; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom?

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

Classification of residential accommodation and its Allotment

5500. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some kind of classification of the residential accommodation in the Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis of this classification;

(d) whether there are any rules regulating the allotment of residential accommodation and also for the recovery of rent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) : The classification of the residential accommodation is based on the scales of pay of the category of staff as indicated below :

Classification	Entitlements
Type I	All Class IV staff. (may be allotted temporarily to junior class III staff where necessary)
	Rs.
Type II	110—180 } And all scales 130—212 } the minimum of 130—280 } which is below 205—280 } Rs. 210 P.M.
Type III	210—320 } All scales the 250—380 } minimum of 335—425 } which is Rs. 210 P. M. and above and the maximum of which is Rs. 425/- or below.
Type IV	350—475 370—475 335—485 435—575 450—575
Type IV Special	All class II and junior scale Officers
Type V	All Senior Scale Officers
Type V Special	All Junior & Inter-Administrative Scale Officers
Type VI	All Senior Administrative Officers.

(d) and (e) : Yes, It is left to the General Managers to frame rules regarding allotment to suit the varying conditions obtaining on Railways.

Broadly speaking, for the purpose of allotment of quarters, Railway staff are classified into 'essential' and 'non-essential' categories. 'Essential' staff are those who are liable to be called to duty at any time of the day and night. Priority for allotment of quarters is determined by the date of registration with the allotting authority according to the date of receipt of application. Separate priority registers are maintained for 'essential' and 'non-essential' categories.

Regarding rent, however, rules have been prescribed by the Railway Board. The quarters on each Railway are constituted into different pools and the pooled assessed rent for the quarters in each pool is fixed at 6% of the total capital cost of all the quarters in that pool. Rent actually recovered from the employees is either the pooled assessed rent or 10% of the emoluments of the employee, whichever is less. In the case of employees drawing a pay below Rs. 150 per mensem in the authorised scale, a lower limit of 7½% of the emoluments applies.

Action on Representations received from unrecognised Unions

5501. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1319 on 3rd March, 1970 regarding action on representations received from the Unions other than the recognised Unions and state :

(a) whether Government are receiving representations from the unrecognised Unions;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted for dealing with these representations;

(c) whether the representations received are responded and acknowledged;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue orders to all the Offices to respond to all the representations?

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

(b) and (c) : The position is that representations from any source are taken into account and action, as appropriate in each case, is taken. If the representation is from an unrecognised union, no reply is given or any correspondence by way of acknowledging the representations is entered into with them.

(d) The right to get a reply to representation from a trade union flows from the fact of the union being recognised by the concerned Administration. Category-wise Unions are not recognised as it will lead to multiplicity of Trade Unions on Railways often with conflicting interests leading thereby to fragmentation of Trade Unions on Railways. This policy has also been upheld by National Commission on Labour.

(e) In view of the reply to parts (b) and (c) above, there is no need to issue any further instructions.

Increase in Rate of Tea Served at Railway Stations

5502. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the rate of Tea sold at the Railway stations was increased from 15 Paise a cup to 25 Paise by the Vendors as well as by the Railways;

(b) the reasons for this increase;

(c) when the price of sugar has been reduced by 60 per cent the reasons for not reducing the rate of tea;

(d) whether it is a fact that the rates are not reduced due to someone dealing with the rate fixation being interested in it; and

(e) whether Government will get this matter investigated by C. B. I. to find out the facts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) The selling price of tea in cups was increased from 15 Paise to 18 Paise with effect from 1-11-1967 and again from 18 Paise to 25 Paise per cup with effect from 10-4-1968.

(b) The price had to be increased due to rise in prices of sugar, tea leaves, milk etc.

(c) The question of revision of price of tea is under examination.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Absorption of Un-employed Indian Engineers in Bokaro Steel Plant

5503. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of unemployment in regard to Indian engineers have been worrying Government; and

(b) if so, whether the qualified Indian engineers could have been provided jobs for doing the design and engineering and other works for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant under M/s. Dastur and Co. or any other similar consultancy firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A good number of Indian design engineers are already in employment of M/s. Dastur and Co., the Design Cell at Bokaro, and the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited.

दिल्ली में राशन कार्डों पर साइकल टायरों तथा ट्यूबों की सप्लाई

5504. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली राशन विभाग ने पुराने राशन कार्डों के बदले जनवरी, 1970 में जारी किये गये राशन कार्डों पर साइकल के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप कार्डधारियों को इस बारे में रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने में बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली राशन विभाग पहले की तरह ही राशन की दुकानों पर नये राशन कार्डों के रजिस्ट्रेशन का प्रबन्ध करेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) : गत वर्ष के खाद्य राशन कार्ड 30-12-1969 तक वैध थे। पुराने राशन कार्डों के बदले में नए राशन कार्ड उक्त तारीख के बाद दिए गये। साइकिल के टायरों व ट्यूबों की सप्लाई के लिए नए कार्डों पर पृष्ठांकन करने के बारे में आवश्यक हिदायतें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा सभी सरकिलों के खाद्य तथा सम्भरण अधिकारियों को 30-12-1969 को दी गई तथा इसके लिये आवेदन देने हेतु निर्धारित फार्म उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध कर दिए गए थे। एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति भी निकाली गई थी और सामान्य जनता की जानकारी के लिए पोस्टर भी छपवाए गए थे तथा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर लगवा दिए गए थे। राशन कार्ड धारी उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के पास पड़े हुए अपने पहले वाले राशन कार्डों के आधार पर आवश्यक पृष्ठांकन कराने के लिये अब भी आवेदन पत्र दे सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Recommendations of Asoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries Commission

5505. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee in regard to the future of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been finally studied;

(b) whether the representatives of the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been consulted in the matter;

(c) whether Government have come to any conclusion in regard to the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a), (c) and (d): The recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries are under consideration;

(b) No, Sir.

Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

5506. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have received their allotted quota of employment in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if not, the exact percentage of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in employment at present;

(c) the time by which their quota would be filled; and

(d) the reason for the failure of the Khadi Commission to fulfil the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d) : The percentage of vacancies reserved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for appointment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates, which is the same as under the orders of the Government of India, is as under:—

	Scheduled	
	Caste	Tribe
(i) Recruitment on All India basis by open competition, viz written test/interview	12 ½	5
(ii) Recruitment otherwise than All India basis	16 ¾	5

The percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates to the total strength of the Commission's employees works out to 5.7 and 1.4 respectively.

All the reserved vacancies could not be filled by the appointment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates for lack of suitable candidates having the prescribed minimum qualifications. As and when suitable candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are available with the prescribed minimum qualifications, they are appointed to the reserved vacancies.

(d) Does not arise.

Filling up of Permanent Posts on Railways

5507. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about one lakh of permanent posts are lying vacant in the Railways at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that temporary employees are acting in these permanent posts;

(c) what are the total savings effected as a result of temporary employees acting in permanent posts;

(d) the manner in which these savings are effected; and

(e) if no savings are effected, the purpose of keeping these permanent posts vacant?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No savings are effected as a result of temporary employees acting in permanent posts;

(d) Does not arise; and

(e) So far as the permanent Class I gazetted posts are concerned, recruitment is made on a phased programme through the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of annual competitive examinations. It takes sometime before the candidates so recruited complete their training and become eligible for confirmation.

Non-gazetted railway servants are confirmed subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. Railway Administrations have been directed to take special steps to confirm all eligible employees.

बरेली से अलीगढ़ तक यात्री गाड़ियों का देरी से चलना

5508. श्री **ओंकार लाल बेरवा** :

श्री **राम गोपाल शालवाले** :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली से अलीगढ़ तक यात्री गाड़ियां प्रायः देरी से चलती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख) : मुख्यतः खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने की बहुत अधिक घटनाओं और तांबे के तारों की चोरी के कारण दूर-संचार में बार-बार बाधा उत्पन्न होने के कारण बरेली से अलीगढ़ जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों का समय-पालन संतोषप्रद नहीं रहा है ।

(ग) इन गाड़ियों के चालन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है। गाड़ियों के परिहार्य अवरोध के प्रत्येक मामले की छान-बीन प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर की जाती है और इसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सभी व्यावहारिक उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन गाड़ियों के चालन में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से समय-पालन अभियान चलाया गया है ।

रेलगाड़ियों में डाकूती तथा हत्याओं की घटनाएं

5509. श्री **ओंकार लाल बेरवा** :

श्री **रामगोपाल शालवाले** :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में रेलगाड़ियों में डाकूतियों तथा हत्याओं की कितनी घटनायें हुई हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इन घटनाओं को रोकने में असफल रही है ;

(ग) इन घटनाओं में निरंतर वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) (i) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर निगरानी रखने और आ राधियों और समाज विरोधी तत्वों को प लिये आवश्यक छापें मारने जैसे सामान्य पुलिस प्रबन्धों को कड़ा करने के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों ने रात को चलने वाली महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों के साथ मार्गरक्षी चलाने, सशस्त्र पहरे की व्यवस्था करने/ प्रभावी क्षेत्रों में विशेष कैंम्प स्थापित करने जैसे कार्यों के रूप में सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त उपाय किये गये हैं। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को, उनके प्रबन्धों क विस्तार करने के लिये जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की कुमक भी दी जाती है ।

(ii) याडों में या स्टेशन प्लेटफार्मों पर रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने की ड्यूटी पर तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को अपराध स्थल की ओर तुरंत खाना होने और अपराध के शिकार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को सभी सम्भव सहायता पहुंचाने की भी कड़ी हिदायत है ।

Distribution of Steel to Small Scale Industries

5510. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of different categories of steel allotted to the small scale sector and bigger industries during the

year 1969-70 and how these figures compare with the allotments made during the last three years; and

(b) the basis of these allotments and whether these supplies are sufficient to meet the requirements of the small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement showing the allotment of scarce categories of steel made directly to Directorate General of Technical Development and Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. In addition, units in the Small Scale Sector also obtain certain quantities of steel from other allocation quotas, particularly the State Pooled and Agricultural quotas.

(b) Allotments in 1966-67 were made by Iron and Steel Controller on the basis of demands received, the na-

ture of their priority and overall availability. After decontrol in 1967-68, the Joint Plant Committee and the allocations on the following basis;

(a) total estimated availability of each category;

(b) past allocations made to each sponsoring authority;

(c) plannings made against these allocations; and

(d) orders of each sector pending with the producers.

The allocations made by the Joint Plant Committee on the above basis for 1968-69 and 1969-70 to Small Scale Sector were enhanced by Government later, on *ad hoc* basis, by utilising the reserves.

As supplies of the scarce categories from indigenous sources are not adequate in either sector, import licences are issued to actual users to supplement indigenous availability.

STATEMENT

(In tonnes)

Sponsoring authorities	BP Sheets (16-20 G)	BP Sheets (thinner than 20 gauge)	G.P. Sheets	G.C. Sheets
1966-67				
DGTD	76,700	25,000		1,600
DC (SSI)	31,700	23,000		* 4,000
1967-68				
DGTD	77,744	21,284		
DC (SSI)	23,329	18,265		
1968-69				
DGTD	55,141	18,262	5,160	8,193
DC (SSI)	12,466	7,360	13,200	12,525
1969-70 BP Sheets (8-140)				
DGTD	37,760	49,947	15,000	900
DC (SSI)	23,900	20,791	15,000	12,525

* Combined figures for BG/GC Sheets.

Foreign Capital Invested in Private Companies

5511. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private enterprises, including Banking and Insurance Companies, functioning in India in which foreign capital has been invested; and

(b) the total assets of those Companies according to the latest report available and the number out of them which have more than 50 per cent of foreign capital ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). There were 27,707 companies at work in the private sector in India as on 31st March, 1969. Information about foreign investments in these companies and about total assets of companies with foreign investments is not available.

Information regarding Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies at work in this country, however, is given on pages 103 to 122 of Volume II of the Appen-

dices of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. According to this Report there were 243 such companies at work as on 31st December, 1966.

Manufacture of Rice Mills Machinery

5512. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture modern type of Rice Mills machinery in India of the type imported from Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of places where such machinery is proposed to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government have approved of the schemes of M/s. Damodar Enterprises Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Binny Ltd., Madras for the manufacture of Modern Rice Mills with Japanese collaboration, as detailed below:—

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Japanese Collaborator	Item of manufacture	Annual licensed capacity	Location of factory	Production during 1969
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
1	M/s. Damodar Enterprises Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Kyowa Agricultural machinery Co. Ltd., Japan	Complete modern type Industrial Rice Mill machinery (1 tonne and 2 tonnes per hour)	400 Nos.	Hemantnagar District Burdwan, (West Bengal)	27.86 (approximately)
2	M/s. Binny Ltd., Madras	M/s. Satake Engg. Co. Ltd., Japan.	Rice Milling Machinery Satake Rice Milling Units of capacities (1 tonne, 2 tonnes and 4 tonnes per hour)	240 Nos. (Rs. 240 lakhs)	Meenambakkam Madras (Tamil Nadu)	4.96 (approximately)

Allotment of land acquired by Northeast Frontier Railway in Silapathar to outsiders for construction of buildings

5513. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area of land acquired by the Northeast Frontier Railway in Silapathar;

(b) whether the land acquired has been utilised for the purpose for which it was meant;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that a portion of the acquired land has been allotted to some outsiders by plots, for the construction of buildings; and

(e) if so, whether any steps would be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) 166 acres.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Do not arise as no Railway land has been licensed to outsiders for construction of buildings.

Construction of Houses for Harijans in Rural Areas of Delhi

5514. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for the construction of houses for Harijans in rural areas of Delhi in the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) A Housing Subsidy Scheme for the construction of houses by Scheduled Castes themselves engaged in unclean occupations in rural areas is included in the Backward Classes Sector under the Fourth Five Year Plan of Delhi Union Territory.

(b) A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Housing Subsidy Scheme, out

of which Rs. 15 lakhs is for the next three years (including the current financial year).

Survey of Land on Kangra Valley Section (Northern Railway)

5515. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway is surveying land on the Kangra Valley Railway Section of the Northern Railway for the acquisition of land for the realignment of Railway line due to the construction of Pong Dam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department has indiscriminately felled their trees, removed the hedges of fields and spoiled the standing crops and surveyed their alignment through the cultivated fields of kisans of Village Ghar Jarot in Tehsil Dehra instead of the Banjor land area;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the department has not paid any compensation for the trees felled and the crops damaged; and

(d) whether the residents have made any representation to him and, if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). Representations have been received regarding damage to trees and crops during the survey for land acquisition for the realignment of the Kangra Valley Railway line. The field survey for fixing the land boundary is being carried out by the staff of the Beas Dam Project and not by the Railway staff.

Central Assistance for Industrialisation of Gujarat State

5516. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Gujarat Chambers of

Commerce and Industry met him during the month of March, 1970 for seeking greater help by the Centre to speed up industrialisation of the Gujarat State;

(b) whether the delegation also requested the establishment of some public sector projects in the State during the Fourth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.
(SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry requested that public sector projects for manufacture of 'Gas Cylinders' and 'Machine Tools' may be established in the Gujarat State during the Fourth Plan. They were informed that it had been decided to set up the 'Gas Cylinder' project at Naini near Allahabad in U. P. They were also informed that as the immediate need was fuller utilisation of the capacity for manufacture of machine tools already established in the country, it was not opportune to consider establishment of any unit in the public sector for manufacture of machine tools at present. However, if at a later date the demand of machine tools justified such action, the setting up of a machine tools project at Bhavnagar would again be considered.

Help of Court sought by Employees against the Orders of Railway Authorities (Northeast Frontier Railway)

5517. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Northeast Frontier Railway zone hundreds of employees take the help of the court against the injustice done to them by the Railway authorities;

(b) if so, what are the number of cases instituted by the employees either in lower courts or in High Courts in the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in almost all the cases instituted, the employees have won against the Railway authorities; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against those Railway officers who are responsible for issuing wrong orders on employees and as a result of which the Railway authorities had to incur heavy expenditure for legal help and were ultimately compelled to pay heavy penalty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Aid from the United Nations Children Fund

5518. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the aid expected from the United Nations Children Fund during 1970-71 and that which was received during 1969-70;

(b) the details of the projects on which the amount has been spent and is proposed to be spent; and

(c) how it has been and would be shared amongst different states and the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The amount of aid for 1970-71 will be decided by the Unicef Executive Board in their meeting in April/May, 1970. The Unicef Executive Board approved an allocation of \$ 4.184 million in 1969-70.

(b) Aid is received not in the form of cash but in the form of equipments, supplies, etc. and the allocation of aid in 1969-70, which is in the process of utilization is for the following projects:—

1. Health Services	\$ 2,764,000
2. Family & Child Welfare	\$ 220,000
3. High Protein Food Development	\$ 150,000
4. Applied Nutrition Programme	\$ 750,000
5. Milk Conservation	\$ 300,000

\$ 4,184,000

(c) Aid is not shared as such between the Centre and the States or between the States themselves but is utilized on various projects in the field of health, education, nutrition, vocational training, social welfare, etc. located all over the country for the benefit of needy children, mothers, etc.

Recognition to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union.

5519. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union has not been accorded recognition as yet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Union is the only representative Union in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory;

(c) if so, whether the late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru had declared in Chittaranjan as late as in 1961 that the said Union would be given recognition if it was totally controlled by the employees themselves;

(d) whether Government are aware that there are no outsiders in the Union; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not according recognition so far and also the conditions, if any, for granting recognition?

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

(b) This union represents approximately 29% of the total non-gazetted staff employed in this Production Unit.

(c) What the late Prime Minister said was that if such a Union is solely managed by the staff and is good, it would be considered for recognition.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The grant of recognition rests in the discretion of Government who have not considered it necessary to recognise any union in any Production Unit on the Railways.

Training to Steam Firemen Grade 'B', as Driver Assistant Diesel

5520. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Senior Steam Firemen Grade 'B' (non-Matriculates) are entitled for training as Driver Assistant Diesel vide Railway Board's orders of January, 1969;

(b) whether on the Moradabad Division (Northern Railway) such Firemen have not yet been sent for training despite panels having already been drawn up; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the staff mentioned in part (b) above will be sent for training immediately so that they do not suffer loss of seniority *vis-a-vis* their juniors already trained?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Advance Increments to Steam Drivers Trained as Diesel Drivers

5521. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steam Drivers trained as Diesel Drivers prior to 1962 were given three advance increments on their posting to Diesel;

(b) whether such staff trained after 1962 are not given three advance increments;

(c) whether training working conditions and responsibility of staff trained prior to 1962 and after are the same; and

(d) if so, whether Government have any proposal to remove this discrimination and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, Steam running staff absorbed as Driver Grade 'C' on Diesel Operation were given three advance increments.

(b) The benefit of three advance increments has been withdrawn with effect from 1-1-63 on Northern and Northeast Frontier Railways and with effect from 1-1-62 in respect of other Railways.

(c) Yes.

(d) Withdrawal of the benefit of advance increments as shown in reply to part (b) above, does not amount to discrimination. This benefit was granted

in February, 1958, when diesel operation on goods trains was initially started and qualified personnel from prescribed channel of promotion were not available on diesel running side. With the progressive dieselisation and arrangements having been made by the respective Railways for recruitment and training of staff for diesel operation the position was reviewed in the year 1961 and the incentive of advance increments given earlier was withdrawn.

Seniority of Diesel Staff and their appointment at Tughlakabad Shed (Northern Railway)

5522. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of diesel skilled and highly skilled staff is maintained Division-wise;

(b) whether the above staff of Kalka and Shakurbasti Diesel sheds are on one seniority and those at Moghalsarai Diesel shed are borne on a separate seniority list;

(c) whether a Diesel Shed is being established at Tughlakabad and the staff of Kalka and Shakurbasti and other diesel trained staff on the Delhi Division have a preferential right for being absorbed at Tughlakabad;

(d) whether the skilled and highly skilled staff from Moghalsarai shed has been posted at Tughlakabad and whether there have been representations against such irregular postings; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to transfer back, the Moghalsarai staff in order to accommodate the Delhi Division eligible staff to avoid further resentment and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Theft of Pig Iron and Aluminium Sheets from Railway Wagons in Asansol

5523. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pig iron and aluminium sheets worth Rs. one lakh were stolen from the Railway Wagons in Asansol;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection and stolen property recovered; and

(c) if not, the steps Government are taking in this direction?

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

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

सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर चोरी की घटनाएं

5524. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में उत्तर रेलवे के सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर चोरी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त स्टेशन पर 18 मार्च, 1970 को 3-30 प्रातः जनता एक्सप्रेस के एक सरकारी कर्मचारी का अटैची केस जिस में नकद 625 रुपये और हाथ की घड़ी सहित कुछ मूल्यवान वस्तु थे, चोरी हो गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस ने 19 मार्च, 1970 को 10-00 प्रातः तक चोर के नाम तथा पता का पता चला लिया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोर को गिरफ्तार करने और अटैची केस को उसके मालिक को देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई और कब तक उक्त कर्मचारी को चोरी हुई वस्तुएं वापिस मिल जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) ऐसी चोरियों से यात्रियों की सुरक्षा हेतु क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सहारनपुर रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन पर भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला अपराध सं० 48 के रूप में दर्ज किया गया जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक न कोई गिरफ्तारी हुई है और न कोई सम्पत्ति बरामद की गयी है।

(ङ) रिपोर्ट मिली है कि रेलवे पुलिस ने अपने कर्मचारियों को सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर और गाड़ियों में पहरा देने के लिये तैनात किया है।

Cases of Tax Evasion and Corruption detected under Companies Act

5525. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70, doubtful entries relating to the tax evasion and corruption had come to light at the time of investigation under the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 investigation reports on the affairs of four companies were received by the Company Law Board under Sections 235(c) and 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956. In the case of the two companies, there is some material regarding mal-practices involving diversion or misuse of the companies' funds having also a bearing on income-tax assessment. These reports have been forwarded to the concerned companies pursuant to the provisions of section 241(2). Comments and explanation from one of the companies have been received and in the case of the other the matter has been referred to the C.B.I. for further investigation. Until the examination and investigation is over, it is not possible to say whether there have been any tax evasion or corruption.

12.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PAKISTANI BUILD UP ON WEST BENGAL BORDER

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported Pakistani build up on West Bengal border.”

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, there has been no significant change in the disposition of Pakistani troops or in the pattern of their military activities across the West Bengal/East Pakistan border, recently. However, incidents of border crimes, and trespasses by East Pakistan Rifles have occurred from time to time and our security forces have taken necessary measures in such cases.

2. During the last few months there has been some increase in the troops strength in East Pakistan. A new armoured regiment has been inducted and additional troops are being raised. These developments may also be due partly to the internal situation in East Pakistan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the hon. Minister let us know whether it is not a fact that during the last six months our border with Pakistan and China on the eastern side has suddenly become live and whether the additional deployment of Pakistani armoured forces had both American and Chinese made tanks? Will the hon. Minister state to what extent Pakistan has increased its strength in army, navy and air force since the 1965 conflict and whether they have acquired all these weapons only to see that the internal struggle or movement in that part of the country is crushed?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not say that the border on the eastern side with China or with Pakistan has suddenly become live over the last six months. The position has continued to be the same. The Chinese have always been facing us in strength in the border between China and India. On the East

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Pakistan side also, as I have already indicated, there has been more increase in strength. The condition of the border both with China and with Pakistan has been uneasy. I do not subscribe to the view that there has been any change during the last six months. The second question is about the tanks which Pakistan Armoured Regiment has acquired. It is true that Pakistan has got tanks both from America and China.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): And also the Soviet Union.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The hon. Member asked about America and China. I have already made a statement to the effect that Pakistan has got tanks from the Soviet Union. It is a fact that after the 1965 conflict China did supply tanks, artillery pieces and MIG aircraft. Besides this, Pakistan has also got from France Mirage aircraft, an information which I have already placed before the House. On the last question I would request the hon. Member to reconsider the position. Our view is that the acquisition of arms strength by Pakistan is directed only against India. According to Pakistan they have no other enemy; although at one time they were member of the SEATO and CENTO. They are now saying that all this is meant against India. So, to say that the accrual of armed strength by Pakistan is meant to crush, according to the words of the hon. Member, the democratic forces inside their country, which is an internal matter, is not correct. Any accrual of the armed strength of Pakistan is very much to our detriment and we are fully alive to the situation and we have made no secret of our reaction to this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am very happy that the hon. Minister has stated that the government is fully aware of the danger.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Sir, a second question is not allowed in a Calling Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him by mistake.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In Calling Attention you allow a second question. It is for the benefit of the House I am asking a clarification. I

would like to know from the hon. Minister whether government is aware that after the 1965 conflict Pakistan has got 250 military tanks from China, 350 tanks from NATO, 250 tanks from USSR, 120 MIG fighter aircraft from China, 25 Mirage III fighters and submarines from France and they have increased their army strength from 6 divisions in 1965 to 13 divisions now.

I would like to know whether the Government is taking proper precautions in view of the increase in armed strength of Pakistan. What are they doing about it? What steps are they taking to meet that?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is correct that Pakistan has got tanks; they have also got aircraft. . . (Interruptions) If the House is not interested, I need not say anything. It is true that Pakistan, after the 1965 conflict, have added to their strength in the matter of tanks, in the matter of aircraft, in the matter of artillery and in several other things. We have also taken matching action on our side to meet this. I have no doubt, if Pakistan embarks on any adventure or mis-adventure, they will receive a befitting reply.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We have read in papers that there is build-up on East Pakistan-West Bengal border. The people who have come from that side have said that the Russians are supplying better equipment to Pakistan than the equipment they have supplied to India. Because they are getting better equipment from Russia and also some new planes from France, they have got the courage now to build up their army on the border of India and, when time comes, they are going to attack India. Is the Defence Ministry sleeping over it? When they are taken by surprise, they will say, they have had no information. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the military intelligence is working properly and they are taking proper precautions and steps to meet that?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The military intelligence is not discussed on the floor of the House, whether it is adequate, how it functions and all that. I would request the hon. Member not to press on that. It is incorrect that the equipment from Soviet Union to Pakistan is, in any way, superior to the equipment that we receive.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N. K. Somani.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Last time, when Mr. Handerson made a report, he made a special mention of our intelligence and that was discussed in the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We discussed the Handerson Report about our debacle in NEFA on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The most important point has not been answered. In East Pakistan, they have increased the army strength from 1 division to 3 divisions, besides para-militia that they have. In 1965, there was only 1 division; now they have got 3 divisions.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Sir, I would like to point out a very serious contradiction in the statement itself that has been made by the hon. Minister of Defence. He begins by saying, I quote:

"There has been no significant change in the disposition of Pakistani troops...."

But he goes on to say:

"During the last few months, there has been some increase in the troops strength in East Pakistan. A new armoured regiment has been inducted and additional troops are being raised."

I don't understand why he wishes to dismiss the whole situation so lightly when he says that these developments may be due to the internal situation in East Pakistan. To say the least, he is treating the situation rather naively. This is all the more important because of the peculiar circumstances and he has himself admitted that Pakistan has not only made good its entire losses in 1965 war but has equipped itself with more sophisticated weapons and, unlike this country, Pakistan is friendly with all her neighbours including Soviet Union, Iran, Afghanistan, China and others. To-day Pakistan is buying military hardware practically entirely from USA, USSR and China. In view of this situation I would like to know whether instead of dismissing the whole situation so lightly the Government of India, as far as the Defence Ministry, the Home Ministry and External Affairs Ministry are concerned, are prepared to function

as a unit to meet the situation totally rather than functioning in a fragmented and *ad hoc* manner and the specific steps the Government propose to take to prevail upon Pakistan through its friends like the Soviet Union and others so that all these problems of de-escalating tension in that sensitive area—are vitally tackled.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not see any contradiction. I have given all the information. I do not see how he describes that as a contradiction. If he has studied it carefully...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is increase in army no significant change?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : ... He will be convinced that there is no contradiction as such. Second point I want to say is that impression the hon. Member formed that I treat this matter lightly, is absolutely incorrect. That is not my attitude. That certainly is not the attitude of the Government. That, I presume, is also not the attitude of this House. We take very serious view of any accrual of the armed strength of Pakistan and we always take adequate action to prevent that and also take matching action on our side so that we are not at a disadvantage. So, I would like to assure the this hon. House that I do not take it lightly and the impression that he has formed is entirely incorrect. It is also my duty—I would like to add—to inform the House of all aspects. It is an occasion when information should be carefully studied and I have tried to give it as objectively as I could.

About the third point he mentioned, I would like to say that the Home Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry and also the Defence Ministry always work in complete co-operation and complete internal co-ordination is there and there is no place for the type of fear that has been expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I put this question having full confidence in our Jawans and Officers who beat the Pakistan forces hollow and made Khem Karan as the grave-yard of the Patton Tanks. The Hon Minister has given us good information that Pakistan has tanks and aircraft also. I am sure we have anti-aircraft guns, I

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

would like to know whether after Pakistan getting all these materials including armoured cars, tanks, etc. from Soviet Union and China, the Minister is in a position to-day to assure this House and through this House the people of the country that if Pakistan because of their internal crisis both economic and other crises and growth of progressive movements in East Pakistan which is bound to bring down the military government of Pakistan to dust, tries to make any sort of incursion or aggression or intrusion into India, we are in a position to beat them hollow as we did in 1965 and again send them to the same place.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has mentioned about acquisition of tanks by Pakistan from various sources. As an important Union leader, he knows that we ourselves are manufacturing a tank which is as good as almost any one of that class in the world. I would like to say that the workers, the management and all of them deserve our thanks and appreciation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Except the Union leaders.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I also said the Management. Mr. Mody did not hear. Why should Mr. Mody be so thick-skinned? And, Sir, apart from this we have not hesitated ourselves also to acquire military hardware from whatever sources they are available. There is no inhibition on that score at all. I would like to say that while Pakistan has acquired we also have not been sitting idle and our requirements are not only against Pakistan but against China also. So it is not quite fair that we are obsessed by what Pakistan does because our problem is from two countries and therefore our responsibility is much greater and it will not be doing justice to the matter and we will not be appreciating the problem correctly, if we say too much only about Pakistan and forget the other. It is a much bigger problem of which we are seized and we are taking all possible action to meet the situation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): This Calling Attention has been replied to by the Minister and he has stated that he has not taken up this matter in a lighthearted way. But in the statement he has said that for a

few months past there has been no significant tension or hottening up in the border. In the course of a supplementary he said, in the course of the past 6 months nothing has so far happened to be reckoned with. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister of the wrong statement and apparent contradiction made by him. Sir, I request him to go through the record of this House. What happened in November, 1969, when our officials were kidnapped from the Bongon border area by the E. P. R. men? What happened in the last part of 1969 when some of our men were kidnapped in the border of Goalpara in Assam? What happened on the 20th and 21st of December last in the borders of the river Punarbhaba which flows from East Pakistan region to West Bengal? The East Pakistan Rifle men in the border of Maldah district dug trenches and there was fighting also. What happened afterwards? Only a few days after this, the border was altered because they are trying to encroach upon Atrai river which flows from Pakistan to West Bengal through West Dinajpur which is a very strategic area. This river Atrai flows between Indian territory and Pakistan territory and the Government of Pakistan in their sinister motive to encroach upon the further land on our territory and have started creating troubles one after the other because this is one of their *modus operandi* to take out large chunk of our territory, or through the process of creating artificial dispute and thereby leading to International Arbitration. In the past we have seen this, Fenni river in Tripura had been part and parcel of Tripura during the Maharaja's regime and subsequently it was also a territory of the Government of India under the Union Territory of Tripura, but the Pakistanis have forcibly taken possession of that Fenni river. So also it happened in the case of certain territories in the Cachar district and this is how the Pakistanis started creating troubles in the Rann of Kutch and ultimately the area was declared a disputed one and led to the International Arbitration for settlement of boundary disputes, by this Hon'ble Minister, while he was the Minister of External Affairs. I request him through you, Sir, let him take note of the serious situation on the border, especially in the eastern part of our country, because many incidents have taken place there. For example, there is the land delta or projected areas towards Pakistan and the Government

of Pakistan wants to make their boundaries as straight as possible. Then there are other areas in between Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri of similar land delta formation and Pakistan is trying to take possession of this land with certain motives and in fulfilment of that, they are creating troubles on our borders. Today we have been seeing in the borders between Rangpur and Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri that they have amassed much armoured strength which in no way should be under-rated by our Minister. But what happened in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, which is no doubt a strategic area, from the defence point of view? Near Siliguri the borders between West Bengal and East Pakistan along with Nepal are only a small portion of territory. In this small area running through West Bengal to the other parts, we find the centre of Nexalites. On the one side of the border is Bharatpur in Nepal and on the other side is Gangapur in East Pakistan.

It is about 12 or 13 miles only and if this portion is cut off what will happen to this area? It is possible that the East Pakistan's rifle men may strengthen their border in order to take more Indian territories within their fold. All that happens in the eastern part of India. Therefore, I want to ask from the hon. Minister whether he would consider the question of taking over the Border Security Forces and bring them within the Defence Organisation so as to protect our borders.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make a regular speech. Put questions only.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is my question. In view of all these happenings, the border troubles and other troubles that have been going on, whether the hon. Minister will consider taking over the Border Security Forces under the Defence Organisation.

My second question is whether the hon. Minister, in spite of all these happenings that have occurred one after the other will take special measures to protect our borders particularly in East Bengal and West Bengal areas so that the people living in the border areas might get some relief from Government against this apprehension.

Will the Minister do something with regard to the guerilla warfare training
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scheme that has been taken up by Pakistan under Chinese Training Scheme, which has created tension and apprehension in the minds of the minorities resulting in heavy influx to India?

MR. SPEAKER: Now the hon. Member should resume his seat. The question has already been asked by you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: My last question is this will the Minister take steps to prevent one of the penetrated actions taken by East Pakistan every now and then which remains the main cause for heavy influx of displaced persons in India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have carefully heard a very wise analysis made by the hon. Member and I am sure that all of us greatly benefited by his long lecture (*Interruption*).

To all the three questions that he has raised I shall answer them briefly. One question was about the Border Security Forces being placed under the control of the Army. In certain sectors it is, but it is not necessary to place it under the Army in other sectors. And I do not think that in East Pakistan-Bengal or Assam border it is necessary to place that under the Army. The second question is about the special measures taken to protect the borders. Special measures are being taken. On the whole our border is quite safe.

His third question is about the guerilla warfare. We have taken note of the guerilla warfare training that is going on not only in East Pakistan but also in Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir and also in several other parts. We are aware of this problem and we have to take adequate steps and we are taking adequate steps.

12.54 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

BEATING OF M.P.'s BY POLICE AND PREVENTING THEM FROM COMING TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: I have received about ten motions of privileges. They are from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, from Prof. Mukerjee, from Shri Patel, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Janeshwar Misra, from

[Mr. Speaker]

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha, from Shri Samar Guha and from Shri Madhu Limaye.

There is another one—not quite identical from Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. That is on a different matter. Then there is Shri Banrejee's motion relating to yesterday's unfortunate incidents covering two major points—beating of the M.Ps. by the police and obstructing them on their way to Parliament.

By 'beating', I mean every weapon which was used, tear gas, lathis or any other thing with which they were beaten and obstructed. Some of them received injuries. Some are in hospital. This was very unfortunate.

So far as the motions carrying these points I have mentioned are concerned, I hold them in order. There is no question of any doubt about it. I hold them in order and now I shall ask Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to move it.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : श्री अर्जुनसिंह मदीरिया के पास को पुलिस ने फाड़ दिया । ऐसा भी नहीं हुआ था । पुलिस के द्वारा यह एक बवंर काष्ठ हुआ है ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): I beg to move:

"That the question of privilege arising out of the incidents of the 6th April 1970...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : May I say . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): Is there any objection from Government?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That was what I was going to say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नियमों को देखिये । अगर मंत्री महोदय को आपत्ति नहीं है, तो वह इस समय नहीं बोल सकते हैं । या तो वह आपत्ति करें, अन्यथा उन्हें इस समय बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चला जाये । अगर मंत्री महोदय को आपत्ति नहीं है, तो फिर उन के बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । आप डा० राम सुभग सिंह को प्रस्ताव रखने के लिए कहें ।

MR. SPEAKER: All these motions are there. Because Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's happens to be the first one and covers all these points, I asked him to move it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: In the light of the points already mentioned and also in view of the fact that one member of the public from Bara Banki has been killed, I move :

"That the question of privilege arising out of the incidents of the 6th April 1970, when certain Members of Parliament were beaten by the Police and prevented from coming to the Parliament House while the House was in session, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I support the motion.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Government have no objection to sending the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of privilege arising out of the incidents of the 6th April 1970, when certain Members of Parliament were beaten by the Police and prevented from coming to the Parliament House while the House was in session, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने हमारे बाराबंकी के एक कार्यकर्ता, श्री बिहारी-सिंह, को मार दिया है । ये हत्यारे और खूनी हैं । ये मर्डरर्स हैं । श्री बिहारी साठ साल के बूढ़े थे और श्री राम सेवक यादव के चुनाव-क्षेत्र से आये थे । उन को पुलिस ने मार डाला है । गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में बयान दे और इस विषय पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप श्री राम सेवक यादव को सुनिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जन-वाणी दिवस के सिलसिले में हमारे यहां से जो लोग आये थे, उन में श्री बिहारी नाम का एक साठ साल का बूढ़ा भी था। उस को बुरी तरह से मारा गया। वह कल हास्पिटल में मर गया। इसी लिए मैं ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है। जब इतनी महत्वपूर्ण घटना घटे—एक आदमी मर जाये, तो एक ही दिन दो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी लिये जा सकते हैं। कल ही हम ने अपने नियमों को स्थगित किया था। मैं ने 184 के अन्तर्गत चाहा है कि आप हमें इस मामले को उठाने की इजाजत दें।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): During question hour when this matter was raised concerning the death of this person due to police atrocities, you promised that the Home Minister will be asked to make a statement. He should make that statement now.

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred it to him for making a statement.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं 184 के अन्तर्गत इस सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूँ। हम कुछ बातें जानना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय पहले मुझे सुन लें और उस के बाद अपना बयान दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की है। वह अपना स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लें और फिर मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Later on questions may be allowed to be put to the Home Minister.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस आदमी के बारे में बतायें, जिस की मृत्यु हुई है, जो शहीद हुआ है, दूसरे—बहुत सी औरतें, मर्द और बच्चे गायब हैं, तीसरे—जो आदिवासी आये थे, उन का 6-7 हजार रुपया छीन गया, घड़ियां छीनी गईं, उन का सामान छीना गया, ये सब

बातें हैं, जिन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बतायें तथा बाद में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुवह भी यह प्वाइन्ट उठाया गया था और उस वक्त मैंने कहा था—

Let the Home Minister come out with the information and make a statement.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस में एक चीज और जोड़ दी जाय। पार्लियामेंट हाउस के आसपास हर समय दफा 144 लगी रहती है और उस को यह सरकार अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार हटाती है और बढ़ाती है। जब श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा को मारा-पीटा गया था, उस समय यह हटा दी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को भी लिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को बाद में देखेंगे।

13.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MEDICAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PERSONS INJURED IN POLICE LATHI CHARGE ON 6TH APRIL, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Yesterday at about 11 O' Clock a person whose name is given as Biharj was brought to the Willingdon Hospital by one Shri Bhagwan Din. He was found to be in a semi-coma and semi-conscious. Medical attention was given to him by the doctors who were present there, and he expired at about 2.15.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Murder.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: His body was sent for post mortem.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कारण क्या था—यह नहीं बता रहे हैं, वह क्यों मरा ? उस के मरने की क्या वजह थी ? उस को पुलिस ने मारा था—यह बात नहीं बतला रहे हैं। सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं अपने बयान में उस के मरने का कारण बतलाइये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले सुन तो लें ।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : What is the cause of the death?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was coming to that. (*Interruptions*). I was saying that his body was sent for post mortem. The post mortem report is expected. As soon as the report is in our hands, we shall inform the House about its contents. That report has not yet been received by us.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Being cooked up.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no cure or your doubts.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There is a cure. You quit your office.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Regarding the three Members of Parliament who were admitted to hospital, Shri Raj Narain, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, they are still in hospital, but they are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कारण नहीं बताया— यह सदन के प्रति अपमान है । उन को अस्पताल क्यों ले जाया गया, वह क्यों मरे ? ये कहते हैं कि पोस्ट-मार्टम रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब बतायेंगे । आप इन को कहिये कि उस का कारण बतायें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जिस आदमी की मृत्यु हुई है, कम से कम मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा उस के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करते, लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पहले कह लिया है, फिर आप बार-बार क्यों उठते हैं ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : We were there till 1 O'Clock in the night. We know all about it. We want to ask a question. He was deliberately murdered.

MR. SPEAKER : When this post mortem report comes, I also expect him to come out with other relevant information about the circumstances of his death.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : What about the doctor's report?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । उस को अस्पताल में भरती किया गया...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : डा० सुशीला नैयर हमारे साथ मौजूद थीं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह बेहोष था । क्या डाक्टर ने उस को देखा ? डाक्टर की रिपोर्ट क्या थी ? क्या उस के शरीर पर चोटें थीं, क्या वे चोटें मारक थीं ? पोस्ट मार्टम की रिपोर्ट बाद में आयेगी, लेकिन पहले ये सदन के सामने तथ्य तो बतलायें ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : When the police are ordered to lathi-charge, it should be the obligation of the Government to make arrangements for doctors there before they take such a step. What is this? They are playing with human lives.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Doctor's report says... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : आप पहले डा० सुशीला नैयर को सुन लीजिये ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You tell him to sit down. They left him unattended for hours. This man was taken by us at 11 O'Clock in the night. The lathi charge was at one O'Clock. You must listen to us. This is not a question of any party. This is a question of humanity. Are we dealing with men or animals? Even animals are not left like that. They order a lathi-charge and they order tear gas to be used and they do not keep any person there to attend to the wounded. Even the wounded Parliament Members were not attended to; they had to be taken to the hospital. This is a very serious thing.

डा० सुशीला नैयर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ—क्या यह सत्य है कि इस आदमी के सिर पर इतनी चोटें थीं कि उस के सिर पर बहुत बड़ा 'हीमेटोमा' बना हुआ था और वह डीप-कॉमा में

था ? क्या यह सत्य है कि इस को उठा कर हस्पताल नहीं ले जाया गया और मारपीट कर पुलिसवाले शाम को अस्पताल ले जाने के बजाय कैम्प के तम्बू के पास डाल गये ? वहां से उस के साथी उस को अस्पताल ले गये ? क्या यह सत्य है कि रात के 12-साढ़े बारह बजे जब मैं उस को अस्पताल में देखने के लिये गई, वहां उस को एक हाउस सर्जन के सिवाय किसी ने देखा नहीं था, कोई देखने वाला नहीं था । अध्यक्ष महोदय—मैं जानती हूँ—मेरा भाई भी इसी तरह अस्पताल में चोट लगने के बाद बेहोष पड़ा रहा, उसको भी एक हाउस सर्जन के उपरान्त किसी ने देखा नहीं था, आप के मिलिट्री के ट्रक ने उस का सिर फोड़ दिया था । किसी ने उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया था, वह मर गया । यह श्री बिहारी भी मर गया । किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । वह भी किसी का बाप था, किसी का बेटा था और वह मर गया बिना इलाज . . .

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस को जान से मार दिया ।

डा० सुशीला नैयर : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ क्या पुलिस को उसे अस्पताल नहीं ले जाना चाहिये था । 8 घण्टे इसी तरह चले गये, शायद पहले स्पेशलिस्ट देखते, कुछ किया जाता, तो वह बच जाता ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : For eight hours nobody attended to them. When we went to the Parliament Street Police station, we found that for eight hours those persons were unattended; they were not given food; they were not given water. We have seen with our own eyes.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It was a pre-planned genocide and political annihilation of the Socialist Party because it was a critic of the Prime Minister and the Government.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि उन की मृत्यु हो गई है और पोस्ट मार्टम की रिपोर्ट को वे यहां पर पेश करेंगे । लेकिन वह शक्स—जिस को पुलिस ने लाठियों से मारा, 60 साल का वह बुजुर्ग—

बिहारी सिंह, बाराबंकी का रहने वाला, वह भी जलूस में था । इतने जख्म उस पर हो चुके थे कि उस में बोलने की भी शक्ति नहीं थी, सिर पर इतनी जबरदस्त लाठी लगी थी कि उस में होश ही नहीं था । जब उन को राम सेवक यादव के मकान पर ले गये, तब उन्होंने अपने आदमियों को भेज कर उस को अस्पताल में भरती कराया । इतनी ज्यादा बदतमीजी पुलिसवालों ने उस वक्त की कि लाठी मारने के बाद—चाहे वह बहन हो, मां हो या कोई बच्चा हो या हमारे पिता समान कोई बुजुर्ग हो, किसी को उठा कर अस्पताल तक पहुंचाने की उन्होंने कोशिश नहीं की । पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट के थाने में एक कमरे के अन्दर, ब्लैक-हाल की ट्रेजिडी बना रखी थी । सुचेता जी और दूसरे मेम्बर जब वहां गये और चक्काण साहब को टेलीफोन किया, तब उन के लिये खाना मंगाया गया—रात के 11-12 बजे । मुझे खुशी है कि यह मामला प्रिवलेजिड कमेटी को जा रहा है, लोकन जिस तरह से हत्या-काण्ड हुआ है, दिल्ली में आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ । अगर इसी तरह से 20वीं सदी में ये लोग नादिरशाही कत्लेआम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि लोग इस का पूरा जवाब दे सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि शुक्ला जी सही रिपोर्ट दें, इस को छुपाने की कोशिश न करें, पुलिस को बचाने की कोशिश न करें । अगर इन के दोनों हाथ खून से रंगे हुए हैं तो इस्तिफा दें, नहीं तो साफ़ साफ़ बतायें कि उस की मृत्यु कैम हुई ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : The police are framing a case against these persons. They have accused them of attempting to murder. It is under this section that these 102 people have been arrested. We went and saw them there. They have charged 102 people.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस मामले में विनम्र निवेदन है कि उस व्यक्ति को पुलिस ने बुरी तरह से मारा, पुलिस उसको अस्पताल नहीं ले गई—पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । उसका प्रथम उपचार साउथ एवेन्यू की डिस्पेंसरी में हुआ और वह भी करीब 6-7

[श्री० राम सेवक यादव]

बजे और उसके बाद में फिर उसे रात में विलि-
गडन अस्पताल ले जाया गया। हम लोगों ने
देखा है—गुचेता जी और डा० सुशीला नैयर भी
साथ में थी—कि उसके सिर पर भारी जबरदस्त
चोट थी और साथ ही और भी बहुत सी पीछे
खरोंचें थी। तो रपट में क्या है, उसकी जान-
कारी इस सदन को होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल सदन ने एकमत से
न्यायिक जांच के लिए तय किया है लेकिन अगर
तत्काल जांच की व्यवस्था नहीं होती और सारे
कागजात को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया जाता
तो फिर वास्तविक जांच नहीं हो पायेगी। . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से बच्चे अभी गायब
हैं जिनमें से कुछ के नाम मैं अभी दे सकता हूँ।
इसके अतिरिक्त लोगों का रुपया पैसा लूटा
गया है। तो इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं
है। इस मामले में हम सभी लोगों की भावनायें
बहुत ही दुखी हैं और इसके ऊपर अगर इस
तरह से जले पर नमक छिड़का जायेगा तो मैं
नहीं समझता मनुष्य की जिन्दगी की कब इस
देश में इज्जत होगी? यह भी कहा जा रहा है
कि तीर चलाये गए, लेकिन मंत्रीजी हमारे
साथ थे, अस्पताल में हम ने डाक्टर से पूछा
कि कहां है तीर तो वे चुप रहे। श्री निहाल
सिंह जी भी वहां पर थे, उन्होंने कहा कि आपने
कमान क्यों नहीं छीना? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta
—North-East): Sir, the emotion of the
Members is quite understandable. But
when it is reported that yesterday, with-
in a hundred yards or a couple of
hundred yards from Parliament House,
Members of Parliament and others who
had congregated there were not only
lathi-charged but Members of Parliam-
ent were beaten badly as they were,
and casualties, even death, have taken
place, when it is reported that there
was no arrangement made for medical
treatment, that food was not given, that
people were dragged along the streets,
that they were kept for long hours with-
out any kind of sustenance, and that as

a result of it, cumulatively speaking,
death has taken place, when all these
matters are reported on the floor of the
House, it certainly behoves the Govern-
ment, the Home Ministry, to come for-
ward and give us satisfaction over this
matter which has happened yesterday.
The Government have had the oppor-
tunity of gauging how the House was
reacting to it. Today, they come with
an announcement that on the post-
mortem examination report being
available, they would tell us something
about it. But the whole matter of the
handling of yesterday's demonstration is
something which require a thorough
explanation from Government. Till that
is forthcoming, they are in the dock.
We have to say this in Parliament: un-
til that explanation is forthcoming they
are in the dock, and they have got to
satisfy Parliament that their conduct, as
far as they themselves are concerned,
has been unexceptionable. But the re-
sult shows, that death shows—all kinds
of things which are reported on all sides
of this House—an indication that some-
thing most dastardly has taken place,
and that is why Government must give
an explanation to the House as soon as
ever that is possible.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे
इतना ही निवेदन है कि कल जो चीज हो गई
उसमें ऐसा लगता है कि चव्हाण साहब ने माइ-
केल ओ डायर को भी मात कर दिया। 65
मर्द, 13 छोटे बच्चे और 23 औरतें अभी भी
लापता हैं। इसके अलावा सहारनपुर का एक
बुद्धा, श्री नाथू दास भी लापता है। ऐसा लगता
है कि यह सरकार सारी सीमाओं, सिद्धांतों
और मानवता को खत्म कर चुकी है। आप
कम से कम गृह मंत्री से कहें कि आज शाम पांच
बजे तक इस सदन में यह बयान दें कि उन मर्दों,
बच्चों और औरतों का क्या हुआ और उस बेचारे
बुद्धे नाथूदास का क्या हुआ? वह बुद्धा मर
गया है या उसको मार कर भगा दिया गया है—
इसके बारे में 5 बजे तक इस सदन के सामने
बयान आना चाहिये।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalil-
abad): Certain specific answers have
been asked for over here, and imme-
diate answers can be given to them. It
is not understood why they are not be-
ing given. For instance, what is the

doctor's report that was immediately taken down in writing at the Willingdon Hospital? Whoever is injured after police action, is it not part of the duties of the police to remove them to the hospital? I want to know how many such injured persons were taken to the hospital by the police.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Government's plea that they are awaiting the post mortem report and as soon as it comes it will be placed on the Table does not satisfy us. The post mortem report comes at a later stage. We want to know what was their condition when they were admitted into the hospital, and what was the casualty department report? What was the extent of the wounds and what was the number of people injured? The minister said that the condition of the MPs is satisfactory, but we do not know what is the condition. Apart from what we read in the newspapers, the House has not been given information about the condition of the MPs, what was the extent of their wounds and so on. We understand that Mr. George Fernandes has received a gashing wound on his head. What is the extent of the wound? We do not know. I want a categorical answer about the extent of wounds sustained by the MPs and also by the unfortunate person who is reported to have died? What was the report taken down at the casualty department? These reports must be available. These points should be made known to the House, though the post mortem report may come later.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): During the Question Hour, when you asked the Home Minister to make a statement, possibly you expected a fuller statement. But the minister has made a statement in a very cavalier manner and in a very indifferent manner. Members have raised certain specific issues. The statement must contain replies to those basic issues, whether the man who unfortunately died in hospital was taken to the hospital in time or not, whether he was taken there by policemen or by somebody else, what was the extent of the wounds suffered by them—all these things can be said in this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें मरे हुए व्यक्ति के नाम के आगे 'श्री' लगाने तक की सौजन्यता नहीं दिखलाई गई। वह स्वर्गीय

रफी अहमद किदवई का सहयोगी था और ये कहते हैं कि बिहार का है। क्या इस तरह से ये शहीदों को श्रद्धांजली अर्पित कर रहे हैं? ये इस तरह से शहीदों को अपमानित नहीं कर सकते।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The House should stand up in memory of the person who has died and teach a lesson to this impertinent, junior minister. (*Interruptions*). I saw with my own eyes a cripple being beaten up in the Parliament Street police station. This is a crime against humanity. I charge Mr. V. C. Shukla of abetting such offences.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): What will happen to the whole country if such things are happening here— (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: These criminals who are the inheritors of the Britishers, the O'Dwyers sitting yonder there, they have brought shame to the whole House. Sir you have drunk the waters of the five rivers and you know how people fought for freedom. But these people want human dignity to be demolished. One of our lady members wept. Sir, why don't you pull him up? It is an insult to the Parliament of India... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the Minister has acted in the most discourteous manner. He has dishonoured us, dishonoured the House, dishonoured human dignity, dishonoured everything... (*Interruptions*). It was the most discourteous statement that one could ever make. He should have been ashamed of making such a statement. We want fuller information... (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने सहयोगियों के स्वर में स्वर मिलाते हुए केवल दो बातें गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ। मानवता का तकाजा यह था कि जिस समय उन्होंने घायलों की सूची या संख्या बताई उस समय उन को सदन को संतुष्ट करने के लिए इतनी बात अवश्य बतानी चाहिये थी कि जो घालय कल के प्रदर्शन में हुए हैं वह किस किस अस्पताल में हैं, किस स्थिति में हैं। अगर वह नहीं तो कम से कम

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

वह हमारे तीन साथी जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और जिनके कल खून में रंगे हुए कपड़े हमारे मित्रों ने दिखाए थे उन के सम्बन्ध में उन को ज़रूर विस्तार से बताना चाहिये कि वह किस अस्पताल में हैं और अब किस स्थिति में हैं ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि डा० सुशीला नायर ने कहा है, अगर उस बात में सत्यांश है जैसा कि उन के कथन से प्रतीत होता है तो गृहमंत्री जी को कम से कम इस बारे में सदन को अवश्य आश्वस्त करना चाहिए कि जिन अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा से इस प्रकार से वह बुरा शहीद हुए हैं, इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को तत्काल मुअ्तिल किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति अपने पदों पर नहीं रखे जा सकेंगे ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It is politics. It is not the fault of the police. It is the politicians who ordered the police. Being in power they wanted to teach a lesson to those people who speak against the Prime Minister. They say: "we shall see what is going to happen to such people". I am saying this with all the emphasis that I possess. I say definitely that it is not the fault of the police. It is the politicians who ordered this in order to occupy their chairs somebody here says that in denouncing the Government I am playing politics. This is nonsense. I have spoken in favour of the Congress. I warned them against dividing the Party... (Interruptions).

श्री लखनलाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फ़ैक्टम् को छिपाया जा रहा है। जब जब दिल्ली में ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं और जनता पर पुलिस का हमला होता है तो बार बार सरकार पुलिस को बचाने की कोशिश करती है। इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन में जब पुलिस ने हमला किया था तो उस वक्त भी सरकार ने पुलिस का बचाव किया था। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि बाराबंकी के जो सज्जन शहीद हुए हैं जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी में उन का स्पेसिफ़िक रैफ़र्स होना चाहिये।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार और इस सदन को सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि कल के प्रदर्शन के दौरान घायल हुए डा० वैद्यनाथ झा, एम० एल० ए०, बिहार विधान सभा की हाल बड़ी नाजुक है। वह विलिंगडन अस्पताल में हैं। सरकार तत्काल उन की उचित रूप से पूर्ण देखभाल की व्यवस्था करे वरना मुझे लगता है कि जैसे हमारे बाराबंकी के साथी मर गये हैं वह भी मर सकते हैं। मैं पुनः सदन को यह बतलाना चाह रहा हूँ कि डा० वैद्यनाथ झा, एम० एल० ए०, बिहार विधान सभा की हालत बड़ी नाजुक है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा भी बराबर खड़ी हुई हैं वे भी दो शब्द कह लें।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (वाढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आदिवासी और हरिजन औरतें और छोटे छोटे बच्चे उन के साथ आये थे। अब वह अपने साथ दो, चार या पांच रुपये लेकर आये होंगे। यहाँ पर एक आधा कपड़ा लेकर आये थे। वह सब जलूस में साथ लाये थे। हालत यह है कि अब ऊन के पास कपड़ा और एक पैंसा, एक छदाम तक नहीं है। सरकार ने कोई खोज खबर नहीं ली है। यह लोग कैम्प में यहाँ आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने खाना खाया है या नहीं, कपड़ा उन के पास पहनने को है या नहीं सरकार ने उन की कोई खोज खबर नहीं ली है। डाक्टर सुशीला नायर और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने जाकर उन की दर्दनाक हालत देखी है...

श्री समर गुह : श्री खाडिलकर हंस रहे हैं। पीपुल के डिफेंडर हंस रहे हैं। वह बड़े सोशलिस्ट बनते हैं। उन को हंसते हुए शर्म नहीं आती ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : औरतों के कपड़ों की केवल धज्जियां रह गयी हैं और वह किसी तरह कपड़े को पकड़ कर अपने तन की लाज

बचाये बैठी हुई हैं। हकीकत यह है कि उन को अपनी हत्या तक को छिपाने के वास्ते कपड़ा नहीं है। हमने कुछ कपड़ा इकट्ठा किया ताकि वे बेचारी औरतें अपने बदन की लाज छिपा सकें बाकी इस सरकार को तो लाज आती नहीं है। सरकार को तो शर्म ही नहीं लेकिन वह बेचारी अपने तन की लाज ढक सकें उस के लिए लोगों ने कुछ कपड़ों का इन्तजाम करके दिया है। यह सरकार एक तमाशबीन की तरह तमाशा देख रही है। आज उन के पास एक पैसा भी नहीं बचा है, सरकार का कोई फिक्र नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि डा० सुशीला नायर और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी एक बजे रात में पुलिस स्टेशन से एक घायल व्यक्ति को लेकर अस्पताल गई और प्लास्टर लगवाया और पट्टी बंधवाई लेकिन पुलिस को उस की कोई पर्वाह नहीं थी। कल पालियामेंट में इस कांड को लेकर इतनी बहस हुई, एक स्वर से इस हाउस के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस दुखद कांड पर अपनी गंभीर चिन्ता व क्षोभ प्रकट किया और पुलिस की भत्सना की तो भी उस का कोई असर होता न जान पड़ा। जैसा मैंने कहा एक बजे रात को श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी और डाक्टर सुशीला नायर उस व्यक्ति को अपने हाथ से वहाँ से उठा कर ले गईं। उन का नाम पता भी नहीं जानती थीं। वहाँ जाकर उनके प्लास्टर लगवाया लेकिन यह सरकार सोती रही। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली में बस्तर कांड की पुनरावृत्ति हुई है? जिस तरीके से बस्तर में उस समय आदिवासियों को बेरहमी से मारा गया था उसी तरीके से दिल्ली शहर में जोकि भारत सरकार की राजधानी है आदिवासी और हरिजनों को पुलिस द्वारा बेरहमी से पीटा गया है मारा गया है। वैसे यह सरकार कहने को कहती है कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की देखभाल करते हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उसकी छत्रछाया में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का खून बहाया गया है, उन के कपड़े फाड़े गये हैं। औरतों को

बेरहमी से पीटा गया है और कपड़े फट कर धज्जी हो गये हैं और तन की लाज ढकना मुश्किल हो रहा है। आज वे बेचारे भूखे व नंगे बैठे हुए हैं। यह सरकार कैसी है उस की यह एक निशानी और अच्छा सबूत है।

SHRI RANGA : I endorse every word that has fallen from the lips of my revered friend and leader, Kripalaniji. I need not say anything more. Yesterday I had said that it was not the police but this Government, this Home Minister, this Prime Minister, who were responsible for having misguided the police and having led us into this terrible catastrophe. I do not know how they feel about it. If I had been on their side, I would have known how I would have felt and how they would have felt. I am sure, they are also feeling so unhappy; but now they are suppressing it. Therefore, they make themselves responsible for this tragedy which has excited Dada to the extent that it has excited him.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा एक ही सवाल है और वह यह कि जो जूडिशियल इनक्वायरी होगी उस में होम मिनिस्टर ने पुलिस को क्या हिदायतें दीं, डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर ने पुलिस को क्या हिदायतें दीं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पुलिस को क्या हिदायतें दीं, उन से पुलिस ने क्या क्या पूछा और पुलिस को उन्होंने क्या क्या जवाब दिया इस के बारे में पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर यह जो सब हुआ इस के लिये जिम्मेदार यह सरकार है, होम मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार हैं और इसीलिए इन लोगों ने पुलिस को क्या क्या कहा इस की भी उस में पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये। कहीं यह न हो कि पुलिस के कुछ अफसरों को एस्केप-गोट बना कर हम छुट्टी कर दें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He should first apologise to this House for his brutal, inhuman and satanic statement that he has made. Otherwise, we are not going to allow him to speak. We are not going to hear him... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : आप माफी मंगवाइये ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): A respectable word should be used before the word "Bihari"; whether they are going to use it or not . . . (Interruptions).

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : पटेल चौक से हमारे जार्ज फरनेन्डीज और अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया को यह लोग पुलिस वैन में पकड़ कर विंलिग्डन अस्पताल ले गये । जब कोई संसद्-सदस्य पुलिस की कस्टडी में आता है तब आप को खबर दी जाती है । यह हमारा विशेषाधिकार है । लेकिन आप को नहीं बतलाया गया क्या यह ठीक है ?

दूसरी बात हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यहां पर कोई जिलाधीश अरोड़ा नाम का है और वह अरोड़ा राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्य श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा का रिश्तेदार है ? चूंकि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा से श्री राज नारायण का झगड़ा हुआ था इस लिये उस का बदला लेने के लिये क्या सोशल्लिस्टों पर लाठी चलाई गई ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): There is one small point pertaining to Shri George Fernandes.

जार्ज फरनेन्डीज जब वहां पर थे तब एक घंटा बीस मिनट तक उन की कोई देख भाल नहीं की गई । मुझे कहना है कि जो पालियामेंट के फोटोग्राफर हैं उन को भेज कर जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के शरीर पर जो घाव हैं उन की फोटो करवाई जाय । वह इतने गहरे हैं कि उन को ठीक से देखा जाना चाहिये था मगर एक घंटा बीस मिनट तक उन को देखने के लिये कोई नहीं गया । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जार्ज फरनेन्डीज हूँ । तब उनसे पूछा कि कौन जार्ज फरनेन्डीज । वह खादी के कपड़े पहने हुए थे तो कहा, अच्छा तुम खादी के कपड़े पहने हुए हो ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों की जांच होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, there is no question of . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He should first apologise . . . (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : उन से माफी मंगवाइये पहले ।

श्री समर गुह : वह कहते हैं कि फलाना आदमी फलाना हुआ ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : दाखिला किस ने किया ? पुलिस वाले ले कर गये या नहीं ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has disgraced the whole House. He has outraged the sense of human values by making such a statement . . . (Interruption). He should start with an apology to the House. Otherwise, we will not allow him to speak.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As I was saying, there is no question of hiding any facts from the House. Whatever facts we have, we shall lay before the House. We shall provide all the facts . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He should apologise first.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am always respectful to human beings. If I have omitted, because of inadvertance, I am sorry for it. I did not do it deliberately. It must be a slip of the tongue. I am always respectful to human beings.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, he read out a written statement. How was that a slip of the tongue ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It was not a written statement. I spoke extempore.

The hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, wanted to know the particulars of the doctor's report. I have got it here. I shall read it out. It says:

"He was found to be cornalase not responding to painful stimuli pulse was 100/MT irregular BP was 170/94 MMUG pupils were not reacting to light. Hauratina in the occipetal region was found (approximate time of injury five to six hours back).

He was put on the usual head injury treatment and was immediately referred to main surgeon X-ray skull AP and lateral venous were taken.

The patient's condition deteriorated in spite of all treatment and he died on 7-4-70 at 2.15 A.M."

This is the report of the doctor.

Then, Shri Ranjeet Singh wanted to know the number of persons who were treated in the Willingdon Hospital. According to the present information that we have, 52 persons received medical attention in the Willingdon Hospital, 15 persons were admitted and the rest were discharged, 11 demonstrators were treated in the Parliament House dispensary.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): How many were admitted by the police? That was the question. Whatever other information the hon Members want shall be collected and given to the House. It goes without saying that we are more sorry than anybody else for what has happened here. (Interruptions). We are extremely distressed that one of the gentlemen died as a result of all that has happened. (Interruptions). There are many other things that the hon. Members raised. The judicial inquiry which has been ordered into this incident will cover most of these things. We shall try to make the judicial inquiry as wide as possible so that all these things can be covered and judicially all of them are inquired into. We do not want to cover up anybody. We do not want to cover anybody's guilt and anybody who is guilty...

AN HON. MEMBER: You are yourselves guilty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Suspend those officers.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: ...will all be dealt with according to law.

I must say that there is no political intention behind it. Nobody wants to take advantage of it. It has nothing to do with the politics of the country. An hon. Member who is a good friend of mine was saying Mr. Arjun Arora's connection with the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. I do not know whether they are related to each other. As far as I know, they are not. Even if they

are, there is no question of any civil servant taking a clue of that. I don't think it is true to say... (Interruptions) Every other point the hon. Members raised would be looked into and we shall try to do whatever is necessary.

13.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): On behalf of Shri F. A. AHMED,

I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-68.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3122/70.]

NOTICE re: IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT, 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice No. 51-ITC(PN)/70, dated the 7th April, 1970 regarding Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1970-71 in respect of newspapers and periodicals.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3123/70.]

NOTIFICATION *re*: DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES IN J. & K.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): On behalf of Shri M. Yunus Saleem, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 827 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1970 making certain amendments in Schedule VI to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3124/70.]

13.38 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय (भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान) से सम्बद्ध प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1968 के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 59 वें प्रतिवेदन में दर्ज सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में समिति का 92 वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

13.39 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): My attention has been drawn to a radio-talk by Shri P. Tharyan, Assistant Editor, National Herald, on the All India Radio on 4th November, 1969, making certain aspersions on me and the Congress Working Committee of the Indian National Congress of which I am a member.

As regards myself, the broadcast says "if he was opposed to India's participation in the Rabat Conference, why did he not express his resentment when the Union Cabinet decided to send a delegation to Rabat."

That fact is that the matter of sending any delegation to Rabat never came before the Cabinet meeting. So, the question of expressing my resentment

did not arise. The Minister for Information & Broadcasting is himself a Cabinet Minister. I would like him—I would rather challenge him and the Prime Minister—to prove that the delegation was sent after consulting the Cabinet. This being the fact I fail to understand why this broadcast was allowed by his Ministry to be made on the All India Radio on 4th November, 1969, whose script has been placed on the table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 703 dated 26th February, 1970 in the name of Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting.

The aspersion cast on the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, of which I happen to be a Member, is equally baseless.

The accommodation of such a tendentious broadcast in the programmes indicates that the All India Radio is being mis-utilised by the Government for carrying on baseless propaganda against its political opponents. I deprecate this activity of this Ministry and the All India Radio.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): And demand an independent corporation for All India Radio.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The talk to which the Leader of the Opposition has made a reference was broadcast in the 'Spotlight' programme of All India Radio on 4th November, 1969. As the House is aware, the 'Spotlight' programme of All India Radio is a forum where controversial issues of the day are discussed. For this purpose AIR invites well known journalists to speak on those issues. The views expressed in a particular talk are those of the author and not of the Government or of All India Radio. When controversial subjects are discussed an attempt is made to project different points of view. (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: This is a white lie. Why it was allowed to be broadcast? It is because Government wants to defame us by spreading lies. The Cabinet Ministers are there, Sardar Swaran Singh, Mr. Menon, Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha—let them say whether any Cabinet meeting was held

for sending delegation to Rabat. The broadcast by the Asst. Editor of National Herald was purposely done. The Prime Minister has collected Rs. 50 lakhs from the capitalists of this country for this paper of the Prime Minister. A big mansion has been raised here for National Herald and the Editor and the Asst. Editor of National Herald are being invited by the A. I. R. The broadcast is not controversial, he says; it is white lie.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can prove it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You are a liar. You are misutilising the All-India Radio for the sake of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and you have collected money from the capitalists for National Herald which employs such journalists. What you do with All-India Radio, I know. You are using it for your own ends. It has become All-India Radio.

अव्यक्त महोदय : आपस में इस तरह से बर्मी नही दिखानी चाहिये ।

You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would like to read it. Sir, since they have raised the question. On several occasions, Government's policies too have been criticised in these talks. Subject to the observance of AIR code, the persons invited to talk on a particular subject is free to express his views.

In this case the subject of the talk was Congress Constitution. It contained an analysis of relevant provisions of Congress Party's Constitution in the light of the controversy then obtaining between the two wings of the Congress. It may well be that one point of view was expressed in this talk. But the other points of view were also given subsequently in discussion programmes on 16th November and 23rd November, 1969. The subject of these discussions were 'The divided congress' and 'The requisitioned AICC sessions'. In these two discussions, points of view critical of the ruling congress party were freely expressed.

On the question of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's stand on India's participation in Rabat conference the author was obviously giving his analysis on the basis of the correspondence between

the Prime Minister and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh which had been published in the Press that morning.

The talk represented the views of the script-writer and it would not be correct to infer that the Government was using All India Radio for propaganda against its political opponents.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You may ask the Cabinet Minister who is here whether any mention was made whether at all there was any discussion in the matter whether any delegation should be sent to Rabat or not. Without consulting Cabinet this delegation was sent. (*Interruption*).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINGHA: The point of fact has to be guarded and it is the duty of the All India Radio to guard the accuracy of the factual information. Otherwise anybody can broadcast any information which is not a fact.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thirumala Rao. Item No. 9.

13.44 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committees on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“ कि इस सभा के सदस्य लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 309 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से, 1 मई, 1970 से आरम्भ होने वाली तथा 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए लोक लेखा समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से पन्द्रह सदस्य चुनें । ”

MR. SPEAKER The question :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“ कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि वह 1 मई, 1970 से आरम्भ होने वाली तथा 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए इस सभा की लोक लेखा समिति के साथ सहयोजित करने के लिए राज्य सभा के सात सदस्य मनोनीत करने के लिए सहमत हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा इस प्रकार मनोनीति किए गए सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को बताये । ”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the

30th April, 1971, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : इन समितियों के बारे में एक बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ । ये तीन कमेटियाँ जो बनाई जा रही हैं ये पार्लिमेंट की सब से बड़ी कमेटियाँ हैं । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप इन सारे कार्यों का संचालन करते हैं कि क्या इन कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें अगले वर्ष से दोनों भाषाओं में आएंगी ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन आज आप हम को देंगे ? डेढ़ सौ संसद सदस्य की कान रक्षा करेगा जिन को अंग्रेजी की रिपोर्टों से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँचता ? जब भी हम इस मामले को उठाते हैं आप कहते हैं कि बात करेंगे । लेकिन अभी तक इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है । क्या आप चाहते हैं कि डेढ़ सौ मॅम्बर पार्लिमेंट के सदन में इस प्रकार का प्रदर्शन करें ताकि आपको कोई निर्णय लेने के लिये बाध्य किया जा सके ? इस चीज का कोई हल नहीं निकल पा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता चुका हूँ इसके बारे में ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आप भी अंग्रेजी में बता रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ से जो करवाना हो करवा लो ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उनका कहना है कि आपका विभाग सहयोग नहीं दे रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बारे में समस्या यह है कि न तो अनुवाद का प्रबन्ध है और न छापने का प्रबन्ध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर किसी मॉके पर इसको लिया जा सकता है ।

We are doing something in this matter. And we shall take you into confidence.

(iii) PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

13.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1970*—
contd.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. B. RANA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1970 and ending on the 30th April, 1971, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): They must be after 5 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be after 5 P.M. Let them indicate the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,10,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,01,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

13.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-nine minutes past fourteen of the Clock

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their Cut Motions.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the expenditure on missions abroad (34)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to get the aggression by China vacated (35)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of Indianising our missions abroad (48)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of attaching one scholar of Sanskrit to every mission in foreign countries well-versed in our ancient Shastras and Sanskrit literature and other Indian literature to explain and interpret the old tradition of India, about which there is so much demand in foreign countries (49)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of attaching one "Karma Kandi" Pandit to every foreign mission to help the Indians in performing their Sanskaras, including marriages according to Hindu rules (50)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of producing and publishing a small booklet containing answers to questions which are generally asked by foreigners about India and its culture which could be supplied to every Indian citizen going abroad (51)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of making every member of our embassy and high commission staff wear only Indian dresses when on duty in foreign countries (52)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of publishing monthly or fortnightly journals in local languages by our embassies to acquaint the people with India, its hoary past, its culture and its religion (53)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to enforce strict prohibition amongst the staff in the foreign embassies (54)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to establish good and brotherly relations with Nepal (55)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to project our secular character in the muslim countries (56)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to counter-act the mischievous and venomous propaganda lashed out by Pakistan (57)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of non-extension of the terms of Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan by which water shall continue to be supplied to Pakistan in spite of its declared enmity with India (58)].

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Fresh exodus of Hindus from Pakistan (59)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of improving relations with Pakistan (60)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of improving relations with China (61)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get the aggression by Pakistan vacated in Jammu and Kashmir (62)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Pro-Russia policy followed by India and the Russian interference in trade matters with that country (63)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the flow of arms to Pakistan by purchases as well as aid from U. S. A. and U.S.S.R. (64)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get the Kashmir question solved under the aegis of United Nations (65)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): I beg to move:

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of Indian embassies to project the cultural aspect of India (66)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to present in foreign countries the true picture of India's economic development (67)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Neglect in the use of Hindi language in Indian embassies (68)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to write agreements with foreign countries in Hindi thus giving importance to English only (69)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to maintain our neutrality in the conflicts going on in Middle East and South Vietnam (70)]

8-4 L. S./70

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the number of friendly countries (71)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure stoppage of the supply of armaments to Pakistan by USA and USSR (72)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give training to diplomats before their appointment (73)]

That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the work load and expenditure of our High Commission in U. K. (74)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to liberate the Indian land under Pakistani and Chinese occupation through peaceful means. (75)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Set back to Indian prestige by participating in religious conference at Rabat. (76)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get citizenship to stateless Indians living in Malaysia, Ceylon and East Africa. (77)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw Kashmir case from U.N.O. (78)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and Taiwan. (79)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to safeguard the rights and future of Indians residing in East Africa (80)]

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get the right of entry into U. K. of those Indians residing in East Africa who possess British passports. (81)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to establish cultural relations with Mauritius, Guyana and Nepal. (82)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to raise in U. N. O. the question of annihilation of culture of Tibet by Chinese. (83)]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appreciate the significance of the hostile attitude adopted by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam against our country from the beginning and accordingly reformulate our policy. (84)]

That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take initiative in constituting a concord of South-East Asian countries for mutual defence and economic development. (85)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appreciate the Communist Chinese expansionist policy resulting in the Government of India indulging in the vain hope of China respecting our territorial integrity. (86)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take any positive measures to retrieve our territory illegally and forcefully occupied by Communist China for the last 10 years. (87)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take steps to stop hostile propaganda against our country

and political leaders now being consistently and regularly carried on by Moscow Radio Peace and Progress. (88)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government of India to reformulate its policy *vis-a-vis* the West Asian countries in the light of happenings at Rabat. (89)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to raise the Tibetan issue at the United Nations. (90)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure of our foreign policy *vis-a-vis* Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan where the Communist Chinese influence has been on the increase against the interest of our country. (91)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take up with the Co-Chairman of Geneva Agreement the question of re-establishing the International Control Commission in Cambodia where a grave situation exists now consequent on Vietcong entry 7 miles inside Cambodia. (92)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take any positive steps for decreasing tension in the former Indo-China arising out of the activities of the Vietcong and other hostile elements where India has special responsibility as the Chairman of ICC. (93)]

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Disregard shown to Indian culture, Indian National language and Indian interest in Indian Missions abroad. (101)]

That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of India's foreign policy. (102)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to quit the Commonwealth of Nations in view of Britain's inability to use force against the racialist regime of Rhodesia and Britain's planned blocking the Afro-Asian resolution in the UNO for the same. (103)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to plead for abolition of the Veto Power used by the big powers in the UNO. (104)]

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhanduka): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not strengthening our High Commissions in East Africa by suitably qualified men. (105)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not safeguarding the interests of people of Indian origin in East Africa in the Commonwealth countries Association. (106)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in developing our close ties with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Sikkim, Burma and Ceylon. (107)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not raising the question of freedom of Tibet in U.N.O. (108)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in maintaining our neutrality in Arab-Israeli conflict (109)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not liberating Indian land from Pakistan and China. (110)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not developing close economic ties with Israel when there exists a good deal of scope for this. (111)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not solving the question of people of Indian origin who are stateless in East Africa. (112)]

SHRI S. SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to review our Tibet policy (121)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check increasing attempts by some foreign countries to interfere with the internal political situation in India (122)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the plight of the people of Indian origin in East African countries. (123)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to review our relations with the People's Republic of China (124)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Diplomatic failure in Rabat Conference. (125)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Ineffectiveness of the International Control Commission in Vietnam (126)]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Policy in regard to India's neighbour States. (143)]

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to accord full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic (144)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of sustained Indian initiative in improving relations with China and with Pakistan (145)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for exchange of embassy level representation with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and recognition of the Peoples' Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (146)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Government's attitude towards recent developments in Laos and Cambodia (147)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Wasteful expenditure in our embassies abroad (148)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to sustain fight against colonialism, racism and other evils in South Africa, Rhodesia and elsewhere (149)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to foil imperialist crusade against Arab freedom in the Middle East (150)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Opening of a separate Mission in Ulan Bator, Mongolia (151)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for improvement of relations with Cuba and with the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (152)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[India's role in relation to the Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan region (153)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Attitude towards U. S. atrocities perpetrated in My Lai and other places in Vietnam (154)]

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Bihar): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to make arrangement to release all erstwhile properties of Indian citizens seized under the garb of 'Enemy Property' in East Pakistan (155)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to pay compensation for all properties left by Indian citizens in East Pakistan (156)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to collect all available works and information on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from various parts of the world (157)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to enquire into the grievances of the minorities in East Pakistan (158)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to construct I.N.A. memorials in Singapore, Burma and Japan (159)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to establish Netaji Museum in Berlin and Tokyo (160)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to open a training centre to impart training to all intending foreign diplomats and their officers (161)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to send those persons in foreign countries as office-employees who know the local language and acquainted with local customs and traditions (162)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to re-fashion the existing office procedure in foreign offices and curtail extravagant expenditure. (163)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to improve the functioning of foreign offices by appointing and assigning duties only to experts (164)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to improve relations with neighbouring countries and supply them books and literature of Indian authors which are readily acceptable to them at a cheap rate (165)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to get the aggression by Pakistan and China vacated by encouraging dialogue. (166)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to scrutinise and recall those officials in our embassies abroad who have no faith in socialism. (187)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of officials posted in our embassies abroad to keep themselves posted with the changing situation there. (188)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make forceful protest by permanent Indian mission in U. N. O. against imperialist interference

in West Asia, Vietnam and African countries. (189)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise and establish diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic. (190)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase commercial relations with Cuba. (191)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve contact with other countries of Commonwealth by excluding Britain from it. (192)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop huge expenditure being incurred by Indian embassies in the name of entertainment. (193)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to economise in the gift given by a socialist country like India in the marriage of crown Prince of Nepal. (194)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop extravagance in travelling expenditure by the officers going abroad. (195)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to curb American interference in the International Control Commission despite the fact that India is still its Chairman. (196)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to review the work of Indian publicity organisation in London. (197)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Futility of Indian publicity in London. (198)]

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide suitable assistance to helpless Indians in foreign countries. (199)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide suitable facilities to class IV employees of Indian Missions abroad in keeping with the standard of living there. (200)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove disparities in respect of salary, working conditions and other facilities of clerks and other officers working in Indian Missions abroad. (201)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove wide disparity between class IV employees and high officials of Foreign Missions. (202)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop American influence in the Ministry of External Affairs. (203)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to curb excessive expenditure by Government Missions and officials going abroad. (204)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Poor quality of Indian propaganda material being published in foreign countries. (205)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to repudiate the hostile Pakistani and Chinese propaganda (206)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give ideological shape to anti-Indian propaganda by China

when India has declared socialist pattern of society as its objective. (207)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring efficiency into the activities of Indian Ambassadors posted abroad. (208)]

That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the facilities being given to sikh and muslim pilgrims going outside India. (209)]

That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for proper rehabilitation arrangements for Indians who have returned from Burma. (210)]

That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enter into technical and economic collaboration with North Vietnam. (211)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is not easy to speak about this Ministry because in the corridor of power one hears the whisper that the Minister has lost his mandate, that the heaven's mandate has been taken away from him. Then again one is told that there is a running feud in his Ministry, a feud that is undermining the authority of the Minister. As a Member of Parliament I would like to assure the Minister that in case there is any such feud, we are on his side, as we would not like the authority of the Minister to be undermined whatever his competence or otherwise.

Now I would like to turn to the Report. The very opening sentence is :

"A decade of significant changes came to an end during the year under review. . . . And it marked the beginning of a whole new set of ideas and concepts."

One looks in vain in the Report and, I am sorry to say, at the working of the Ministry to see any new ideas and concepts, leave aside a whole new set of ideas. I would very much like to know from the Minister as to what are the new ideas and new concepts that have been injected into our understanding of the world or our relations with other countries of the world.

In the Report it is recognised that the cold war has come to an end. For instance, at page 18 it is said :

"Today, in spite of the visible end of the cold war and the general acceptance of co-existence, the two super powers maintain their basic rivalries in the realm of ideology and power politics. Non-alignment, therefore, continues to remain valid ..."

I presume that what the Minister is suggesting is that non-alignment has to be understood or re-interpreted in a manner whereby it becomes relevant to a world in which the cold war has come to an end and where the rivalries, the stubborn rivalries, are in the realm of ideology and in the realm of power politics. I presume that as far as power politics is concerned, we would like to remain non-aligned, but I do not know from the sentence it is not clear to me whether the Government is also non-aligned as far as ideology is concerned, because the entire stance of the Government shows that there is no such understanding about the ideological confusion and confrontation in the world.

Then again, there has been a remarkable change in the world. The frozen world is in motion again. We find that there is a dialogue going on between the United States and the USSR. There is a similar dialogue, though not so open, between the United States and China. At least for the time being sabre-rattling has been suspended and certain discussions are going on between USSR and China. Even the relations between China and Yugoslavia have improved very much. But one finds that the only meaningful dialogue in which our colleagues opposite have been engaged are the ones between Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, or between Raja Dinesh Singh and Shri C. B. Gupta. I am not aware of any meaningful dialogue between our Government and our neighbours with whom our relations have been strained for a long time.

A state of deep-freeze prevails over Sino-Indian and Indo-Pak relations. Not only have no new ideas and no new concepts emerged as far as our foreign policy is concerned, but we remain frozen in our postures. I feel depressed and distressed that even our relations with Nepal have, instead of improving, somewhat deteriorated. Our Minister visited Nepal more than once I believe during the year and emphasized that there is a special relationship that exists between Nepal and ourselves. There is no doubt that if we look at the terms of the Agreement that binds the relations of the two countries, one is entitled to say that there is a certain kind of special relationship. Geographically, culturally, economically, historically and in every other way Nepal-India relations should be as close as one can conceive, but one is surprised and one is shocked to find that Nepal advocated Pakistan's entry into the non-aligned group, which means that we were not able to carry even Nepal with us in a matter of vital importance to us and of critical significance to the whole concept of non-alignment. And Nepal has become somewhat non-committal in its stand on Kashmir.

Those are the vital issues on which we should like to find out the stand of friendly countries when we talk of special relationship. These are matters of such vital importance; not only are they vital for our national interests, but they are vital and important from the point of view of basic principles that we cherish. That we should not be able to carry Nepal with us is a measure of the success or the failure of our foreign policy.

A great deal of space has been devoted in this report to Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for collective security in Asia. After going through what has been written in the report and whatever the Minister has said in the House and outside, one is unable to understand what precisely Mr. Brezhnev's proposals are and how we are reacting to them. Our reaction has been brought out on page 5 where the Prime Minister is quoted as saying:

"We believe that security can be best ensured by economic co-operation and ensuring respect for the territorial integrity and independence of various countries, by renouncing the use of force in the settlement of

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disputes and by refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

This is a beautiful doctrine, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's doctrine that has been propounded. But how precisely do you make it effective? It is a doctrine without any teeth in it; it is a paper doctrine. How is this paper doctrine to be made effective? Because if there is any country in the world today that is caught in the flames of war, it is our continent, Asia; both in West Asia and Southeast Asia a number of countries are caught not only in turmoil but in open warfare now going on there. How precisely is this doctrine to be made effective? Over and over again one tries to look into whatever documentation is available and one finds that except for a pious wish, the Government of India have nothing very much to offer.

The Government of India has been extending its appreciation and some kind of academic support to the proposal to hold a European Security Conference, a conference which is sought to be organised and which is being supported by non-aligned countries of Europe. Finland itself has been taking a leading part in getting this kind of a conference organised. I do not know why the Government of India is completely unconcerned about any kind of Asian Security Conference. After all it is in Asia that all kinds of wars and conflicts are going on and they are going to affect us profoundly. One is unaware of even any thinking about these matters. While other countries are going about and getting together in different regions and they seem to be formulating certain plans and policies—very often these plans and policies are likely to be somewhat injurious to our interests we seem to have no attitude. While we applaud efforts for European security we have no initiative to offer for Asian security! We seem to be somewhat unconcerned about the developments that are taking place. You are aware, Sir, that we have in our country the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis. In its most recent publication I find that it has quoted an article in the course of which it is stated:

"While no nation ever truly owns an ocean, it is likely that the Soviet Union will be close to owning the Indian Ocean; the Soviet seems bent

on becoming the dominant naval power in the Indian Ocean.... Approximately 15 Soviet and East European ships pass the Cape of Good Hope every day".

I do not know what again is the attitude of the Government of India. They seem to believe that the Russians, the Americans, the Chinese will all somehow balance themselves and it is not necessary for us to play any role. Indian Ocean is an ocean with which we are intimately connected. If it is going to be converted into a lake of one power or another we should be concerned about it. One looks in vain again in the report as to what we are doing about it and what is our view about it. What is mentioned, what is underscored in the report is that the Soviet Union is an Asian Power. It is of course an Asian power. It is a European Power as well as an Asian power. But do we want it to be the dominant Asian Power? India is a big country. We do not want any country from outside this continent to become dominant; we do not want any country inside this continent also to be a dominant country. The Conservative Party in British is suggesting that it will maintain, it will perpetuate the British military presence in South East Asia. They are already talking about having a conference of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and if possible Indonesia. Various things are happening in Cambodia.... We have found that the Indonesians are also taking interest in it. All these countries are concerned, worried. But we seem to be satisfied with playing somewhat an isolated and marginal role.

15 hrs.

Either in the report or earlier, the Minister has said that the Americans would withdraw from South East Asia. We would like the Americans to withdraw from there, but any withdrawal of the Americans from that area is likely to create a number of problems. Take, for instance, Thailand. In Thailand, the Thai economists have said that American withdrawal would mean that there would be a loss of 100 million to 150 million dollars per year to the Thai economy, and it will bring unemployment to about 100,000 to 200,000 people. I believe both Japan and India have a responsibility to help Thailand to see that such an economic breakdown there is averted.

The Minister talks about all kinds of economic co-operation. But what is happening in Thailand? What is the result there? In Thailand, on the one side there is a consciousness, again an effort, to lean upon the United States which we would not like or, on the other side, sentiments are expressed which are very dangerous. The Leader of the Opposition in the Thai Parliament has said that Thailand will have to be like a bamboo that has to bend before any storm. I would not like my neighbouring country, Thailand, with whom we are culturally and in many other ways associated, to become a bamboo that has to bend before a storm. If Mrs. Indira Gandhi's doctrine has any meaning, then no country should be reduced to the position of a bamboo that has to bend before a storm.

The reason why I believe even Yugoslavia and China have been able to improve their relations is this: there is a certain amount of dialogue, discussion; a certain amount of mutual confidence has been generated between the two countries. No such development has taken place as far as China and India are concerned. According to me, there are many reasons, but one reason is that we somehow or other have specialised in being very clever.

When the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia, this is what China had to say:

"What exactly does the 'theory of limited sovereignty' mean? It means that the sovereignty of the Soviet revisionist social empire is 'unlimited.' It can extend at will its own 'sovereignty' to other countries and to the whole world because the sovereignty of other countries is 'limited' The Soviet revisionists have been riding rough shod over countries in their 'community,' violating their sovereignty at will, intervening in their internal affairs and destroying recognized elementary principles of state sovereignty lock, stock and barrel."

Why should China say this, apart from any tirade, any campaign that China may want to carry on against the Soviet Union? I believe China had valid reasons to come out and make this denunciation.

I find that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister—and the Foreign Minister of

this country will concede that Bulgaria, of all the East European countries, is the closest to the Soviet Union—had to say this in 1969. Mr. Ivan Bashev, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, said:

" . . . the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies would intervene in other Communist countries 'should developments like those in Czechoslovakia take place'. 'Such a joint action,' he said, 'is also possible (against China) should the border incidents between the Soviet Union and China endanger the socialist camp.'"

When this is the kind of a threat held out against China also, Yugoslavia at least has the courage to get up and say "we will not permit this." Not only Yugoslavia, but in no other country you are going to permit any other country, no matter howsoever powerful, to interfere, intervene and to propound as absurd, atrocious doctrine of unlimited sovereignty like the Brezhnev doctrine. Even on this doctrine, my friend the Foreign Minister does not want to say anything, lest somebody gets displeased. Nonalignment has been reduced to non-speech, lest you say something which might hurt someone somewhere. Sir, foreign policy is not carried on by maintaining a vow of silence. Some countries follow "low visibility" policy in foreign affairs. We seem to favour "no visibility." A vow of silence where something significant and meaningful has to be said on behalf of a country of 500 million and odd people! Our vasculations are responsible, according to me, among other reasons, why what Yugoslavia has succeeded in doing, we have not succeeded in achieving so far.

We have opposed, abhorred, outside interference in Vietnam. I believe on this side of the House as well as on that side, we have equally been concerned about interference in the three countries of Indo-China from outside. But while we have objected to this interference, we seem to think that North Vietnam has a fundamental right to interfere in the affairs of Laos and Cambodia. What is sauce for some other goose is not sauce for the North Vietnamese gander, North Vietnam's interference in Laos and Cambodia is important, because these are the two countries which are culturally close to us. The very name Indo-China suggests that one part of that peninsula is historically and culturally close to China and another part historically and

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culturally close to India. If nowhere else at least in Laos and Cambodia we have a responsibility. The Ho Chi Minh Trail has been converted into a Ho Chi Minh doctrine, like the Brezhnev doctrine, entirely their right to interfere in Laos and Cambodia. I have great respect for the North Vietnamese for fighting for the unity of their country. We mourn their 600,000 soldiers killed. But I cannot understand, I am not willing to concede to any of them, in the name of some abstruse revolution the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Laos and Cambodia.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Bengaluru) : What about the Americans ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : You must remember that around the Mekong River, the Laotian population is spread. A great majority of the Laotian population live in Thailand. Thailand is directly and inevitably concerned. If twice or three times or four times the number of Laotians are to be found in Thailand than in Laos, surely you cannot expect Thailand to be unconcerned about it. If Thailand is concerned about it, we should be equally concerned about it. I do not want any outside element to interfere there, but then one must ensure that. Even when the Prime Minister of Laos comes here, neither our Prime Minister nor our Foreign Minister has anything significant to say publicly. And, that they have not said anything significant privately is proved by the fact that nothing happened afterwards.

About Cambodia, one does not know what the policies are. Some people say that we have to wait for the policies to be enunciated in some other capital of the world ! Have we been reduced to the position where we have got to wait for the light to shine on some other hilltops before we are able to formulate our own policy ?

In the Middle-East, we have been deeply concerned by the aggravation and escalation of the conflict there. We, at least the bulk of us in this House, are also concerned over Israeli intransigence there. We cannot condone the occupation of Arab territories by Israel. But increasingly religion is getting mixed up with Middle-Eastern politics. I do not

know whether the Foreign Minister is having any second thoughts about our misadventure at Rabat. Whether he has any second thoughts or not, they have been having very interesting thoughts. What has happened in Jeddah should make us realise to what extent Islamic politics is being injected into the Middle-Eastern conflict and other conflicts also. Pakistan has, to a certain extent, succeeded in outsmarting, outmanoeuvring and encircling us. It is a matter of real concern to me that in the Secretariat that is being set up there, the Secretary-General will be a Malaysian. Malaysia and India have been great friends. On the whole in Malaysia and India, we have tried to follow similar policies. Now, Malaysia has been involved in this Islamic secretariat. Indonesia was also there. And among the Arab countries, whatever be the reluctance on the part of certain countries, the fact remains that increasingly the politics of the Israeli-Arab dispute is getting religious overtones.

Then, Pakistan is getting directly involved in the dispute. There are between 2,000 to 3,000 Pakistani troops in Jordan, 200 to 300 infantry men as part of the training mission in Jordan and it is now suggested,—I do not know how far it is true but in responsible foreign journals I have read it—that Pakistani pilots are likely to fly the French Mirage planes when they are delivered to Libya. This involvement of Pakistan in that area can have far-reaching repercussions, the Islamisation of the dispute and direct involvement of Pakistan. What is our approach ? If we want to take sides there, let us take sides and at least get the benefit of it. We seem to be losing both ways. We are willing to wound but we are afraid to strike as a result of which all round we seem to be losing.

Then I come to the next important problem in which we are all interested. This country pioneered de-colonisation. We were the pioneers of the freedom movement, the liberation movement of the world and we continue to be deeply concerned about the liberation movements elsewhere, particularly in Africa. On page 15 of the Report it is stated:

“We continue to extend our sympathy and support to the liberation movement in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.”

Of what value is this sympathy and support, as far as the Portuguese colonies are concerned? All our sympathy and support for our people in Goa had no meaning and ultimately we had to resort to arms to liberate them. What are we doing to help them concretely? Take China. In 1968 the Chinese gave the liberation movement nearly Rs.1½ crores. One would like to know what the government is doing, what is the concrete way in which we are going to help them. If it is just sympathy and support, how are we going to retain our foothold in Africa? Surely the Foreign Minister knows what Russia is doing, what China is doing, what America is doing, what France is doing and what Japan is doing. There are certain key countries in Africa with which we have to be concerned about our future relations and among them, I believe, the most important countries are those who are fighting for freedom. Because, if we do nothing else, we can at least share the flame of liberty, not the mere words "we give you sympathy". What did we think when we were given words of sympathy when we were fighting for our independence? We wanted some concrete action, concrete co-operation. In the world of today I believe it is necessary that we move beyond mere verbal sympathy.

I do not know; the Foreign Minister may feel happy or he may feel unhappy. When I compare his record with his British counterpart. The other day I was reading *New Statesman*. And the *New Statesman* of Britain, after carefully considering the foreign policy that country has been following,—as you know, under the Labour Government British stature has continuously gone down—this very radical paper sums up its judgment of the foreign policy of Britain in the following words, and I am reading these words because they sum up my judgment on the foreign policy of our government,

"It is possible to be in foreign policy both immoral and inefficient. Foreign policy is not necessarily more effective merely for being craven. You claim to have chosen difficult but adult international course. What in fact the Foreign Minister has achieved is a charade of maturity. It is dubious policy, and on present showing, an unsuccessful one."

This judgment passed by *New Statesman* on the British foreign policy is the kind of judgement which history will pass on the work of Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the foreign policy is not a subject which is to be discussed like other subjects in a partisan spirit. The democratic tradition and the parliamentary approach is to see as much common ground between party and party as it is possible to find. If we go on making comments, adverse and hostile, on every subject, every topic, every pronouncement that the government makes, obviously that is a highly partisan approach wholly unsuitable to a debate on foreign affairs.

My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, from beginning to end, found nothing good or concrete in our foreign policy. In fact, the foreign policy that we had been pursuing all along these two decades had his personal approval. I suppose, he has been differing from this foreign policy only for the last two months. The policy which Nehru pursued and which has been described on the very first page of this report seems to have stood the test of time.

Foreign policy is not a proposition which can be shaped by one party. The international situation is so complicated that not even America and Soviet Russia are able to fashion their foreign policy to the satisfaction of their own selves, leave alone the satisfaction of all the parties in democratic countries.

He was speaking of Asia. He expects India to dominate the situation in Asia. It so happens that three powers are firmly fixed on this continent. China is there; India is there as also Soviet Russia by reason of its vast landmass in this continent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Also Ceylon.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This kind of levity does not add to the dignity of the debate.

Leave alone India, even the mighty Soviet Russia and China are not able to make the foreign policy of this continent one harmonious whole. To pretend that anyone in this world would be able to fashion foreign policy to one's own liking is mere imagination.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

The debate is at best an occasion to pour hostile intensions on one's opponent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Pakistan seems to be succeeding.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In our anxiety we ourselves exaggerate the danger of Pakistan in one breath and in another we are overestimating the strength of Pakistan and undermining the reputation of India. We must bear in mind that with all these alliances and arms supply, Pakistan was able to do pretty little to us in the two confrontations it had with us. All the time to exaggerate one's enemy's importance, power and wisdom is certainly not the way of enhancing the reputation of one's country which we all have in mind.

You say that India is a land of 550 millions and it must play its due part. But, at the same time, you cannot go on saying that everything Pakistan does is right and everything India is doing is wrong. This is an approach which is neither sound nor logical nor appropriate to the occasion. We have developed recently such attitudes in the political world that we see nothing right in our country. All the time we work up our anxiety to decry India and find fault with every aspect of the situation. As I appealed to the House, this is not the approach we have to make in the matter of foreign policy. There must be a consensus evolved between the leaders of the Opposition and the leaders of Government so that all of us can feel a sense of participation not only in the making of our foreign policy but also in supporting it. If for that purpose the leaders of the Opposition want from time to time meetings with the External Affairs Minister and have discussions, that will be a welcome move and can legitimately be made.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : We have to go to Lucknow to meet him because most of the time he is in Lucknow.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: He is very much here. You are so over-conscious about his movements that you forget the time he spends in Delhi. All the time you are conscious of his presence elsewhere. This is hardly an excuse or argument that could be advanced

ed by a responsible Member of the House.

The meetings can be arranged. It is only the proper attitude that is required.

Coming to the Indo-China question, Shri Asoka Mehta, described, by reason of the proximity of India and China, that area is known as Indo-China. But things have so worked out that it is neither India nor China that is playing a dominant role in the area but Soviet Russia and U.S.A. I agree that this area must be freed from foreign domination and foreign intervention. Let the people be allowed to choose their own form of Government. I will go to the extent of saying, if people want communism, let it be even communism—it is their own affair—if people want their country to be socialistic, let them have it. If they want democratic form of Government, let them have it. That is the right approach from the point of view of the people.

What has actually happened is this. In the good old days, it was the civilisation and culture of India or China that shaped the events. Now it is Soviet influence and American influence. They have spoiled the place and put the whole population into untold miseries.

Shri Asoka Mehta was speaking of the economic help that is being given by America to Thailand. The same is the case with South Vietnam. In South Vietnam, I understand, because of this war, even an ordinary man has got a transistor. Many people have cars. American money which comes into the country in the form of pay to the soldiers, the equipment and other aids and amenities have boosted the economy. In the matter of consumer goods, Vietnam is far ahead and far more prosperous than any other South Asian country. But that is a very unnatural prosperity. If you tell a sick man, "Yes, you have got bed here with clean bed-sheets, a white-washed room and people to attend on you. All these facilities you cannot have at home. It is better to continue to be in the hospital than in your house", that will be an absurd argument. If in Indo-China, by reason of the help that is being given either by America or by other countries, the people are enjoying some amenities and facilities, these are wholly unhealthy and artificial.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Do you know what foreign armies are in this region?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is exactly the Indian point of view that all foreign armies in this region must be withdrawn, that is, American, Soviet Union or any other. Unless all these foreign armies, including the communist army, are withdrawn and, in the true spirit of the Geneva Conference Agreement, and the people are allowed to elect their own form of Government.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Czechoslovakia.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend, Shri Sondhi, is all the time thinking of Czechoslovakia. I wish he took much more interest in Indian affairs than in Czechoslovakian affairs.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : Why are you taking so much interest in foreign affairs?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I make bold to say that we take interest in foreign affairs in the interest of our country and world peace. We are not taking interest being pressurised by this country or that country. Those of you who laugh at the Government of India for its foreign policy, please search your own conscience whether you are not being influenced by some foreign country or the other.

In Indo-China, we must see that, ultimately, the troops of every foreign country, including those of the neighbouring countries, are withdrawn and the people allowed to chose their own form of Government.

When such a straight path is embarrassing to America it brings in its army in the name of containing Communism. If it does not suit China and other Communist powers, they bring in their infiltrators in the name of Communism. All these missionary like activities should be given up. Freedom, human freedom, must be the prior consideration in the matter of shaping policies and ideas of these countries.

Many people are blaming India that we have not started a dialogue with China as if it is our fault. Any self-respecting Indian would hesitate to accuse India in this matter. When China has committed aggression, struck our hand of friendship and perpetrated crime, for any Indian to say that we are at fault

and, therefore, we should take the initiative, shows either want of patriotism or mere hostility to Government. Therefore, silence, of which my hon friend, Mr. Mehta, accused us with, is many a time more appropriate than speech. In the case of Pakistan and in the case of China sheer self-respect dictates that we must exercise patience in the matter of exercising our vocal power. There are some people in the House who are in the habit of exaggerating the importance of Pakistan, its equipment, its arms and its foreign policy. Never before I have heard people unintentionally give all credit possible to that hostile country. It is better that we exercise a little moderation in exaggerating the importance of Pakistan. That is to our own good.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is Pakistan?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I never thought that a Member of the Jana Sangh would be so ignorant of geography.

15.30 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair.]

India is following a policy of friendship. All that we should do in the context of the international situation dominated by two or three powers is to bring some approach which they can appreciate. That can be done only by friendly talk and by reasonable approach. It is not our policy to threaten any country or become hostile to any country. That will not serve any useful purpose. That is why our policy of being friendly to all nations as far as possible is the only correct policy. If you threaten or make hostile statement, that will not help the situation. That is why our Prime Minister pays friendly visits to many countries. Appropriate authorities of many countries pay friendly visits to this country. We have been able to have dialogues, bilateral dialogues. Whether it is America or Soviet Russia or whether it is Yugoslavia or Nepal we have these useful bilateral talks and we are trying to smoothen matters. We must ultimately see that human freedom is allowed to exist unrestricted without any ideological hostilities. It is these ideological hostilities that have been the ruin of the Indo-China area. The proposals that France has made is welcome to India. And I hope, these 5 or 6 Governments will be able to meet again in a conference and

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this time evolve agreement and take concrete steps, so that the people of this vast area of Indo-China are freed from their difficulties and the ravages of war. This is the policy that the Government of India is following. And, therefore, it ought to receive the approval and the approbation of all the parties in this House.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Did you ask the American armies to quit? What is the use of giving this sermon to us?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Even if my friend asks American armies to quit Indo-China that will also be a sermon, Sir. You cannot suddenly change the foreign policy of either the Soviet Union or of America; it takes time; it takes persuasion. If you become too much attached to one party or the other, your voice will count for nothing. Our policy of all-round friendship is the one which will ultimately make India great, which will make the voice of India prevail, which will help the establishment of peace in the world.

Sir, the other day, I was very happy to see that the Government of India took a decision to curtail the cultural activities of various embassies in this country. Sir, India does not need coaching on culture and civilization. What these embassies are doing in fact is only propaganda. Propaganda in their own ways for their own ideologies Sir, the Press Registrar in his Report says:

"24 out of 76 Missions or Embassies in India have publishing Houses. The newspapers and periodicals that are being published in India by these Foreign Embassies are of the order of 103 and their circulation is of the order of 12,80,000."

The Government of India has been demanding that these embassies should conform to the Vienna Convention and that this kind of propaganda is not consistent with the ambassadorial relation between country and country. They have also been reminding these embassies that this expansion is undesirable, and should be curtailed. India cannot be made a field for propaganda and conversion. Well-established conventions in the field of foreign affairs should be strictly adhered to. Propaganda may have its own value in the modern world but if

ultimately worsens the situation. Some people have become fanatical either this way or that. It is this fanaticism that has placed Indo-China in its present pitiable situation. We must, well in time, guard against the development of this kind of danger in India.

The number of personnel in foreign embassies must be proportionate to the work involved in the embassy. This is a principle that has to be strictly enforced.

Now, there are some embassies in India whose number is as big as that of some of our State Secretariats. This is a very delicate matter. Government of India has to take serious note of it. The periodicals, their circulation as also the number of personnel in an Embassy have all to be within a reasonable limit. India cannot be made the field of experimentation of foreign ideologies. I hope the move of the Government of India already taken in this regard deserves our support. We must give further support to government to contain these embassies and their activities.

Sir, an hon. Member posed the danger of Islamic Secretariat being established by the Middle-East countries. We cannot prevent these Middle-eastern countries from taking any steps they like. Nor need we be perturbed much about it. All the Middle-eastern countries put together are not anywhere near the population of India. Besides our strength depends upon our own industrialisation; our strength depends upon our own army. Therefore if some countries have archaic ideas of their religious, in this modern age, we must point out to them that it is they who will ultimately suffer for their policies. I am surprised to find that Shri Mehta went on paying indirect compliment to the formation of this Secretariat and decrying the Indian attitude. Did we support the idea of this Islamic Secretariat coming into existence? On the other hand our line of thinking has been to dissuade the formation of such a Secretariat. Some of these countries are in agreement with our line of thinking. The United Arab Republic and one or two countries differed radically from the others. But they were overpowered in their conference. If they take to this wrong line, it is they that will suffer and not India. Therefore, let us not get worried. If we see all this in the context of world picture it becomes clear that these religious

conferences will not matter much. Ultimately they will put themselves in the wrong. Our policy of friendship is universally applicable to one and all. If the Middle-eastern countries continue to follow fanatical approach to political problems, India may be forced one day to recognise Israel. It is not that Israel is a country hostile to India. It has never done anything wrong or hostile to this country. In spite of that, we support the Middle East countries because they are in an unfortunate situation. Our attitude is that any one who is oppressed, or attacked, deserves sympathy. We stand by the underdog and the oppressed. It is in this true human spirit that we are trying to give moral support to the Middle East countries. If they do not want such support from India, if they do not want our co-operation in their policy, and pursue this Islamic kind of foreign policy, and organise Pan-Islamic secretariats and establishments, it is their affair and responsibility. Let us not worry about the mistakes they make.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: What about Bhutan? He has said nothing about it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Having entered politics late, my hon. friend requires to be educated even in regard to Bhutan.

So far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, our relations with them are good. Whether it is Nepal, Ceylon or South Asian countries, we have been able to improve our relations with them. I am happy to note that Indonesia which became hostile to India under Soekarno's leadership has discarded that policy, even as it discarded Dr. Soekarno. Our relationship with Indonesia is growing well.

As for Nepal, there have been too many visits to that country by our President, Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister. A general impression is produced in the mind of the people in India which makes them ask: why so much attention to Nepal? If Nepal wants to play one against the other and always puts India on tenter-hooks, we might say to her 'Peace for yourself'. If she wants to overplay her part, I am afraid it will ultimately not work. I am myself a great friend of Nepal and I know the King of Nepal. But I want Nepal to realise its sense of proportion. She is exploiting India too much. It is time

the Government of India woke up a little and stood firm against all her manipulations. If they go to the Chinese side, it is very likely that what has happened to Tibet will happen to the King of Nepal too. If he wants it, let him have it. But he should not be allowed to browbeat India. He should not be allowed to make it appear that he is on par with India, that he can browbeat India and can do anything with India. This impression must be rectified. Though Government may have much more information than I have, I am merely reflecting the opinion of the common man, that Nepal is over-playing its part.

The aim of our foreign policy should be definite and precise. May be our policy of non-alignment is good, but it is only a means. What is the ultimate end? In the famous resolution framed by Mahatma Gandhi when he sponsored the Quit India Movement in Bombay, he envisaged a Federation of the World. Pandit Nehru also in several of his pronouncements acknowledged that to be the desirable goal, though it is distant.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: You used to criticise him in those days.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Ultimately that seems to be the only solution to avoid the evil consequences of all power blocks, aggressions and ideological attitudes. Whether it is in the United Nations or in international conferences, India must always try to project the image of World Federation. It is desirable not at a distant future but within a reasonable period of time so that this world can get rid of wars and conflicts.

I agree with many of my friends on the opposite side, and the same point has been made by many of us on this side also, that the Indian image has to be improved in international conferences. I have attended several conferences. Commonwealth Parliamentary and Inter-Union Conferences and the like. In the matter of projecting our image, it is the person who is sent from India that counts, his stature, knowledge ability and his approach to problems. Secondly, there must be continuity. The other countries send the same people continuously to these conferences, whether it is the United Nations Assembly or other international conferences, so that they develop contacts and friendship, they get to know things. They will be able

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

to participate effectively in the proceedings and take the initiative in framing resolutions. Unfortunately, for the last 20 years in this country the delegations sent are *ad hoc* delegations. If a person is sent one year, he will not be sent the next year. Therefore, Indian leadership has not been allowed to develop in the area of foreign conferences and international meetings. If India is to make its impression, impact, there must be continuity in the selection of delegates, at least for a period and men of ability and understanding and stature must be selected instead of bestowing it as a matter of patronage.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When my party asked me to speak on External Affairs, I was very hesitant to do so because it repulses my sense of cricket. I felt that it was such an unequal match that we were going to play that it was not really worth the effort of trying to browbeat my poor friend who really at this point of time needs considerable support. But when I read this magnificent report that the Ministry has produced I was convinced more than ever that I should skip down instead of speaking against the report. As a matter of fact I have to leave this evening because I cannot bear the idea of having to face my friend Mr. Dinesh Singh replying to what I have to say. I really do not know why the External Affairs Ministry takes the trouble of producing this report. For sheer inept drafting and lack lustre presentation it would be difficult to beat. In many ways it represents the sort of times that we are passing through; it reflects to a very large extent the dead, wooden thinking of the External Affairs Ministry. In many ways it also exposes what is going on in the Ministry itself. Because if you were to read some of the choice passages that you can find here, you will conclude that for its sheer non-sensical collection of words and prize clichés, it would be difficult to beat. I have collected a few samples so that the House may be amused:

"India has consistently held the view that fundamentally the peace and security of the region depend on the economic development and political stability of the countries of the region."

Another one:

"We hold that independent development of the countries of the region and regional co-operation amongst them as well as international co-operation with outside powers interested in the welfare of the region would be the best method of ensuring peace and security in the area."

Here is another:

"India did not in the conduct of its foreign policy neglect the development of bilateral relations with countries in the region."

Another one:

"The international situation has witnessed many far-reaching changes during 1969-70. When the world has been changing, and India itself has been changing, the foreign policy of India could not stand still and remain rigid and inflexible."

Take another:

"India took the stand that these activities should be intensified and co-ordinated and that the non-aligned nations could make a significant contribution to international affairs in the seventies."

Yet another:

"Co-operation has been the main theme of India's foreign policy and we believe that it ought to be the keynote of the policies of nations in the seventies."

If this can pass muster, if this can pass off as foreign policy, we do not need it. We can spend the money for more usefully and fruitfully building houses or producing manure. If you wish to find out what our relations with various countries are this will give you some choice indications: here are some of them. With Afghanistan our relations are 'close and friendly'. With Burma our relations are 'close and friendly'. With Ceylon our relations are only 'close'. With Nepal we 'discussed various matters... in an atmosphere of understanding, mutual trust and traditional friendship', because of our 'close and friendly' relations. With Pakistan 'India continued to make efforts to improve relations'. Our relations with the people's Republic of China 'did not see any improvement', but with Bhutan we have 'close and friendly ties' and with Sikkim the

relations remain 'close and intimate'. I do not know why this departure. With South-east Asia, we have 'cultural co-operation' and with Australia 'relations were further deepened and strengthened'. With Fiji, there was 'considerable progress'. With Indonesia we have close and friendly relations. In Laos, the situation has caused some concern and with Malaysia our relations were cemented by effective co-operation. With New Zealand—

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Sir, my sense of humour is defective. I cannot appreciate these remarks. So, what is the use of my staying here? I walk out. (*Interruption*)

[*Dr. Maitreyee Basu then left the House*]

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have got a very long list. With New Zealand, it was decided to step up bilateral economic relations. With Singapore, our relations were only friendly. With Thailand, our relations have grown stronger and particularly in the economic field, and in Vietnam, the Government of India has been in touch with all the concerned governments,—I take it, with the legal as well as the illegal governments,—and continues to hope that a peaceful settlement could be found. With Japan, there is growing scope for economic co-operation. In Korea, the Government of India's policy is to look forward to a peaceful unification of Korea while maintaining friendly relations with both. I do not understand this anxiety of this Government in trying to bring separated countries together like Germany, Korea and Vietnam, because I hear from this very Government ideas about the partitioning of Chandigarh and Belgaum and also, I heard at one time, Delhi.

With Mangolia, Sir, the Government exchanged views—and this is very peculiar—on the current international situation. I take it that no other country in the world was prepared to discuss the current international situation with us. With West Asia and North Africa, we have made sympathetic efforts to further develop India's relations and with Iran there was a significant move forward in co-operation. We have been following with natural interest developments in Bahrein, Qatar and the Trucial States, while with Kuwait, our relations remain friendly. While with Iraq, they remain cordial, with Jordan

and Morocco, we received a setback because of Rabat. But with Lebanon, our relations still remain cordial.

I believe it was the Republic of South Yemen which nationalised the Bank of India over there. And there, our relations remain very friendly and cordial. We continued to render technical and economic assistance to the Republic. With Saudi Arabia, our relations continue to grow. With Sudan, our relations are friendly and with Tunisia, a cultural agreement was signed and with the UAR, our traditional friendly relations developed further. With the Yemeni Arab Republic, they were very friendly.

In Africa, for all the countries south of the Sahara, there was increased mutual co-operation in economic and technical fields, allowing them to recruit doctors, engineers, accountants, railway people and teachers—

AN HON. MEMBER: Not architects.

SHRI PILOO MODY:—not architects—and at the same time throwing out Indians from that part of the country. I have here a copy of the *Standard* from Tanzania and it is very interesting. What the Alhura declaration says is;

"President Nyerere went on to say that the majority of the merchants were Asians—

meaning—Indians—

"and they not only face the problem of a small group of people monopolising the economy of the country but also the problem of this group being easily identifiable by their colour."

These are the people to whom we have been sending our engineers, accountants and doctors, but not architects.

Our relations with the countries of Europe were "further strengthened through increased contacts and cooperation". We have not been informed about how close our relations with the United Kingdom are, but with France there is "closed friendship and Indo-French cooperation". With West Germany, our 'bilateral relations' have 'developed further in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields' and with the German Democratic Republic, our

[Shri Piloo Mody]

'relations have continued to improve in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding'. With Yugoslavia, our relations 'were marked by traditional warmth, friendship and mutual cooperation' and relations with all European countries 'developed satisfactorily'. Relations with the USSR have 'registered a significant growth' and for the U. S. there is a great fund of friendship and goodwill in India. With Canada, our relations 'were marked by traditional cordiality and cooperation'.

16 hrs.

In Latin America, we have broken new ground and the possibilities for economic exchanges have received some attention.

I do not want to bore you any further, but if you know half a dozen words, it is possible to write a report like this. The rest of the report deals with international conferences, congresses and seminars in which India participated. It might interest the House to know that 186 of them were held last year, which on an average works out to more than one every two days. We are also members of 95 international organisations, not to mention their various committees and sub-committees.

A casual reader of the report would think mistakenly that it is a travelogue of ministers, officers and others, because 75 ministers, officials and delegations travelled abroad. India received in return 63 VIPs, including Heads of States. This must be the influence of Prince Charming, who has become the Minister of Tourism on the other side, because all the ministers seem to be infected with his enthusiasm and they have spared no time and effort in making a jaunt to all the capitals of the world. According to the report, the friendly and cordial relations between the various countries are as a result of these goodwill trips. According to stories circulating in the Lobbies, it is surprisingly that India has any goodwill left at all. Frolicking round the world has become an Indian pastime and has not left even Members of Parliament unaffected. However, there are three substantial points of departure that this report makes from past records.

For the first time, the PLO—the Palestine Liberation Organisation—which is a terrorist organisation of

which the Al Fatah is an affiliate, has come in for recognition along with other countries of the Arab world, even though it has been pointed out to the minister in Parliament that the constituents of the PLO are dangerous terrorists, receiving their Maoist training in China, with instructions in the techniques of sabotage, ambush, assassination and guerilla warfare—possibly in the same centres that are training our Naga rebels. Although it has been proved that the members of the PLO have been responsible for hijacking of planes and thing like that, it does not seem to bother our External Affairs Ministry. It has thought it fit to glorify this organisation and put it on a par with the countries of the Arab World. I am quite sure that there must be a large number of self-respecting Arabs who take a very dim view of the terrorist activities of the PLO and the methods it employs, but not our External Affairs Minister, who in his anxiety to de-Islamize Pakistan is ready to circumcise himself!

On China, while admitting in Parliament that "China violates the norms of international behaviour and threatens our security... and attempts subversion in our country, we must be ready to meet them". In the same paragraph the Report says "We have no enmity and we wish them well". Sir, this is very creditable and very charitable indeed, but at whose expense? In a pathetic attempt at surveillance, it is said that "when China responds to the winds of friendship and cooperation blowing all over the world... (I am sure he is partly responsible for this great whirlwind) we shall not be found wanting in responding to it adequately". Sir, this is the outlook of a weakling and a coward masquerading in the garb of a statesman.

But the most confusing and sinister of all departures made hitherto in our foreign policy is the recognition of the Soviet Union for the first time as an Asian power, accepting and even propagating the so-called Breznev doctrine of collective security and economic cooperation, and thereby paving the way for the Soviets to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the British and American forces from the Indian Ocean. In this connection, I recall the Prime Minister having made a statement in this House that it was not necessary to fill this vacuum. If this

was her conscionable strategy for presenting the Indian Ocean on a Bokaro steel platter to the Soviets, let me make it categorically clear that she needs to be exposed.

It might be worth reading what appeared in the *London Times* of March 25. In an article by Peter Hazelhurst, entitled Indian Policy in favour of Russia, the *London Times* says :

"Significantly, while referring to the Soviet Union as an Asian power, the Report stipulates that the Indian Government would not like to see foreign naval forces move into the Indian Ocean to threaten the stability of the region. On the other hand, the Report makes it clear that it welcomes the Russian plan for collective security in Asia through economic alliances."

"Deriding the Western military pacts, the Report says that the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) alliances had receded into the background over the year and the concept of economic, scientific and technical cooperation within the region had gained ground." The same report also deplores a lack of warmth in Indo-British relations. It says again :

"Reflecting the diminishing interest in Indo-British relations, the report omits any reference to the Commonwealth and limits the review of India's contacts with the United Kingdom to a brief paragraph."

In case you think that I am biased in favour of British opinion, let me quote to you a more socialist journalist from India; writing in the *Times of India* on all-fools day, which may be significant, Shri Girilal Jain has this to say :

"India will have to adopt a wholly different posture if it really intends to legitimise Soviet military presence in Asia. It will have to argue that American withdrawal is now a foregone conclusion, that this will create a dangerous power vacuum, specially in South East Asia, in view of the instability and weakness of most governments there and China's hegemonistic ambitions; that halting attempts at regional economic cooperation will not provide an answer to the problem of security, and that Mr. Brezhnev's

emphasis on the need for collective measures in the region offers the hope that the Soviet Union may be willing to assume in some modified form the role which the United States is rapidly giving up."

With wise diplomacy, a little intelligence and some patience it might have been possible for India to fill that vacuum even though partially. But I do not think the thought ever occurred to them. I do not think the desire ever existed. But with their total disregard and callousness and their over-anxiety to stay in power at home, no one has any time for constructive thinking and purposeful action for the national cause. But how is it possible for a servile government, which has reduced this country to the status of a Soviet satellite, to maintain any sort of independence in the international field?

It all started very tragically and unhappily in 1964 with our approaching the Soviet Union for some arms which the Western democracies had denied us. Our relationship might have continued on that happy basis had we thrown those arms back into their faces at the very first hint of pressure or blackmail or interference in our internal affairs but, unfortunately, the puny man at the helm of affairs succumbed to every threat, every bribe and every pie in the sky. The stage was reached where every action of India requires Soviet approval. Our ambassadors have to be pro-Soviet; our Governors have to be pro-Soviet and even our Ministers have to be pro-Soviet. Now our legislation has to be pro-Soviet, our Plans have to be pro-Soviet and even our textbooks have to be pro-Soviet.

Many a patriot in this Government might have rebelled against this national humiliation but the Soviets had their means of counteracting any bourgeois nationalistic tendencies. I charge this Government and the ruling Congress Party of having maintained itself in power with the flagrant use of Soviet money and having worked itself into a position of impotency in its relationship with the Soviet Union.

Take a simple matter like Radio Moscow and Radio Peace and Progress which have been flagrantly violating all norms of international behaviour and abusing people in our country, citizens who sit on the same benches as these

[Shri Piloo Mody]

people, day in and day out and this impotent Government can do nothing about it. All they can say is that "we protest but they do not listen." If this Government cannot even protect its citizens from the verbal attacks of other countries, how is it going to protect our borders from armed attack?

Take the case of Ceylon. There is a vituperous propaganda going on in Ceylon against the DMK and the Government seems to be able to do nothing about it. This, I think, is a small example of its impotency.

But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I welcome friendly relations with the Soviet Government and the Soviet people as indeed I do with the American Government and the American people, irrespective of the political policies that they follow, because I think it is their business. But I want such relationships to be among equals and on honourable terms. I do not wish that our trade should be used as a political weapon. They have a rich cultural heritage as indeed we do. If they can afford us facilities for education, we at least can provide them facilities for meditation. But I will not let them interfere with either our thinking or our progress or even our inefficiency. I would extend the same facilities and conditions to all countries of the world.

The projection of diplomatic relations is a public relations job and the public relations of this Ministry are deplorable. It might be true that we have dropped at least one brick a day. Routine negotiations are classified as top secret and secret information is blurted out to the press. There is no flare, no vision. There is only mingy negotiations with puny objectives.

Our embassies abroad are undernourished with funds and information and our disposition of personnel inconsistent with our interest. What outside talent they have is of the most mediocre quality. I strongly recommend that you put your External Affairs Ministry in order and start conceiving of your global image in terms of a broad vision in a more relaxed dialogue, in our pattern of behaviour and give up your pathological fears about offending the Soviets or the Arabs or allowing the Pakistanis to

win a point in the game of one-upmanship that we have been playing. Forget trying to recruit support for your Kashmir policy. Kashmir is a part of our country and no resolution is going to change that. However, there are a great many directions in which we can establish free and cordial relations, indeed, firm friendship with Pakistan and, in this connection, I commend to you the superlative article written by my friend, Mr. B. G. Verghese in the *Hindustan Times* weekly of March 29, called "Waters of Hope".

In conclusion, I would ask the External Affairs Minister to cheer up. After all, he has to overcome the blunders of only 22 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sant Bux Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have just received a message from Shri Rabi Ray that the body of a dead person is not being delivered. . . . (*Interruptions*). This is a very serious matter.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): In the morning, they promised that after the *post mortem*, the body will be delivered. Why is it not being delivered? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, is not available on the phone, either in his office or in his residence. I do not know where he is. The body is not being given. . . . (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : आप एक ही बात कह रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट्री एफेयर्स के डिप्टी चीफ व्हिप बैठे हुए हैं। वह होम मिनिस्टर को इसको कनवे कर देंगे।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: They should see that the body is given. . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वह मिलते नहीं हैं कहीं। न घर पर है और न दफ्तर में है। पता नहीं कहां चले गए हैं ?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): You send for the Home Minister, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sant Bux Singh.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after having been lulled and cheered, we might get to do some serious thinking about the foreign policy of our country. I hope the House will be indulgent enough to me. I am so slight compared to my hon. friend, Shri Pilloo Mody. He has quoted the entire book and there is little to answer. We are grateful for the impressive reading that he did.

Sir, the situation in which this country finds itself today is a situation that some of us have been speaking about for the last three years. Ever since the two super powers came to an understanding on the basis of the nuclear treaty that was being forced on the other nations, the situation has developed where all of us, the less developed powers, have to look together to see whether we are to be taken in by the Monroe doctrine or the Brezhnev doctrine. In the words of the American author—since I speak after Shri Pilloo Mody, it will be proper not to quote any Soviet author—Mr. C. L. Sulzberger, I quote:

“United States policy favours super nationalism among its friends and nationalism among its enemies and, in this respect, its diplomacy bears broad resemblance to that of the Soviet Union.”

What are the two great powers doing? The two great powers today are selling arms worth 5 million dollars per annum to the smaller countries of the world. The super powers can, at the most, have a cold war between them. But what does a cold war mean to the other countries? Since 1945, as has been pointed out, there have been 56 wars of some significance out of which 54 wars were fought in the under-developed countries through the arms manufactured in the developed countries. When we think of the world, of the cold war period, it was cold and cosy as far as the super powers were concerned. It was not cold in Korea. It was not cold in Vietnam. It was not cold in the Middle East, and it certainly was not cold either for India or Pakistan. The big powers to-day would like to have technological supremacy, would like to sell ‘intermediate technology’ and would like the less developed countries go in for ‘substitute

production’. Is there any power which advocates that independence can come or that prosperity can come or sovereignty can be achieved through the help of large powers? We have to see the case of many a country bleeding and its people suffering untold miseries. If prosperity has to come, if sovereignty has to come, it has to come in terms of the doctrine that has been advocated by the Prime Minister of India, that is, through economic co-operation between lesser powers, through respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these nations.

The conflict in the international sphere is something which we cannot look upon with a sense of quietness and detachment. From Korea to Vietnam, from Vietnam to Cambodia and on the borders of Thailand, whether it is American arms or it is the troops of one country crossing into another, the grim situation and conflict moves nearer us. Three years ago I pointed out in this House that the Soviet Union and the United States are two great powers which are interacting here. China wants to spread out. Japan, with its tremendous economic growth, is also acting and interacting. To-day several powers want a presence in the Indian Ocean, be they the Russians or be they the Americans. The fact is that these major powers do not want their lands to be nuclear targets for each other or for China and we, particularly, cannot be silent spectators or quiet observers to missiles flying all over the Indian Ocean and perhaps on the body of this country.

The reason why arms are supplied is because the armament industry has become so great, and a large part of the budget of these countries is spent on arms. They help them and their economies. The result is that we have Malaysia confront Indonesia, North Vietnam confront Thailand and Laos, and Israelis and Arabs looking at each other with suspicion. You supply arms to India. You supply arms to Pakistan. Are Soviet tanks more socialistic when they go to Pakistan? Are American arms better when they are used to further the dictatorial regimes of countries? Armaments are supplied merely for one purpose and that is to strengthen the economic and military hold of the super powers at the cost of the smaller powers which will continue to be enfeebled. I think Pakistan is permitting itself to be

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

exploited, even to-day if it feels that arms supply from the Soviet Union or China or USA is going to solve its social and economic problems. I do not look upon Pakistan as a country of which we need be frightend at all. I look upon Pakistan as our brothers who are permitting themselves to be exploited.

To-day many people will forbid us this and that merely because the *Time* magazine or the *Newsweek* or *London Times* or the *New Statesman* has put forward a theory or an interpretation. See how confusing the old classifications and categories are. Look at the advocacy of China being seated in the Security Council by Senator Edawrd Kennedy. You look at the poll survey that was carried out in Nebraska about whether the American farmers would like to supply wheat to China. 95% of the farmers in a distant place like Nebraska said that they are only too willing to sell wheat to China. On the other hand, Mr. Chou En-lai told Mr. Hamlin, the Agriculture Minister for Canada, that USA cannot ignore a billion people market. To-day 86% of the Chinese trade is with the West. What values are there that are left? The only values that are left are values that India has stood for. These values are that the fate of a nation will be decided by itself, will be decided by the will of its people, will be decided by the cooperation of the people. We have opposed every form of racialism in Africa. We oppose any kind of colonialism, new or old, eastern or western, and more and more, hon. Members should appreciate that we have been paying, for the last several years, greater attention to our neighbours. Of course, our neighbours, like us, are in an exploited situation today and as Mr. Pashupati Shamsheer pointed out in articles published in the *Indian Express*, only a few days ago, at times any country however much it likes to be independent has to choose between the pressures that are applied. We became independent and our neighbours became independent after us and it will take some time before many of these countries can withstand the weight and the might of the superpowers singly. India has always shown the way in this direction and there is growing appreciation of the role that India has been playing. I would request hon. Members of this House not to use foreign policy for purposes of domestic politicking.

When it comes to West Asia there are communal overtones both in support and in criticism of our stand. There has been a feeling that the relation of this country with the outside world has been over-idealistic. We have to have a policy which is a policy in the interest of this country, a policy that will share the idealism and the outlook of our people and the great heritage of this country. Our policy has been peaceful, because ours is a country that has never invaded any land outside, a country that has always stood for independence and valued the independence of other countries as much as it has valued its own independence.

I would like to refer to some remarks where hon. Members quoted from the weekly, *Current*. Many people would like to state glibly that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and the Indian Parliament are not seeing eye to eye with each other. You can be amused by it. You can be amused by any distortion that you like, but that amusement should be confined to the Central Hall and not be brought to this solemn forum, and I wish to say that I have not been able to see any difference about the stand and the policies which we pursue.

Also, Sir, we talk glibly over the fact that we are not represented properly by our diplomats abroad. When we say that, we are being unfair to people who cannot answer. I have seen our diplomats and I can say that our diplomats are some of the smartest diplomats and they compare well with those of the advanced countries of the world. Of course, there are drawbacks.

There are drawbacks within us. The performance that we exhibit in this House creates a million times more bad publicity than any reaction on the part of our Foreign Service personnel. In terms of the influence that India has generated and in terms of the respect with which India has been listened to, all through the years, we must bear in mind that compared to many other countries the expenditure on our Foreign Service is very small, percentage-wise.

So, while we do have the right of saying anything to anybody, there are 520 of us here and we can confine ourselves to amusing, overcriticising each other and not people who cannot answer.

I shall make just two small points. The first point is this. I am grateful to the Foreign Minister for having taken my suggestions made last year, or, wherever the suggestions came from about the creation of a foreign policy cell. A policy planning cell is going to be created in the External Affairs Ministry. And hope a fair start will be given to it. However clever an Officer may be, there is a certain attitude that develops and ideas must be cross-fertilised. I regret to note that in a city like Delhi there are no institutes that are busy with current affairs. There is no cross-exchange of ideas. I also see that there have been outstanding men in our Foreign Service. But we politicians have never found it worth-while to get some of them into political life after their retirement. We should have them as is done in several other countries, as advisory politicians. I think there should be cross-exchange of ideas between the intellectuals, the journalists, the bureaucrats and the politicians.

In the end, in view of the importance that our neighbours are assuming, and in view of the fact that most of us have had an education which was inspired by the West, and, a very few of us know much about our neighbours. I would request the Government, the journalists and the public to pay the utmost importance to our neighbours, and the more people we can send to these countries the better it will be.

Lastly, we should be very careful about the choice of our diplomats. Our best diplomats perhaps do not need to be put in the western countries; we should send some of our smartest and ablest people in and around the Indian Ocean, because the history of this country and the history of the world in the years to come is going to be shaped in this area.

I support the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sondhi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House which represents this sovereign will of the Indian people is concerned with India's role in the world affairs, it is concerned with the vision which we have in the affairs of mankind and it is also concerned with knowing what should be the light for us. Are we to see the world in the light of some other powers or

are we going to see the developing problems in the shadow of our own national interests?

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR—in the Chair]

I suppose, Sir, that it would have been a matter of honesty on the part of those who come here to support the Government's policy, not to pass head least by the substantive questions of India's Foreign Policy in the context of our relations with the super powers. Three decisive points are at issue and suggest imperative tasks. First to my mind concerns the need to spell out the elements of conflict and consensus in our respective national interests. The second point would require the explication of the technological compulsions of the super powers which may make the other functions as economic satellites and the third thing would be to study the implications of the super powers, their co-operative arrangements among themselves which have negative consequences for our defence and strategic capability.

I am sure we all are concerned though a section of this House is not concerned with this problem. Of late we have seen how on the question of Bokaro plant there has been an intrusion of politics in the economic spheres which no enlightened outlook on modern policy can sanction.

I believe that there is a habit—habit of mendicancy and a habit of always leaning on the support of others. I am very much concerned and I would like to ask the hon. Minister to clarify whether for some years India has not been providing the US with information concerning our arms purchases. We need friendship with America. But do we need to supply them information on our arms purchases? I would like to know whether India had refused to comply with the Senator-Long-amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill of 1967, and afterwards this practice has been continued in which we inform the government of another country as to what is the disposition regarding functions inherent in our own outlook on strategic matters.

Therefore, this question of big power involvement requires from us a serious study based upon our own national interests and not based upon abstract ideological reactions.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

If we look today to one part of the world, it would cause very grave concern to us, and that is the Middle East, or what we call West Asia. We have seen a super-power involvement there. That super-power involvement has not helped in creating a situation there where we can say that the explosive situation has been defused. Instead, we see mounting antagonism on all sides and we see that these big Powers are unable to bring about an arrangement by which the different nations can have recourse to their own ideals and co-exist side by side and permit each political community to enjoy the freedom of survival.

I do not wish to rub salt on wounds. But we know how this very Minister, the whole Government and the Prime Minister behaved. I also see Shri F. A. Ahmed. We know how they behaved at the time of Rabat. From Rabat to Jeddah is a journey for which these people are responsible. It is the burden they have to carry. I remember how in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the pilgrim had to carry a burden of sin, a burden of all sorts of their human failure—that burden is on their back. I do not know whether they should strengthen their backs to carry them.

SHRI RANGA: The backs are breaking.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: We on this side, and my Party in particular, are concerned with certain problems on which we want the Government to think realistically and we should not be misunderstood. Pakistan has an pan-Islamic outlook which has been to isolate India, to place hurdles in the way of our diplomatic efforts. The establishment of the Islamic Secretariat must cause concern because it is the consummation of a development, the development of Islamic interventionism. The Yugoslavs have expressed themselves against it; we should also have no hesitation in doing likewise ourselves, because we believe there is an inherent contradiction between modernisation and Islamic totalitarianism. Religious movements cannot cope with the inherent propensity of modern politics to seek channels of expression along national interests.

We have heard reports that in certain countries which are friendly with us, textbooks have been published in which our own territory the territory of our

sovereign Republic, has been shown shaded with a particular colour which is supposed to belong to a certain pan-religious movement. I hope the Minister will take note of it and impress upon friends of ours like the UAR, for example, and express to them our concern at these things. We are surprised that the UAR of all countries was canvassing for having the Islamic Secretariat in Cairo. That is a travesty of the claim that such countries are aiming at modernisation.

The question of Pakistan, and how they found their way to Jordan—all these questions should concern us because they are questions where we have to shape our own policies in accordance with our national interests. But when I come to national interests, I am also concerned with the relationship of national interests and national power. We live in a nuclear age today, and as far as this age is concerned, every nation has a certain feeling of insecurity and all statesmen also must reflect that concern for security. I realise our Defence Minister is not here. But I know Sardar Swaran Singh never feels insecure. We come from the same town. I do not wish to say anything against him. But the point is that the *bona fides* of those of us who are concerned with the problem of National Security should not be doubted because it is only those who are prepared for certain contingencies who are able to organise peace. It is no use adopting an ostrichlike attitude, as has been suggested by certain members on the other side.

I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister what are his concrete proposals for an agenda for negotiations to strengthen our Security and peace, and what are his proposals about our own strategic capabilities. We know that in the last few months in both the United States and the Soviet Union there have been developments and that they are thinking of anti-ballistic missile defence. India also would have to understand and clarify its own attitude. The answer we get from time to time from the Government is that Tibet is too close to us, that the Chinese can deploy missiles there and poise them mainly against India. But that is a challenge to us, to our ingenuity, to our political sagacity and to our military technology. I would like to know what the facts are. Will the Minister tell us how many I.R.B.M.s are poised in Tibet.

Then, on the question of our own policy towards Tibet, we on this side of the House, and my party in particular, have been asking the Government time and again to give a certain importance to it. I would like to know whether the Minister has carefully followed the recent decision of the United States to instal the ABM system as was announced as a defence against China. This is a very important point. We on this side of the House have to be concerned with the American objective in the light of inter prelabours of what may constitute nuclear blackmail to us. At the same time, as I mentioned, there is a ring of anti-ballistic missiles around Moscow and other areas of the Soviet Union. What have we been doing?

At the Eighteen Nations Nuclear Disarmament Conference we have been asking for tangible progress towards disarmament. We have been asking for the creation of conditions in which nuclear weapons would not be needed. We have been doing this for a long time, but today things have changed. We have found that we have not been listened to, our attitude has been rejected and we have, therefore, to rethink everything because now we see growing a certain body of opinion in the United States and in the Soviet Union that India has to be compelled, has to be forced, has to be persuaded to give up its rightful share of the opportunities through progress in nuclear technology and science. The tendentious and misleading reaching of the Super Powers in respect of India's nuclear development have not facilitated the psychological climate for evolving a framework for developing India's contribution to a peaceful world order. I would, therefore, make concrete proposals here because it is but fair to the Minister, he probably would not like negative criticism.

I would ask first of all for the setting up of a Parliamentary Commission for Nuclear Affairs because this House has the right to participate in the many dimensions of this problem and should not be told from time to time that it is the External Affairs Ministry or the Defence Ministry or the Atomic Energy Department which is concerned with this problem.

The second concrete proposition I have, and I demand of the Minister, is that they make a specific declaration on the retention of a nuclear choice. We have heard time and again that India has an option. That reminds me of the

sort of option many bachelors have. That option does not last every long. After some time others are not interested in that option.

The third point which I would like to suggest specifically is that India should make a declaration that the non-proliferation treaty is considered by India as a denial of the theory and practice of general disarmament. They quote Mr. Nehru time and again and I would invite him to read up certain earlier debates on this. I am also somewhat amused that our Prime Minister—she is not present here—came out some time back with a statement that India would brave all the possible hardships that not signing the non-proliferation treaty would entail, but where is the determination which a sovereign nation should have? What we find is always yielding to one pressure or the other from outside. The point I would like, therefore, to make is that we must not overlook the danger from Communist China which is developing its nuclear capacity, but at the same time we must have our own information and our own understanding on this subject. We must also be clear about our nuclear stance, the way we look at it. The United States, for example, has a ploughshare plan in which natural resources, mining, the opening of the second Panama Canal, all these things have been taken into account. But we find here that the Minister of External Affairs is mum, the Prime Minister is always mum except on certain matters of vague generalisation of policy. And we find that the Defence Minister indulges in constant haranguing when he comes to Parliament, that he hires us by his endless repetitions. Let it not be said that these were the three guilty people, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Defence Minister, who prevented India from exercising wisdom and statesmanship in its policies in the nuclear field. I am asking, therefore, for a reiteration of certain principles that we have followed. We wanted a comprehensive test ban. The security needs of non-nuclear countries have not been accepted. We have been opposed to vertical proliferation and we find we are not succeeding. Instead, we find that pressure is mounting up against us, pressure of which we find a certain example when we are recently asked that certain bilateral arrangements for the inspection of our nuclear plants should be made multilateral. This is the beginning; this so called internationalisation of our nuclear plants of super power domina-

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

tion on us. It has been said that there is division of roles. The United States will pressurise West Germany and the Soviet Union will pressurise us. Therefore, I have asked for specific action on these three counts. But the Government are talking of certain broad generalisations and say: we welcome SALT talks in Helsinki and so on; they have not given us any information as to the political context of these talks. Why is Soviet Russia trying to be so pleasant and smiling to the United States? What is it getting in return? Where is the actual limitation of armaments? After the Test Ban Treaty every week there has been one explosion or the other by one or the other of the two super Powers and one of the ill-effects of those explosions has been that gaseous ingredients had escaped the subterranean channels. The Japanese have said that their ratification will be dependent upon substantial progress in disarmament talks; they do not want to be classed as pariah power in the world. I am again, not to be misunderstood. I am asking for a responsible nuclear policy where we can have a dialogue on various questions such as safeguards, knowing how far different missiles systems can be brought into some kind of mutual equilibrium if necessary. May I remind the House that at one time this used to dominate our demand. We made great speeches in the United Nations and elsewhere; we talked of resolution 2028; we regarded that as the sheet anchor of our policy and that stated that NPT should be without loopholes, that it should balance mutual responsibilities and that steps should be taken towards general and comprehensive disarmament and that it would be effective and so on. Today we have failed to persuade any of the super Powers on any of these items. Is it not necessary that you take action to understand what the consequences are and come out with a statement which can satisfy the House. I have demanded the setting up of this Commission. I am also concerned with certain basic problems and these are of Southeast Asia.

Time and again I have reiterated here that we should revive International Control Commission. I find that the hon. Minister is waiting for something to come from France and Canada before he reacts. That is the mendicancy which is inherent in them. I ask specifically: will he take steps to call a conference of Southeast Asian States to

work as a catalyst for working the Geneva machinery in order first to define the operative principles and secondly to establish joint commissions for direct bilateral talks to resolve differences without bringing in China, Soviet Union or any other party and try for an agreement on demilitarised zone. The supervision machinery should be strengthened. We have a duty and obligation to Laos. We have held Souvannaphouma as a neutral; simply because today China denounces him we are not going to say that he is no longer neutral. We have to see that the regime here translate into action the national ideals of that country. Whether it is Cambodia or Laos our presence there should be to provide guidelines so that the belligerents should come together. Therefore the question is whether India could organise machinery and generate respect for the frontiers of existing States and prevent the spread of conflagration. Cambodia has asked for a peace force and it did so much earlier. It asked for the grant of wider powers to the ICC. I charge the Minister of being like Nero who fiddled when Rome was burning. He has done nothing in the last one month. In any other country where there was consciousness about this problem and where the Government had not suppressed information there would have been a public outcry against this sort of procrastination which has been going on. We have talked so much about our relations with Southeast Asia and it is not for me to reiterate them. There are statements by Mr. Nehru and others. It is a matter which history and civilization sanction; cultural links are there. In the report which has been mentioned earlier, I crave the indulgence of the House to refer to certain specific points because I find that it is old wine in a new bottle—nothing more. We find here a most remarkable quality of this report. Soviet Union with whom we are going to build up relations, and we want to—I would like Prof. Mukerjee to make a note of this—is mentioned at pages 64(a) and 64(b). They evidently forgot to write about it, and they have put it like this afterwards. It is tucked away under "Other European countries." The only other European countries the Minister or the Ministry have noticed here are Rumania and Belgium. All the other countries have been given the go-by. Of course, this is the practice they have been adopting. And this is no time for me to analyse it in

terms in which Shri Piloo Mody has done before.

I now come to the question of administration and organisation. There is a model approach which is now pervading the rest of the civilised world. There has been the Plowden Report; and also the Duncan Report there has been the report from Canada and from the United States there is the Herer Commission's Report. Certain new conceptions on foreign policy have come into being: on foreign policy and administration. Here, in India we find an administration which refuses to do anything about raising the level of specialisation of foreign policy making and implementation which does not permit any examination of this foreign policy. Also, I ask you one thing: have you ever seen a Foreign Minister in any other country in the world who take over Foreign Minister has no legislative programme? Have you ever seen Mr. Dinesh Singh coming up with a proposal of a Bill? After all, powers proceed from legislation; they are not doing it. The law of preservation is something which they do not bother about, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Sir, I crave your indulgence. I now quote from what an internationally renowned scholar-diplomatist said in this connection. He said:

"It seems to me that I have seen over the decades, an unduly high percentage of older men in this service who prematurely lost physical and intellectual tone, who became at best empty bundles of good manners and at worst rousing stuffed shirts."

Here, I would refer to the Pillay Committee report which was presented here. What about the implementation of it? The most remarkable thing about this Committee is that it was an ICS-sponsored one. It was very conservative, if I may say so. No Member of Parliament was on this Committee, although the Plowden Commission had one representative from the Conservative Party and one from the Labour Party and could have served as a precedent.

Government were asked about the cultural affairs abroad. The answer was that the matter is being processed further. Another recommendation of this Committee was that a trained officer

should be appointed to modernise filing procedure and to this, the answer is it is under consideration. Then, the need for expansion of network of publicity units abroad. This is again under consideration. Then the need for exploring film strips medium for external publicity: the answer was that the possibility of adopting this medium of publicity was explored but it was found that film strips of the kind required were not readily available. Then, another recommendation was that a separate Joint Secretary should be appointed to look after training and a Directorate of Training under him should be set up. The response to this is that this recommendation is being considered. So, everything is being considered. Then, promotion of Grade I of IFS (B) Officers: it is being considered. Then, review of the pay scales of certain officers: the answer is, owing to the ban on revision of pay scales, it has not been possible to implement these recommendations as yet. What is this ban? Is it a test ban, Sir? What ban? The Committee went into all these things, but no progress has been made. When the Foreign Minister was a junior Member here, he waxed eloquent on the reform of foreign service and foreign policy. Obviously, he does not read anything; let him read what has been asked before in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: The question of China exercises all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are all interested in your speech, but when I look at the clock, I feel helpless.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Sir, it is elementary for us to be concerned with China, to have more information on China, to enrich ourselves with more knowledge on China, and to know what is the assessment of the 9th Party Congress. Clearly, judging from the Government of India's reaction, they are pleased if somebody turns up at the cocktail party, and if somebody does not turn up, they draw some other conclusion. Concrete steps are needed if India is to have a China-diplomacy. I would suggest some concrete steps. Any step in the direction of normalisation of our relations with Peking can only be considered on the following conditions, which are to be fulfilled. Firstly, renunciation by China of claims to Indian territory, for which this House

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

has taken a pledge. Second, renunciation by China of propoganda against Indian territorial integrity. Third, renunciation by China of interference in Indian relations with Bhutan and Sikkim. Fourth, recognition of the rights of the Tibetan people and fulfilment of the requirements of decolonisation. Fifthly—this is basic—recognition of the nuclear-free status of Tibet, with adequate measures of control and inspection. Finally, if it comes through, balanced reduction of force levels between India and China in the Himalayan area.

Sir, when this House is concerned with questions of our country's foreign policy, it is concerned with problems of disarmament, with the posture of our country, with our image abroad and with our financial capacity to back action in foreign policy. It is concerned with all these problems. What we cannot permit is an ostrich-like attitude whenever a crisis comes up. This Government has no theory of crisis management. The rights of this House are trampled upon. Some event takes place, but the event is not brought before the House. The sovereign Parliament of Indian people is denied the opportunity of shaping the world public opinion.

Let India speak with resolution. Let India speak not with mendicancy, but with the proud conviction that we are a people who have a voice in the affairs of the world. Let us have not a foreign policy or a Foreign Minister who walks on crutches, but a Foreign Minister who walks with his back straight, head high and mind attuned to the circumstances, not one who is oppressed by bureaucratic fears or who is oppressed by petty political concerns. He should have that wider vision and wider outlook which will enable India to meet the challenge of the seventies.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, when we are having this debate because of the absence of any particular issue to take our attention, it is good that we discuss the basic policy issues which are involved in our foreign policy and some of the departures that have been made this time in regard to the very dynamic report that has been produced by the ministry, in spite of the selection that was made by Mr. Piloo Mody about our relations with other countries. I hope Mr. Mody under-

stands that when we discuss a number of matters and when the ministry places a number of matters about neighbouring countries and a general review of the world situation, the ministry is expected to reiterate our friendship with those countries. It is a step we have to adopt whether we are friendly or very friendly; even when we are inimical, we are expected to say it in a polite language, if we are to conduct our foreign policy with any sense. We cannot omit to mention our relations with other countries, unless we want to go on taking postures, which would be most un-foreign-policy-like.

Coming to the basic issues, our main problem today naturally arises out of the internal danger of subversion, internal troubles, the type of strategic attempts being made in our neighbouring countries against us, our relations with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, our relations with Pakistan and China—these have much more relevance to us than distant issues like West Asia. I call it distant issue, because our involvement does not immediately affect our security, except in a diplomatic sense. That is why when the ministry report speaks about normalisation of our relations with China, I whole-heartedly agree with the attitude that has been adopted by the Government and the posture that has been taken, in spite of the pressure that has been mounting from members opposite that we should create a certain situation where, as Mr. Sondhi said, we should take up a number of reconnaissance measures which would practically forestall any dialogue. For example, if we go into the internal affairs of China it would be impossible for any type of dialogue. I do not think that is the pattern in the world, even between the worst enemies. The pattern today, as the Report has again stated in very clear language, even between USA and the Soviet Union or the Soviet Union and Russia is carrying on some kind of dialogue. There is no longer that policy of taking up an inflexible position. In the matter of foreign policy every country has to take a stand which is flexible. Unless we are flexible and not bogged down to certain problems of security we would certainly not make that impact on world affairs that a big country like India is usually expected to make.

17 hrs.

It is not necessary for us to take a big posture on the issue of the power

vaccum in the Indian Ocean. Even Britain is forced to withdraw from the Indian Ocean because the economy of Great Britain is not capable of sustaining the policing of the Indian Ocean. In view of four basic objectives, we cannot think in terms of taking up responsibilities which are not within our capacity and not informed by the political decision of the type of world which we would like to create.

In spite of the Peking Plan to improve their strategic position *vis-a-vis* New Delhi by creating subversion in various parts of our country, like Nagaland and NEFA and neighbouring countries—they have excluded only Pakistan and Nepal—it is their general policy—we should not think in terms of alignment, the type of alignment which the super-powers would like us to take, encircling China or some such thing. Security should be our first consideration. Whatever posture we take in relation to China should not be guided by SEATO or CENTO or the new formulations but by our security. Because, subversion can undo what our military may achieve unless our economy is developed on progressive line. So, the danger of subversion can be met only by economic co-operation, by the development of the economy. Why is it that subversion is not possible in the west whereas it is possible in the east? It is mainly because in most of the countries in the east there is poverty and unemployment. So, this type of subversion has to be met firmly, steadily by a convinced band of workers who believe in a socialist progressive government.

We are not in favour of military alliances and all that. So, we must try to find out to what extent we should go in trying to have a dialogue with China. I have no doubt that in this matter our security demands that we pursue two objectives simultaneously. We would like to have a dialogue with China. At the same time, regional alliances for defence are completely out of date. It is not possible for any country, not even for USA, to be safe by simply having regional alliances. That is why they are backing out of them. It is in that context that we have to consider the question of the nuclear bomb, because India's security ultimately will depend upon its capability to make massive retaliation. As a French defence expert once said,

if North Vietnam had a very small atom bomb and a very small delivery system, America would not have dared to bomb North Vietnam.

Coming nearer home Shri Sondhi has said that Pakistan is having Islamic type of interventionism. Islam is a religion and just as we have got the problem of Jana Sangh in the country, Islamic states also have the problem of Islamic conservatism. It is not that in all countries Islamic conservatism is in power. When we think in terms of Pakistan, we do extreme wrong to ourselves and to the Islamic world if we think that Pakistan's obsession with India is a part of the Islamic obsession with India. Islam is not involved in this matter. We have got our best friends in the Islamic world.

When it comes to the question of being friendly with Pakistan, in spite of what the West has said, namely, that Indo-Pakistan understanding can take place, we very well understand that it is a very difficult thing. Understanding with Pakistan will come only if the West stops its military assistance to Pakistan. The argument which the Russian Government has been giving that they want to have a level against the Chinese in Pakistan has never convinced us. We have no doubt that any attempt to arm Pakistan in a competitive attempt by the USA and the USSR will only increase Pakistan's appetite for aggression because Pakistan has no other enemy. It is unfortunate that in view of their global political reasons the Western powers have done this. While protesting against the type of assistance that the USA and the USSR are giving to Pakistan, we should always try to have bilateral understanding and agreement with Pakistan on smaller issues.

So far as the eastern region is concerned, the East Bengal leader, Mujibur Rehman, has said that the trade ban with India should go. It will strike a very sympathetic chord in the heart of any man who belongs to that region because we understand that a real trade relationship between East Pakistan and West Bengal and Assam, which have suffered so grievously because of partition, is in the common interest of the entire area and this trade ban should go.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair.]

Coming to East Africa, this House had several occasions to discuss about the position of the Indians in East Africa. Today also mention was made about the liberation movement in East Africa, our own liberation movement and so many things. We know the attitude that the Governments and people of East Africa have got. It is not that it is a fascist or hostile attitude towards India. The people of East Africa have consistently been friendly to India. But, at the same time, for historical reasons this area had a very large population of Indians and not all these Indians in East Africa are citizens of East Africa—some of them are British citizens—and they became very prosperous. As the House knows and understands, in the East African countries there is a policy of Africanisation. They are saying that the East African people, who form 90 to 95 per cent of the population of East Africa, have no standing in the industry and business of East Africa.

When we went in a delegation—I do not pretend to speak on behalf of the members of the delegation—we found that in the cities of Dar-es-salaam, Nairobi and Kampala, the people of Africa, the Africans themselves, have no standing whatsoever in business. Our Government has taken the stand that it is not possible to quarrel with the objectives of Africanisation. But certain hardships that have been created should be dealt with properly.

In respect of those Indians who want to go back to Britain, the efforts should be made to help them to transfer their assets. If they want to come back to India, they should be allowed to come back to India. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Allow them to come.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: There has been no objection. The Government has not said that they will not be allowed to come. If they want to come back permanently to India, there is no objection. They can surrender their passports and come. But the point is this. We must realise that most of them are British citizens and they do not wish

to come to India. They expect the Government of India to help them in the matter. I have no doubt that consistent with our relations with these countries, the Government of India has done whatever is possible. In the circumstances, I would request this honourable House that so far as the relations with these countries are concerned, we should try to understand their problems and try to help these countries to develop their own economies as they are doing. We should not say what economy they should have. In Tanzania, 99 per cent of the import-export trade, the wholesale trade, is owned by Indians or Asians and they have nationalised or taken it over. But we found the Indians there saying, "Even after the nationalisation, we feel that we do have a part to play." This is the feeling of the people there. But whatever the hardships are there, the Government should help them in the best way possible.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the three Congress Members who preceded me. I was expecting from Mr. Hanumanthaiya or from Mr. Sant Bux Singh or Mr. Bedabrata Barua to give some of their achievements, in the External Affairs Ministry, during the year under review. Like the Report of the Ministry, they also did not mention any of the achievements of the Ministry because there is none.

Sir, if at all there are any achievements, I take, that they are, namely, the rebuff of our Foreign Secretary, Shri T. N. Kaul at Hanoi, the defeat of our nominee, Dr. Nagendra Singh, for the International Court of Justice, the fiasco and insult suffered by India at Rabat, the discourtesy shown to our representatives in Canada and to the railway delegation at Moscow, the walk-out by India at the non-aligned meet at New York—these are some of the achievements of this Ministry.

Sir, I have no quarrel with the basic policy of non-alignment. But does it or does it not require a re-assessment or a review in the changed context? I am not going to call non-alignment immoral as Mr. John Foster Dulles called it or a leaning Tower of Pisa as Mr. S. K. Patil calls it. Whenever a Minister receives a kick or a bank or a rebuff, he comes out with a statement that there is the necessity for a review of our foreign policy. Mr. Dinesh Singh,

addressing the Governors, said that the old concept of non-alignment is no longer valid and, after the famous trip to Rabat, when he returned, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, said that there is a need for re-assessment of our foreign policy. Even the Report says that India could not standstill and be rigid. Does it not mean that the situation requires a reassessment of our foreign policy? I could like to devote some time on the Government's policy of disarmament or nuclear non-proliferation treaty. No doubt, India stands for a general and complete disarmament. I agree with the Government. But what did we do in this regard? We are supposed to celebrate the Gandhi Centenary year in this year. The message of Mahatma Gandhi should have echoed beyond the seven seas. What should we have done? We should have sponsored a resolution in the United Nations that the year should be called the disarmament year. The Government have failed in that. What is our policy on nuclear weapons? They say that this is our policy for the last 22 years. The nuclear energy will be used for peaceful purposes. It is all right. But what about China and France? For example, China is already becoming a mighty nuclear power. Chinese explosion of nuclear bombs has created an imbalance of power in Asia. The big powers are not very much worried about China going nuclear because the USA think that the target may be USSR and the USSR think that this might be a check against the USA. Though China may not get any decisive advantage by having nuclear weapons, she has become immune from aggression and she has put her neighbours on defence. I am not for going for a nuclear umbrella. But, at the same time, are we not here to think about the foreign policy or our nuclear policy at this time?

It has been argued that if India goes nuclear, it would not only heighten the morale of the nation but also change the attitude to our hostile neighbours. Again it has been argued by experts, the supporters of this view, that when the French started manufacturing nuclear weapons, on the whole it has contributed to the economic prosperity of France and hence we need not worry about the economic breakdown. So, I will request the Government that they must now have a review of our nuclear policy and I suggest that an expert

committee should be set up to advise the country on this nuclear policy.

I support the Government's stand in not signing the non-proliferation treaty. But did we take advantage of the situation when some powers signed the treaty and some did not sign it? When we did not sign the treaty, we should have developed the Kalpakkam atomic plant which is quite apart of these agreements. After all, the non-proliferation treaty is only an effort to prevent potential nuclear powers from developing nuclear weapons and does not put any check on the existing nuclear stockpile of the super powers. Even those countries who have signed the treaty, are not happy. When we did not sign the treaty, we must have impressed upon the super powers that without India's effort this will not come into existence. For example, even our own friends have signed the treaty. Yugoslavia, our close friend, have not only signed the treaty but have ratified it also. We should have rallied the support of all the countries to our view point. Then we should have been taken seriously. This the Government have failed to do.

I would like to devote some time on the neglected part of the world, viz., Africa. Often the importance of Africa is ignored and its numerical strength, viz. one-third of the world's voting power in the United Nations is often forgotten. In the forties and fifties India had the image of a rising power in Asia and the African countries looked to us as champion of their freedom. What happened in the sixties and the beginning of seventies is that in spite of our support to the African cause in the United Nations and outside against Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal, in spite of our support to the African National Congress and other liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Portugese Guinea, what is the result? There is very little appreciation of our stand and at crucial time we find no friend, in Africa. Why? What is the reason? Sir, the young African nations free from colonial bondage looked up for material assistance for economic progress. What did we do? They asked for Paise, we offered Panch-Sheela. Often our sermons to Indians in Africa to identify themselves with African aspirations are misunderstood and has created more suspicions and this has resulted in strained relations.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Sir, another reason is our inadequate diplomatic missions in Africa. There are more than 40 countries in Africa and we have got only 13 diplomatic missions with concurrent accreditation to 12 other countries.

Sir, Mr. Piloo Mody spoke about the tours of Ministers and other high officials their expensive and extensive tours, African towns and African cities do not find a place in the expensive and extensive tours of the Ministers. They want to go to Sweden and Switzerland instead of to Somalia and Sudan and they prefer to go to London and Rome instead of to Liberia and Ruanda. Our leading diplomats prefer to go to the glamorous capitals of Europe rather than to Africa.

Sir, the last, but not the least, reason is the utter failure of the external publicity division. Sir, you know, the western Press is hostile to India and they paint very gloomy picture about our country in the African countries and we are not able to do anything; we are not able to contradict them. I would like to tell you, Sir, that the External Services of All India Radio allots only 30 minutes programme in Swahili for the whole African continent out of more than 25 hours of total daily transmission. This is completely negligible and this time should be increased. I would like to suggest that our diplomatic activity should be increased in Africa. Our top diplomats should be posted to Africa. Our diplomats should mingle with the common people. The days of cocktail diplomacy is over though I am not against inter-dining or inter-wining as they call it. The External Publicity Division should bestow more attention on the African continent.

Now I would like to say a few words on the Asian situation. Sir, the British decision to withdraw naval forces from Singapore, Malaysia and from the Persian Gulf has created a problem. Some believe that a power vacuum has been created and they say that it should be filled up. Sir, the report say:

"Indian ocean should be an area of peace and a nuclear free zone, free of military bases and big power tensions."

This is a pious wish. But, Sir, what is happening? There is no vacuum; it

has been already filled up and the super-powers are there already. Sir, I wish to state that India has a positive and significant role to play. I think the Government of India, particularly, the Foreign Minister should convene a conference of Asian nations to discuss the security problem that has been posed.

Sir, in this connection I wish to make a reference to Brezhnev's Plan of Collective Security in Asia, which has come in the wake of the British decision to withdraw their forces from the Indian ocean. According to Mr. Gromyko "collective security was not spearheaded against a certain country or a group of countries." It is only for "safeguarding security in that part of the world in their common interest." The Report of the Ministry says that the Soviet leaders gave further clarifications of their ideas on the Brezhnev Plan when Mr. Dinesh Singh visited Moscow. But the details have not been given. I expect Mr. Dinesh Singh to throw some light on this to the House. Sir, Mr. Dinesh Singh is reported to have said that the Brezhnev Plan is similar to the ideas on security advocated by Government of India. He must take the House into confidence and explain his own statement. In this context, I would like to state that there are more than one opinion about this Brezhnev Plan. We just now heard Shri Asoka Mehta opposing that Plan.

Again in the words of Frank Moraes, 'the Brezhnev Plan for Asia, if implemented, would leave Russia as the ring master of this Asian circus'. I do not know what role Shri Dinesh Singh is going to play in this circus. No doubt India's relations with Ceylon is cordial. They say it has been strengthened by the visit of our President very recently to Ceylon.

In this context I would like to point out that there are three lakhs people of Indian origin awaiting their citizenship in Ceylon. The process of getting citizenship is very cumbersome. I would like the Minister to take up with Ceylon Government to expedite their getting their citizenship.

We have been told that the question of Kucha Thivu was under discussion. For how long are we going to discuss it? It has been for years discussed and we are waiting for the results. I would

like the Minister to give a categorical answer about the outcome of this discussion. Malasia has also the same case. There are three lakhs of people of Indian origin awaiting the citizenship. Government has done nothing about them.

About Pakistan, a report says that "Pakistan has been constructing, with the assistance of Communist China, a second road in Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir. The road is built mainly for military purposes and it extends the Chinese road network in Tibet and Sinkiang into the sub-continent." Again, the same report says:

"Pakistan continued to get military equipment from the Soviet Union. They include tanks, guns, helicopters, ammunitions and spares."

Again we are told that Pakistan is likely to get 100 tanks from U. S. via Turkey since under the present policy which is under review, U. S. cannot sell arms to both India and Pakistan. Thanks to Chester Bowles, it has not materialised till today. We must try to have our relations on a strictly bilateral basis without worrying too much about other party's relations with neighbouring countries. This is the secret of success achieved by Pakistan. For example, take the case of recognition to G.D.R. Even the foreign Minister of West German Government says that 'Hol-stain doctrine is almost dead. Why don't you do it?' We very much like to have full diplomatic relations with the G. D. R. In this context I would like to point out that at the time when we asked the Americans to close down their cultural centres, we were told that the Voice of America had decided to discontinue its Tamil broadcasts. I would like the Minister to take up this case. Shri Sondhi who preceded me gave a very detailed analysis of the functions of our Foreign Ministry. Very often *ad hoc* and haphazard approach to the complex international problems has led to all these difficulties. Inadequate direction and guidance from the headquarters to our Mission is given. Because of this difficulty, the Foreign Service has become by and large a divided and faction-ridden oligarchy in the words of Shri G. K. Reddy of the Hindu. The standard of courtesy is unsatisfactory and the Indian visitors don't receive sufficient attention from our missions. In this context I would like to

quote from Plowden Committee Report which went into the affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Britain. It says :

"Members of the Government and Parliament of the country to which a Head of a Mission is accredited as well as leaders in all walks of life ought to come to the British Embassy or High Commission as the House of a Friend. There is no substitute for this kind of personal relationship."

I would like to recommend this. There has been a quick change in the Ministry's Secretaries in the last few years. We were told by Shri Sant Bux Singh that there is no difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. Sir, I want to ask the Minister 'why did the Prime Minister reject the Foreign Minister's draft in the Bombay Congress?' Again, Sir, Expert Panels to assist policy planning division was proposed by Shri Dinesh Singh. We are told that the Prime Minister has rejected it. Man proposes and woman disposes!

Lastly I would like to say that the Ministry is functioning with inertia. They must come out of their inertia and take up the initiative and must play a positive role in the foreign policy. A thorough review in our foreign policy is called for in the changed world context.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, पिछले 22 वर्षों में हमारी विदेश नीति का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि हमारी विदेश नीति कुतुब-मीनारी विदेश नीति रही है। कुतुब-मीनारी विदेश नीति से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि कुतुब मीनार पर चढ़े हुए आदमी को दूर के दृश्य आसानी से दिखाई देते हैं, लेकिन जड़ में क्या हो रहा है, उस को वह कठिनाई से देख पाता है। हमारी विदेश नीति का पिछले 22 वर्षों में दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि हम ने दुनिया के दूसरे बड़े देशों में क्या हो रहा है, उन की नीति और हमारी नीति में टकराव कहां होता है, इस पर ही अधिक ध्यान दिया। लेकिन पड़ोसी देश जिन के साथ हमारा दिन-रात का सम्बन्ध है, उन के साथ हमारी राजनीतिक घनिष्टता बढ़नी चाहिये, इस की पर्याप्त उपेक्षा की। यह उपेक्षा आज भी बराबर चल रही है। मेरा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अपना सुझाव यह है कि हमारे पड़ोस के जितने देश हैं—बर्मा, नेपाल, लंका, अफगानिस्तान, कोई भी क्यों न हो, इन के अन्दर जो हमारे राजदूत भेजे जायं, वे प्रथम श्रेणी के भेजे जाने चाहिये। जिस तरह से हम रूस और अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेते हैं वहां प्रथम श्रेणी के हमारे राजदूत भेजे जाते हैं, मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि इसी प्रकार का निर्णय हमें इन देशों के लिये भी लेना चाहिये। भले ही उन का क्षेत्रफल छोटा हो, उन का संख्या-बल छोटा हो, लेकिन इन देशों को प्रथम श्रेणी का देश मान कर इन के साथ राजनायिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिये।

पिछले कुछ समय से मैं देख रहा हूँ—हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय का यह स्वभाव हो गया है कि जो हमारी सेना के बड़े अधिकारी सेवा निवृत्त हों उन्हें राजदूत बना दिया जाय। मैं उन की सेवाओं के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करता हूँ, लेकिन इस का यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि जो सेना में कुशल साबित हुए हैं, वे व्यक्ति राजनायिक सेवाओं में भी कुशल साबित होंगे। जब भी कोई व्यक्ति भारत की थल सेना के अध्यक्ष पद से निवृत्त होता है, उस को राजदूत बना दिया जाता है, वायु सेना के अध्यक्ष पद से निवृत्त होता है, उस को राजदूत बना दिया जाता है। अगर इन को राजदूत बनाना ही है, तो ऐसे देशों में बनायें, जिन के साथ में हमारे दिन-रात के घनिष्ठ संबंध न हों। इन देशों में इस प्रकार के राजदूत भेजने चाहियें, जैसे नेपाल के अन्दर आपने राजबहादुर जी को भेजा है। मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो व्यक्ति रहे हैं, जिन को यह पता है कि जनता के साथ किस प्रकार से सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जाता है, वहां की सरकार के मन को जीतने के साथ साथ वहां की जनता के मन को कैसे जीता जा सकता है—इस प्रकार के राजदूत हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में जाने चाहियें।

दूसरी बात—इन छोटें पड़ोसी देशों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कुछ विदेश

मंत्री इस बात की उपेक्षा करते रहे हैं कि हमारे इन पड़ोसी देशों में कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर तो दूर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रैंक के लोगों को भी नहीं भेजा गया है। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो देश हम को नेता मान कर चलते थे, जिनके साथ हमारे घनिष्ठ मैत्री सम्बन्ध थे, वे हमारे कैम्प से बाहर जाने लगे। आज उन की मित्रता को खरीदने के लिये हमें कितनी महंगी कीमत देनी पड़ रही है, इस बात को कह कर मैं अपने को लज्जित नहीं करना चाहता और इस विदेश मंत्रालय को भी कठिनाई में नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे राष्ट्रपतिजी के पास समय नहीं है, तो उपराष्ट्रपति जी को इन देशों की यात्रा करनी चाहिये, प्रधान मंत्री जी को इन देशों की यात्रा करनी चाहिये, बहरहाल बड़े स्तर के व्यक्तियों को इन देशों की यात्रा करनी चाहिये। जिस से ये देश महमूस करेंगे कि भारत सरकार हम को भी उतना ही महत्व देती है, जितना बड़े देशों को महत्व देती है।

तीसरी बात — दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के देशों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी भारत सरकार के एक संसदीय शिष्ट मंडल के साथ मुझे इन देशों की यात्रा करने का अवसर मिला। वहां मैंने एक बात देखी—उन की और हमारी एक समस्या इस प्रकार की है कि जो समान है। वह है चीनियों का बढ़ता हुआ दबाव। यही थाईलैंड में भी देखा, मलेशिया में भी देखा, सिंगापुर में भी देखा, इण्डोनेशिया में भी देखा, उत्तर वियतनाम और कम्बोडिया में भी देखा। मेरा कहना यह है कि चूंकि यह समस्या हमारी और इन की समान है, इसलिये समान होने के नाते अगर और कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो एक बात अवश्य हम कर सकते हैं कि अपनी जैसी समान समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये हम इन देशों को नैतिक समर्थन दें। जैसे कम्बोडिया में आज वियतकांग लोगों का आक्रमण चल रहा है। उस समय तक तो हमारी चुप्पी सही थी, जिस समय तक हम ने यह कहा कि यह राज-कुमार मिहानुक और वहां के नये प्रधान मंत्री

का आपस का घरेलू मामला है। इस में भारत सरकार को आगे आ कर सब से पहले अपनी कोई राय नहीं देनी चाहिये, लेकिन कम्बोडिया में आज वियतकांग बराबर आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और चीन उन की कमर पर है और खल्लम-खुल्ला घोषणा भी वह कर रहा है— इस समय भारत सरकार अपने होंठ चुप रखे— यह भारत जैसे तटस्थ देश की नीति के सर्वथा विपरीत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि इस से एक बार दक्षिण एशिया के अन्दर चीनी प्रभाव इतना बढ़ गया कि छोटे छोटे देशों को चीन अपने मुंह में रख ले, तो आप सच मानिये यह समस्या हम को भी आ कर किसी समय बड़े विषम रूप में टकरानेवाली है। इस लिये इस बढ़ते हुए खतरे को आंखों से ओझल नहीं करना चाहिये।

चौथी बात— हम को इन देशों के साथ अपने सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने चाहियें। इन में कुछ देश इस प्रकार के हैं जो आज बौद्ध धर्म में विश्वास करते हैं और भारत को अपने धर्म का जन्म स्थान मानते हैं, क्योंकि भगवान बुद्ध का जन्म यहां पर हुआ था। वे चाहते हैं कि भारत से कुछ इस प्रकार के सांस्कृतिक व्यक्ति वहां आयें, जो हमारे और भारत के पुराने सम्बन्धों को और भी घनिष्ठ बनायें। लेकिन पता नहीं सेक्यु-लेरिज्म के भूत ने हमारे दिमाग से सही बातों को इतना दूर कर दिया है कि जिन चीजों का हमारी विदेश नीति पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, हमारी राजनीति पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, उन चीजों को भी हम अपने मस्तिष्क से हटाते हुए चले जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति व्यापारिक कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी है। दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया में हम अपने व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर जिस प्रकार की घटनायें मुझे सुनने को मिली हैं वह सुखद नहीं हैं दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के जितने देश हैं वे चाहते हैं कि भारत का कपड़ा वहां पर जाये, भारत का लोहा वहां पर जाये, भारत का सीमेंट वहां पर जाये। लेकिन भारत

सरकार का जितना भी सामान है वह समय पर नहीं पहुंचता, क्वालिटी कुछ और होती है और सामान कुछ और भेजा जाता है। समय की जो सीमा निर्धारित की जाती है उस समय में वह माल नहीं पहुंचता। परिणाम उसका यह है कि और धीरे धीरे जापान और दूसरे देश उन मंडियों को कैप्चर करते चले जा रहे हैं, उनको अपने अधिकार में करते चले जा रहे हैं। वहां से लौट कर आने के बाद मैं ने एक सुझाव विदेश मंत्री को दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संसद के माध्यम से भी उनसे निवेदन करूं। मेरा वह सुझाव यह था कि जापान के साथ जिन देशों का व्यापार होता है वहां पर तीन एजेंसियां काम करती हैं। जो आर्डर आज बुक होगा, एक तो वह संगठन उसपर हस्ताक्षर करेगा, जापान की सरकार को उसकी एक कापी जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर तीसरा एक बीच का दलाल जैसा संगठन बना हुआ है, एक कापी उसको जायेगी। अगर समय पर माल नहीं पहुंचता तो वह संगठन उसका मुआविजा देगा। यदि संगठन मुआविजा नहीं देता तो बीच की जो एजेंसी है वह उसका मुआविजा देगी। यदि ये दोनों ही मुआविजा नहीं देते तो जापान की सरकार उसका मुआविजा देगी। बहरहाल उनके साथ व्यापार करने में व्यापारी को कोई कठिनाई महसूस नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय इन देशों के साथ अपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाते समय, अपने व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिये भी कुछ इस प्रकार की मजबूत प्रणालियों को अपनाये जिससे हमारी व्यापारिक मंडियां हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में बढ़ें। जिनको हमारे माल की भूख है और जो हमारे माल की खपत के साथ साथ हमारे देश के साथ में दूसरे सम्बन्ध भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार की निराशा न हो।

एक बात मैं अपनी कूटनीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान को मैं इस विषय में श्रेय दिये बिना रही रह

[श्री प्रकाशवर्कर शास्त्री]

सकता, भले ही वह संख्या में छोटा हो, क्षेत्रफल में छोटा हो, लेकिन सभापति जी, यह सच्चाई है जिसको आंखों से ओझल नहीं किया जा सकता कि कूटनीति में आज पाकिस्तान ने भारत को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध चीन से भी अच्छे हैं, रूस से भी अच्छे हैं और अमरीका से भी अच्छे हैं। जो देश आपस में शत्रु देश हैं वे पाकिस्तान के लिये सब मित्र देश बने हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कौन सी प्रतिभा पाकिस्तान के पास है जिसका अभाव भारत के पास है। मेरी राय में कूटनीतिक क्षेत्र में जो हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते उसके जहां और कई कारण हैं, उनमें एक सबसे बड़ा कारण है हमारी असफल विदेश प्रचार नीति। हमारी विदेश प्रचार नीति कितनी दुर्बल है? आपको मुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि दुनिया में इस प्रकार के भी अनभिज्ञ देश हैं जिनको पता ही नहीं है कि भारत के अन्दर 6-7 करोड़ मुसलमान भी रहते हैं और वहां पर मुसलमानों को इतने अधिकार मिले हुए हैं। हमारी विदेश प्रचार नीति की दुर्बलता का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण यह है कि कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान ने दुनिया के अन्दर जो अपना पक्ष रखा हुआ है, भारत सरकार अपने प्रचार के माध्यम से पूरी तरह से अभी तक उसका निराकरण नहीं कर पाई। तो हमारी विदेश नीति में कहां पर दुर्बलता है जिसके कारण कदम कदम पर हमको असफलता देखने को मिलती है? मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमीशन की मांग तो मैं नहीं करता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उच्चस्तरीय विश्लेषण अवश्य होना चाहिये। उस उच्चस्तरीय विश्लेषण में इस बात को देखा जाये कि हमारी विदेश नीति में कौन सी दुर्बलता है जिसके कारण हमारी विदेश नीति हमारे लिये अभिशाप बनी हुई है। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मैं ने देखा कि इण्डोनेशिया के हमारे राजदूतावास में एक पाक्षिक पत्र प्रकाशित होता था जो केवल मात्र भारत और इण्डोनेशिया के सम्बन्ध में होता था। हमने ज्यों ही

उस पत्र का प्रकाशन बन्द किया, पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने उस प्रकार का पत्र प्रकाशित करना आरम्भ कर दिया और इण्डोनेशिया के पुस्तकालयों में जहां पर हमारे पत्र जाते थे वहां पर पाकिस्तान के पत्र दिखाई देने लगे। एक तो पाकिस्तान को सबसे बड़ी सुलभता यह है कि छोटा देश होने के नाते वह दुनिया को आसानी से कह सकता है कि एक बड़ा देश छोटे देश को हड़प जाना चाहता है। दूसरे कहीं कहीं वह मजहब का भी सहारा लेता है। लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी कई इस्लामिक देश इस प्रकार के हैं जैसे अफगानिस्तान, इण्डोनेशिया और मलेशिया जो राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पाकिस्तान के निकट नहीं हैं। परन्तु आज पाकिस्तान मजहब का लाभ उठाकर के इन देशों में अपनी राजनीति की जड़ें जमा रहा है और अपनी कूटनीतिक सफलता प्राप्त कर रहा है जोकि भारत सरकार की कूटनीतिक असफलता का प्रमाण है। इस विषय में भी हमारी विदेश नीति पर गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं प्रवासी भारतीयों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे याद है कि जिस समय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू विदेश मन्त्री थे, श्री दिनेश सिंह उनके सहायक थे। उस समय एक घटना घटी थी। फिजी के कुछ लोगों ने लिखा था कि भारत सरकार दुनिया की राजनीति पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है लेकिन जो प्रवासी भारतीय फिजी में, मारिशस में, और अफ्रीका में रहते हैं, या दूसरे देशों में रहते हैं, उनपर क्या बीत रही है, वह भारत सरकार की निगाहों से ओझल होता चला जा रहा है। इसलिए उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे और भारत सरकार के बीच में कोई ऐसा माध्यम जरूर होना चाहिए कि जो हमारी कठिनाइयों को बताता रहे और भारत सरकार का पक्ष हमको बताता रहे। उन्होंने इसके लिए दिल्ली में एक भवन निर्माण के लिए अपनी ओर से प्रस्ताव किया था कि भारत सरकार भूमि दे तो हम अपनी ओर से भवन बना लेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह बात हल नहीं हो पाई। उसमें मैं भी कुछ अपनी दुर्बलता

अनुभव करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं श्री दिनेश सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक इस प्रकार का कोई गैर सरकारी विभाग अवश्य होना चाहिए जो इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ जाकर भी अध्ययन करे और यहाँ भी अध्ययन करे। यह आपके और उनके बीच में एक माध्यम का काम करे। उनका अध्ययन करके उस वास्तविकता से आपको परिचय कराये और इस देश की नीति से उनको परिचय कराये। प्रवासी भारतियों की समस्याओं को इस तरह से उपेक्षित नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

यहाँ एक बात मैं रूसी रेडियो के प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। रूसी रेडियो की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वह हमारे देश की नीतियों, हमारे देश की पार्टियों और हमारे देश की राजनीति के खिलाफ बेसुरे राग अलापता रहता है, प्रचार करता रहता है। उनके पास इतना शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर है कि दिल्ली का रेडियो न सुना जाये लेकिन मास्को से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम सभी जगह सुने जाते हैं। यदि रूस से कहा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो कोई निजी संगठन है, उसमें हम कैसे बाधा डाल सकते हैं। क्या रूस जैसे देश में भी कोई निजी संगठन स्वतंत्रता से काम कर सकता है और वह भारत जैसे देश के खिलाफ प्रचार कर सकता है? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी दुर्बलता है। इस विषय में हमको रूस सरकार के पास एक कड़ा विरोध-यत्न भोजना चाहिए। नहीं तो इस प्रकार के जो प्रचार होते हैं उन प्रचारों का कुछ न कुछ उत्तर अवश्य देना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात तटस्थ नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हम अपनी तटस्थता बनाये रखें, भारत सरकार तटस्थ नीति पर कायम रहे, इसपर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। क्योंकि भारत के लिए इससे अच्छी हितकारी कोई नीति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि हमारी तटस्थता सच्चे अर्थों में तटस्थता होनी चाहिए। हमारी तटस्थता प्रवाह की शक्ति के अन्दर बहने वाली तटस्थता

नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम नारा तो तटस्थता का लगायें लेकिन हमारी विदेश नीति अन्तः-विशेष के अन्दर झुकती चली जाये, इससे बड़ा हमारी तटस्थता का दुर्बल प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है। अभी हमारे डी०एम०के०के मित्त ने कहा कि जी०डी०आर०के साथ में हमको अपना राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध बनाने चाहिए। अच्छा होता इस बात को कहते समय वे यह भी कहते कि जो और देश हैं, जिनके अस्तित्व को भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और—जो दुनिया की राजनीति में हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जिनको प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है जैसे कि इजरायल है उसको भी राजनीतिक मान्यता देनी चाहिए, तैवान को भी राजनीतिक मान्यता देनी चाहिए। जब हम तटस्थ हैं तो तटस्थता के नाम, जो देश हैं जिनकी सरकारें काम कर रही हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से जिनको मान्यता मिली हुई है उनको भारत सरकार मान्यता क्यों नहीं देती?

आखिरी बात जिसे कहकर मैं बैठता हूँ वह यह है जिसके बारे में मैं ने कई बार मंत्रालय को शिकायत भी की है कि दुनिया के देशों में जा करके जो एक बात सबसे ज्यादा लज्जित करने वाली देखने को मिलती है वह यह है कि जितने भी हमारे राजदूतवास दूसरे देशों में हैं उनमें मुझे खुशी हो वहाँ पर काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी उन देशों की भाषाओं की अच्छी जानकारी हो और उन देशों की भाषाओं के माध्यम से अच्छा कार्य करें। लेकिन मैं ने देखा है, कहीं भी आप जाइये, सभी देशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों के नाम-पट्टों पर भी हिन्दी नहीं है। जब इस देश के संविधान ने हिन्दी को राज भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है और संविधान में हिन्दी को स्थान दे दिया है लेकिन दूसरे देशों में भारत के राजदूतावासों के साइन बोर्डों पर भी हिन्दी न लिखी हो तो इससे बड़ी लज्जा की बात और क्या हो सकती है। वैसे तो यह बात छोटी है लेकिन हमारे स्वाभिमान की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ी है। विदेश मन्त्री इसके लिए एक कड़ा नोट लें और इसके लिए उन लोगों को लिखें। जो सिध्दांत हमने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री]

स्वीकार किया है और दूसरे देशों में जो हमें अपने स्वाभिमानी स्वरूप का परिचय देना है जिसमें हमारी भाषा भी एक माध्यम है, उसको आंखों से ओझल नहीं करना है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मैं ने आपको एक चिट्ठी, सभापति महोदय दी थी, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है . . .

सभापति महोदय : उसके सम्बन्ध में यह जानकारी मिली है कि मृतक शरीर को देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन अभी पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन कर रही है और जैसे ही वह समाप्त हो जायेगा, उनके रिश्तेदारों और सम्बन्धियों को वह मृतक शरीर हवाले कर दिया जायेगा। सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है।

श्री रवि राय : सभापति जी, आप स्वयं कानून के विशेषज्ञ हैं। बिहारी जी की मृत्यु रात में दो बजे हुई थी। आज सुबह श्री राम सेवक यादव जी से पुलिस वालों ने कहा था कि आप कहिए कि वह आपके दोस्त थे तो आपको उनकी लाश दे दी जायेगी लेकिन वह जानबूझ कर नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम लोग जुलूस लेकर वहां जाना चाहते हैं। वह जान बूझ कर नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप खुद कानून विशेषज्ञ हैं। क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि क्या होना चाहिए? बिहारी साहब 2 बजे मर चुके हैं। अभी तक लाश नहीं मिल रही है। सुबह इस बात पर यहां डेढ़ घंटा खर्च किया गया और सारे सदन का रोष आप को मालूम हुआ। यहां पर श्री दिनेश सिंह बैठे हैं, एक और मंत्री बैठे हैं। आप उन से कहें कि आधे घंटे के अन्दर लाश मिल जानी चाहिए। लाश देने में भी वह पक्षपात कर रहे हैं और हम लोगों को उकसा रहे हैं। यह बड़ा अहम मसला है। रात 2 बजे मृत्यु हुई और लाश अभी तक नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, लाश फौरन दी जानी चाहिए। आखिर यह देरी क्यों की जा रही है?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का पत्र आने के बाद मैं ने जानकारी ली है उन लोगोंको देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जैसे पुलिस का पोस्ट मार्टेम हो जायेगा . . .

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इस में आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। उनका कहना यह है कि पूरे चौबिस घंटे का समय हो गया है। यह देर क्यों की जा रही है। आप इन्स्ट्रक्शन दें गवर्नमेंट को कि वह जल्दी से लाश को हवाले करें।

सभापति महोदय : उन का कहना यह है कि पुलिस की इन्क्वेस्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है। उस के तैयार होने के फौरन बाद दे दी जायेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आखिर कितना समय लगगा? बीस घंटे तो हो चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सुबह डेढ़ घंटे इन पर चर्चा हो चुकी है

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह सरकार जो बेवकूफियां कर रही है उस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। पोस्ट मार्टेम के बाद लाश दे देनी चाहिए। पोस्ट मार्टेम में एक या डेढ़ घंटा लगता है। कल रात दो बजे मृत्यु हुई। अधिक से अधिक 10 या 11 बजे लाश दे देनी चाहिये थी। अब तो 6 बजे रहे हैं। आखिर वह क्यों नहीं देते? सरकार इस का कारण बतलाये कि वह कौन सी विशेष दिक्कतें हैं जिन की वजह से लाश नहीं दे रहे हैं। एजिटेशन करवा कर और शोम मचवा कर देना यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय बतलायें तो सही कि वह कारण कौन से हैं जिन की वजह से वह नहीं देना चाहते। पोस्ट मार्टेम तो एक घंटे में हो जाता है।

श्री रवि राय : यहां पर कैबिनेट स्तर के दो मंत्री हैं, उन की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : As has already been pointed out by you, the delay is on account of the fact that the inquest was being made. Now, I shall convey the wishes of the House to the Minister of...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: How long?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : ... Home Affairs, that it should be expedited.

श्री रवि राय : हमारे लोग वहां से चले गये हैं। यह हम को उकसा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Immediately after the preparation of the inquest report, it must be handed over, because it is getting late and they are worried and agitated.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Our feeling is this is being delayed deliberately.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: I am coming from that place. They have determined to give the body only after it gets dark; they do not want the body to be taken in daylight. That is what they are trying to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has assured this House that they will try to expedite the matter.

श्री रवि राय : 6 बजे चुके ह, 2 बजे से हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, इन के ऐश्वर्य का कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह हमें देना नहीं चाहते। नहीं तो यह देर क्यों हो रही है।

श्री शिव नारायण : उन को फौरन देना चाहिये। यह क्यों देर कर रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the time for annual stock-taking, and

it is in the fitness of things that this hon. House should assess and scrutinise the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs during the past one year, and should find our shortcomings and faults and mistakes that may have been committed in the past. And also, during the course of the debate, this is the time when hon. Members can give suggestions for our better functioning in the future. From this point of view, this debate is most welcome and this Ministry, I am sure, will benefit a great deal from this discussion.

Now, Sir the foreign policy of any country is essentially the reflection of that country's own internal policy and domestic policy and the two of them are very closely related to one another. In the field of international affairs, we have to deal with sovereign and independent countries, who have their own national interests and have their own principles to guide their policies and it is not always possible for two or three countries to agree wholeheartedly over any one particular issue or see eye to eye with all of them on many basic issues. By and large, effort is made to reconcile all these divergent views and different viewpoints and to bring about the largest measure of common agreement between all like-minded States and on that basis build up a closer, friendly and co-operative relationship between countries of the world. This precisely is the basic principle of our foreign policy. Our policy of active, peaceful co-existence and nonalignment has been very beneficial to us and through that policy we have been able to earn the friendship of a large number of countries in the world. The policy of nonalignment, as the House is aware, has played the role of a catalytic agent in reducing tension in the world and bringing about a better understanding between a large number of small and medium-sized countries.

The success of the policy of nonalignment can very well be judged by the fact that even a country like Pakistan, which is fully aligned and is a member of the SEATO and CENTO Pacts, has shown a very keen desire to join the nonaligned group. Of course, she is trying to do this without giving up her membership of SEATO and SEN-TO. This is a very difficult feat to perform, but she is in a way trying to ride two horses, running in different directions, at the same time. In other

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words, she wants to eat the cake and have it too. But all the same, it does show that even countries like Pakistan are evincing a great deal of interest in this policy of nonalignment.

The days of domination by big powers over small powers are now over and we are entering an era in which the relationship would depend on mutual cooperation and mutual understanding on an equal basis and to mutual benefit. India's foreign policy and also our attitude and approach to all the world problems should be judged against this background.

Hon. members have given notice of a large number of cut motions. Through the cut motions and also through their speeches today, they have raised many points. It will not be possible for me to reply to all of them. I have selected two or three subjects which are of topical interest, in which members have also shown interest from time to time and even during the course of their speeches today. I will deal with those subjects.

I would first like to say something about administration. Mr. Sondhi, during the course of his speech today, said that a number of recommendations of the Pillai Committee have not been implemented till now. I would like to make a reference to it to correct the record. The recommendations made by the Pillai Committee fall under two categories. One group of recommendations fell within the competence of this ministry which we could implement straightway without any difficulty. Another group of recommendations had some financial implications which could not be implemented without the concurrence of the Finance Ministry and without getting extra funds, especially foreign exchange allocation. All these matters which are still pending are being discussed with the concerned ministries, especially with the Finance Ministry and as soon as we are able to get the funds sanctioned, we would implement them also. Our inability is due to shortage of funds.

Generally speaking, administration of any service or corps of men is a very complex and difficult task, specially in respect of a service like the Foreign Service, whose officials have to serve in

far flung corners of the world. Sometimes they have to serve under difficult climatic and other conditions. Administration is also an art of exploring and finding out ways and means of improving the efficiency of the service, of meeting the needs of individuals on a human basis and also keeping our expenditure on our foreign missions as low as possible, without affecting the efficiency or performance of our missions. We also have to devise ways and means of proper training of our diplomats, both old and new, so that they can perform their task properly and project our country's image.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: But the main complaint about our foreign service is that they are unsympathetic to the Indians when they go to their embassies.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I will come to that point also. Our main problem in the Ministry is how to reconcile, on the one hand, the pressing need for cutting down expenditure—we all agree that a country like ours cannot afford to spend too much of money—and, at the same time, maintain some optimum standard of performance and efficiency abroad. This is a very difficult task to perform and this requires a great deal of ability for tight rope walking. I assure the hon. House that every effort is being made by the Ministry to achieve these objectives and our missions abroad have been instructed to carry out the strictest possible economy and to prevent all wasteful expenditure, as far as possible. In fact, this is a continuous effort on the part of the Ministry. Economic measures are being taken by the Ministry and efforts are being made to see that the expenditure is not increased. By rationalisation of the staffing pattern and by cutting down wasteful expenditure and certain items of miscellaneous expenditure which we do not think is necessary, we have been able to keep down the expenditure. And I would quote some figures to show that the expenditure during the last three years on our foreign missions has not shown any rising tendency at all.

In 1967-68 we spent Rs. 1,052.22 lakhs on our foreign missions and we had 99 foreign missions at that time. So, the average per mission came to Rs. 10.63 lakhs. In 1968-69 the expenditure was Rs. 1,097.87 lakhs, a

slight rise, but the number of missions increased from 99 to 101. In 1969-70 the expenditure went up slightly to Rs. 1,151.89 lakhs but the number of missions also went up from 101 to 102. So, these figures clearly indicate that there has been no abnormal rise in our expenditure during the past three years. On the contrary, as a result of various measures of economy taken up by the Ministry, in fact we have been able to make some notional savings in our expenditure over the last two or three years. I may mention those figures also for the benefit of the hon. Members. According to our calculations, in 1968-69 Rs. 33.70 lakhs has been our notional saving. In 1969-70 the same is about Rs. 35.35 lakhs and in 1970-71 it is going to be a little less about Rs. 27 lakhs, because of some expected additional expenditure this year.

I will give a few more figures here to show and to prove to the House that the cost of running of our foreign missions is not abnormally high and it compares very well with the cost which other countries are incurring.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There is no doubt about that. In fact, let it be a little more expensive. But let it really serve its functions. When we are spending so much, a few lakhs more will not matter. But the question is whether it is really doing the job for which it is meant.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I want to prove the point that our foreign service is the least expensive. I will compare our expenditure with that of a country like New Zealand. As I said, in 1968-69, our expenditure has been Rs. 1,097.85 lakhs. But New Zealand, which is a smaller country and which maintains only 32 missions as against 101 by us, spent Rs. 968 lakhs. The difference is not very much, considering that we have three times their missions. So, the expenditure is not very much. I have raised this point because sometimes hon. Members make the point that we are spending a lot of money on our missions, that a lot of money is wasted and that this expenditure should be curtailed.

Then I will come to another point to show that our expenditure is not much. We spend 1.3 per cent of our total civil expenditure on maintaining our missions abroad whereas countries like UK spent 4.9 per cent, USA 4.4 per cent and New

Zealand 3.4 per cent. From that angle also it can be proved that our service is not very expensive. On the basis of its performance and the reputation that it enjoys abroad, I can say with great pride that this service has done extremely good work and has a very good reputation indeed.

18 hrs.

Now I would like to say something about our High Commission in London because that is a very favourite subject with hon. Members. Sometimes allegations are made that a very large staff is being kept there unnecessarily; they have no use for them there at all, and so forth and so on.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: A large number of foreigners too.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Yes.

I agree with hon. Members when they say that our High Commission in London has been overstaffed and is probably still overstaffed. But it is a legacy from our colonial days. Even before we got our independence, we were greatly depending on London for many things. Even after independence we were depending for our development work on London and most of our Ministries had to deal with London for which purpose they had to have their representatives there. London became a kind of an outpost for a number of our ministries. As a result of that our staff multiplied out of all proportion, so much so that in 1958-59 the total strength there was about 1,300 people. But the number now is only 758. During these ten years or so we have been able to bring this number down by nearly half.

I would like to make it quite clear to hon. Members that all these people there are not actually under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. On the diplomatic side we have only 400 people and the rest belong to other ministries. Perhaps it would be useful if I give the names of the ministries concerned so that hon. Members know what exactly is the position.

The India-based staff of the Ministry of External Affairs is 60 and the local people are 340. A large majority of these are English people but quite a number of them are Indians who are settled in UK.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What is the explanation for so many Englishmen there? There are 50,000 Indians in London itself. Why can you not recruit from amongst Indians there?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is an old problem. These people have been there for long, and we cannot re-trench them easily. It is a human problem. We cannot throw them out of their jobs. It will take some time.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can you assure us that new recruitment will be made out of Indian settlers there and not out of Englishmen?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as I know, an attempt is made to recruit as many Indians as possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: My information is different.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It depends on the availability and suitability of candidates. If Indians are available locally, they will be given preference.

The Ministry of Works and Housing has 27 India-based officers and 149 local people, the Ministry of Defence has 60 India-based and 34 local people; the Ministry of Commerce has 6 India-based and 25 local people; the Ministry of Education has 3 India-based and like that it goes on. Altogether they have about 167 India-based officers and 581 local people including those of the Ministry of External Affairs. The total strength is 748.

But I may add that this number is likely to be reduced further because very recently our Foreign Service Inspectorate carried out an inspection and made certain recommendations for reduction of staff. They have recommended that 258 officers can be reduced very soon. But since the matter relates to other ministries also, the recommendations are being considered by all the employing ministries and we are hopeful that they will be accepted by them and implemented very soon. Once they are implemented the number will come down to 500.

The difficulty is only about the local staff. It is very difficult to dispense with their services because they have been there for a very long time and

they have got certain terms and conditions guaranteed to them. It will take quite some time before we eliminate this element or reduce their number. It will be done over the years.

In regard to other missions also, they have recommended reduction of 54 posts in Washington and about 59 posts in other missions.

In regard to efficiency in our missions, this matter has been exercising our mind. We are seized of the situation that our efficiency should improve and the heads of Missions and other officers of our missions should be able to give a good account of themselves. A number of new steps have been taken by the Ministry at the initiative of our Foreign Minister. Firstly, all our missions abroad have now been given certain objectives which they have got to achieve during their tenure of office. Each head of mission is now being told what he is supposed to do and achieve while he is there. A target is being set for them; a time-limit is being fixed for them by which time they have to achieve it. Instead of being vague about it, they now know, precisely what they are supposed to do. They have a time-limit by which they have got to finish. A proper check is kept to see that they keep to schedule and they work according to instructions from here. The Ministry also takes steps to encourage close and continuous dialogue between the heads of missions and officials at headquarters.

In the past, it did happen that some communications, certain suggestions, came from the heads of missions and they were not attended to promptly and there was a delay in dealing with them. That is why the schemes could not be taken up and implemented. Now, we have taken steps to see that the correspondence is dealt with promptly so that decisions can be taken as quickly as possible and schemes implemented. The senior officers, particularly, have been instructed to attend to their letters and mails very promptly.

The efforts are also being made to administer our missions abroad on officer-oriented basis. Our officers have been told that they should be able to take decisions on their own and that they should not wait for long notes from their subordinates. That causes a great deal of delay and, consequently, there

is delay in taking decisions. They have been asked to take initiative and take decisions on their own.

About the quality of personnel, Mr. Bal Raj Madhok just now said that complaints have come that our heads of missions and other officials are not upto the mark, that they do not show courtesy, that they are not able to project the image of India properly, that they have no background knowledge, that they have no knowledge of India's culture, historical heritage and the rest of it. This is a very sweeping sort of a statement. There may be some people in our service, call them black sheep or anything, who probably are not upto the mark and their behaviour may not be as good as it should be. But, by and large, the officers in our service are very highly educated people and they have a very good idea of India's culture, historical heritage and the rest of it and they have very good knowledge of contemporary India, what are our problems, how to solve them and all that. By and large, they have been functioning very effectively abroad and our impression is that they have been doing well.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is not a question of education. The question is how they project India. I know how they are apologetic about our stand on Kashmir question. They do not know what our stand is on Kashmir question, on Pakistan question, etc. They are apologetic about our stand on Kashmir. Then, they are not sympathetic to Indians who go there to these missions; they do not help them. They do not get sympathetic treatment from our Embassy people there. They do not show courtesy. That is the main grouse.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I submit once in an Indian Embassy, the contemporary poet Vatsayan was introduced as the author of *Kamasutra*? That shows the extent of their knowledge.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I am sorry to hear from Mr. Bal Raj Madhok that our diplomatic personnel do not show courtesy to the visitors. I can assure him and the House . . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This is my own experience.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: . . . that instructions have been sent that they should show courtesy to all visitors irrespective of the fact whether they

come from India or they are local people. If there is any case that has come to his notice, I would request the hon. Member to kindly pass it on to us and we will take necessary action. Whenever such cases are reported to us, the remedial measures are taken immediately.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: They should not be apologetic about our stand on Kashmir; they should not be apologetic about our stand on Pakistan. If they are apologetic, how can they put through our case?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The Government of India's policy has been explained to them. They know the position. There is no need for them to be apologetic. They should explain the position and our policy very clearly. If there are any cases of that type in your mind, the hon. Member may kindly pass them on to us and we will see what can be done about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I think, the local language is a barrier for them and they become apologetic. They do not know the local language.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Most of our diplomats know the local language of the country in which they are serving.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I know of an Ambassador in a foreign country whose wife knew French but he did not know French.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: His wife can help him. Anyway, it does not take them very long to pick up the local language. It takes six or seven months to follow the ordinary conversation in a local language. I agree all of them do not know the local language. But every effort is being made to persuade them to learn the foreign languages, at least one or two foreign languages, so that they can carry on conversation with the local people. Now, Sir, the other subject on which I wish to speak is the question of Indians abroad. This is a subject which has been exercising the mind of Members of Parliament and people outside for a very long time and it is something about which we also feel greatly concerned. This is a problem which has been left over by history. The contribution which the people of Indian origin have

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made in developing and opening up these countries where they are residing now is well-known to everybody. There is no doubt about that. These people went there as pioneers; they went there as labourers, as farmers and as workers and they have made a great deal of sacrifice and undergone privations in opening up and in the development of those countries. Now after nearly half a century of settled life in these countries, they are again facing difficulties and privations and they are actually on the verge of being pushed out of these countries. This is something which makes us feel very sad and we are trying to do our best to help them.

While on this subject, I will dwell upon the conditions prevailing in East Africa alone and will not deal with the people of Indian origin in Burma, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries where the situation has not taken a very serious turn and things are quite normal and there is no cause for alarm, but conditions are not the same in East Africa. The hon. House is fully aware of the background and the genesis of the whole trouble. We all know that some African countries—Kenya and a number of other countries in Africa—have adopted a certain policy of nationalisation as a result of which many of these people who are not local nationals are finding it difficult to stay there and carry on their normal trade. They are now being more or less squeezed out of these countries and a large number of such people are British passport holders. Their difficulties have been made worse and more difficult by the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1968 which placed a great deal of restrictions on their entry into UK. As more and more people are joining the queue to go to UK and are not able to enter UK, the situation is becoming rather difficult. This problem has two aspects as I said sometime ago. It has a legal aspect and it has a moral aspect. Legally India can very well say that it is no concern of ours and it is British responsibility and we have nothing whatsoever to do with this. This kind of an attitude will not go down well with our people and with the policies we have ourselves adopted. The moral aspect is that they are our own kith and kin and the feeling in our country is very strong on this that we must do something about their difficulties. What should we do?

If we take a legalistic attitude, we will become unpopular with our own people and if we interfere too much also, then those Governments will say that we are interfering in their internal affairs. That will jeopardise our relations with those States. So, we are doing our very best to maintain our relations with those countries as well as to intercede with them on behalf of these people to see that the least amount of hardship is caused. We have no quarrel with the African Governments and their policies. They have a right to pursue this policy. We only ask that those policies should be implemented in a humane manner and in such a way that the least amount of hardship is caused to them and these people are able to leave Africa with dignity and in a proper manner. This is being done. In addition to that a number of steps have been taken by the Government of India to give them facilities of importing their stock-in-trade—I have not got the time to enumerate all this. But, everything possible is being done from our side to give them all facilities and help to settle down in India and even with regard to British subjects who are not able to enter UK we allow them to come to India on a six months visa and at the end of the six month period, they can decide whether to stay in this country or to go to UK.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): What about stateless people? There are people of Indian origin in East Africa who do not hold Kenyan citizenship or hold British passport or Indian citizenship and technically they are stateless. What is going to happen to them?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is true that there are a large number of stateless people whose applications are pending with the local Governments. There are stateless persons whose applications are pending and there are others who have not even applied. I am afraid, Sir, that persons who are Stateless are the responsibility of the States in which they are living and as regards the cases of those who have applied and are kept pending, we are trying our best to persuade local Governments to grant them citizenship as quickly as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some hon. Members—Mr. Rabi Ray, Mr. Patel, Mr. Balraj Madhok—raised the question of handing over the dead body and now

the Government has informed me that the dead body has been handed over. Now, Mr. Hiran Mukerjee,

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the fog end of the day and with the Foreign Minister busy elsewhere I offer my observations to the House for whatever they are worth. Foreign policy has often necessarily to be pragmatic. But, a country like ours whose material strength is limited, needs above everything a principled approach which alone can command not fear but the respect of the nations. Our misfortune in India is that our foreign policy suffers from the fact that the political scene of India is a shambles today. The forces of the left that alone have a future are in some sort of disarray and Government on its side in spite of some early posturings seems unable or unwilling to go ahead with a genuine programme of national reconstruction. The result is the kind of foreign policy we have. And, the Ministry's essay at a general survey with which we have been presented attempts a certain flashiness, but it is stale and insipid.

Sir, non-alignment has been stressed in the Survey but I do not see any evidence of a realisation that non-alignment is not a concept in isolation, that it is linked with peace and with freedom. Non-alignment is not merely a moral protest against power-politics nor a shrewd strategem of less powerful countries to gain maximum advantage out of big power conflicts. Non-alignment should call for purposive cooperation, sub-regional, regional and where possible, even global, and it connotes a deeper association especially of the freedom-loving countries of Asia, Africa and Latin-America in augmenting the totality of their impact on the international scene.

18.19 hours

[**SHRI P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR** in the Chair]

I know, the world today is a great deal more complicated than it was a decade ago, but India, I fear, has not even attempted consistent and principled application of the policy of peace and non-alignment. It was a good deal more than symbolic, when the Prime Minister some 18 months ago went on a round of South American countries,

carefully choosing a bunch that was in the good books of the United States but she never perhaps thought of a visit to Cuba and a hand-shake with Castro which might have been good for her soul. With Cuba we have diplomatic relations but virtually no trade, doubtless because the United States frowns upon it. Will this be ended?

Our foreign policy performs wonderful balancing tricks and yet the slip shows. We have consular relations with two Koreas but mentionable trade only with the U.S. puppet in the South. The Democratic People's Republic of North Korea is fighting the United States in a manner which shines through to the world outside in the Pueblo incident and in so many other ways; but we keep them out. So far as trade is concerned, we keep them at arms length. We have Consulate Generals in the two Viet-Nams. But we have trade only with the U.S.—propped South Viet-Nam. When will this kind of disparity go? I have been told that Government is examining of upgrading the representation with the Democratic Republic of North Viet-Nam. But how long is this examination to go on?

Meanwhile must we evoke imaginary juridical difficulty in giving a recognition to the provisional Revolutionary Government in South Viet-Nam? It was good that the Minister, on the 18th March, paid a tribute to the Vietnamese struggle as a symbol of the fight for freedom of the peoples of the world. But there is neither sense nor sensibility but only a confession of cold-feet in government virtually equating the United States and its satellite troops on the one hand and the freedom fighters in Viet-Nam or for that matter in Laos and Cambodia on the other. We have asked for mechanical withdrawal of all the troops. Can't India, as Chairman of the I.C.C., conscious of the Geneva agreements, state clearly that the Americans, Australians, New Zealanders and others have just no business at all in that part of the world? Do we not know that President Nixon's so-called Vietnamisation of the war is a resurrection of the idea of "Asians to fight Asians" as a cheaper proceeding doubtless for the American imperialist purposes? Why Shrimati Indira Gandhi has shied away from reacting to the My-Lai and other atrocities? At least her Government could have taken note of the authenticated reports of preparations and actual

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

application of chemical and bacteriological methods of war-fare and other unspeakable atrocities practised by the U.S. in Viet-Nam? And yet we could go to the U.N. Human Rights Commission to raise the Tibet issue along with the U.S., the Philippines and Gwatamala a very good company but we cannot raise in the Human Rights Commission the question of chemical and bacteriological war-fare in Viet-Nam.

I would like to ask the Minister "Where do you think we stand in the eyes of the world as far as South-East Asia is concerned? Are we on the side of the forces of freedom or are we just calculating and entirely afraid and unwilling to step on the shoes of American imperialists?" Government cannot be so innocent that it does not know who the villain of the peace is in Laos and in Cambodia? That obnoxious dump, the C.I.A. which I hate do have to mention operates everywhere. Now if respect was given to the Geneva Conventions of 1954 and 1960, you could have stopped the monstrosities that are going on in that part of the world and the U.S. *coup-d'etat* in Cambodia could have been stopped. You could have a real settlement of the problems of the people who are fighting for their freedom and their honour. We have to support the democratic forces in Laos, in Cambodia as well as in Viet-Nam. Otherwise our image already dark will be further darkened and we would be looked down by the freedom loving forces in the world to whom the future belongs and to no others. Our image would be darkened.

India's pusillanimity in this regard is due to the fear not only of the U.S.'s displeasure which it is more than time that we shed but also the fear that China might draw dividends from that sort of thing. This is an ignorant and unprincipled approach. Some people in this House might like to pull back the wheels of history. But this cannot be done and let us not always have an idea that we have to truckle down to one great power or the other. Unless we decide that we have to stomach a lot of things which we ought not to stomach. Our support to the forces of freedom fighters in South-East Asia and elsewhere would mean a defeat to hegemonistic ambitions whether those am-

bitions are held by China or by any other country.

The Ministry's report says correctly that we have no permanent hostility with China and that we want a settlement. Do we wish merely to leave things at that? In the meanwhile we hear the declarations in this House and elsewhere about China and Pakistan being the enemies of this country. We say we are prepared to have talks. But can't we, in our own interest, go ahead further? Can't we sound China about exchanging Ambassadors? I can think at least of one old China hand among us who could perhaps help moves in this and other matters. I wish Government to come forward and spell out more concretely what it is doing, actually what initiative it proposes to take in order to solve this problem. Our neighbour might be perverse, but we have to live with her and have to make do with whatever forces we have. That is why a settlement is called for.

In relation to Pakistan, the position should be even clearer. Let us not stand on ceremony. Let us not pose virtuously that minorities in Pakistan suffer. On that score, our record in recent years is too dismal to recall. Let us not harp always on the thesis that Pakistan wants a discussion on Kashmir and the question of river waters. If we adhere to the Tashkent spirit, as we say we do, that we want a settlement on the basis of what? Of bilateral talks, why in the name of goodness must we bar discussion on the assumption that problems just do not exist? If Pakistan is obtuse, must we flatter her by imitation? Is it not more than a rifle disconcerting to read reports of India lobbying to keep Pakistan out of the non-aligned camp? If Pakistan wants to jump into the bandwagon, let her do so, if she can reconcile that with her Seato and Cento posturings. It is her business, not ours. And the whole world is bored to death at the India-Pakistan confrontation and conflict that goes on. 'A plague on both your houses'—that is the attitude of the world outside. We have to put our houses in order. They are part of the same legacy and that is why we have to go ahead and make friends with Pakistan.

I have not the least in little intention of putting a spoke in the wheel of the Farakka Barrage construction which is so important for our country. But I

do not see why when Pakistan raises some questions, we insist on Secretary-level, and no higher, discussion. Dr. K. L. Rao told me that our case is cast-iron, it cannot be defeated. In which case why can't we go ahead? Why can't we want the improvement of relations in trade, in cultural relations and in every other thing? Why can't we hold in regard even to Farakka Barrage, the river waters question, higher level and friendly discussion?

The House knows that the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, if properly tackled by technology, can bring plenty to an enormous area, and that area comprises not only India and Pakistan but also neighbouring areas, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and to a certain extent, even China. It was a good thing when over the Indus waters we had a treaty. What a grand job of work it would be if the entire north-eastern region of India and its periphery could gain from a magnificent project which could be brought on to the order of the day by purposeful discussion with Pakistan? And I think we owe it to the magnificent upsurge of the people, specially of East Pakistan, to make a gesture which would show that we do not want any harm to be done to Pakistan on account of the Farakka Barrage. But we want the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin to be tackled on a Foundation which would bring happiness to large areas not only of our country but of other countries also.

This makes me think of our Himalayan and trans-Himalayan policy. We are not the inheritors of the mantle of the British Empire in this part of the world. We are an area of freedom and of progress, and I feel that if we spell out our position properly, we shall be friends with all our neighbours really and truly and not in the formal-courtesy fashion that exists today.

Nepal, with which we claim historic friendship, is irritating in so many different ways from time to time. One never quite knows what goes on in the mountain fastnesses of Bhutan and sometimes she appears sullen towards us. Even little Sikkim, whose Chogyal seems a somewhat mysterious quantity, has problems and troubles which we do not even try fully to understand. With this allergy of ours is linked up our inability to attach to ourselves the NEFA people, the Naga people. The whole thing is linked. If only we behave pro-

perly, if only we woke up to the facts of life today when the winds of change are blowing in this part of the world, we should pursue a correct Himalayan policy.

I do not have a grouse against the Government in regard to the Middle East where perhaps it is trying to do what it can, but there should be no delay in the opening of a Mission in Mangolia at Ulan Bator. Somebody had a dig at Ulan Bator, I think it was Mr. Mody when he was delivering himself of his oration, but we should have a separate mission in Ulan Bator.

There should be no further delay in giving full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic. Even West Germany is talking in a way which shows that the Hallstein Doctrine is no longer the scarecrow it has been and we need not be scared any longer. More than 200 Members of Parliament recently have asked the Prime Minister to give this recognition, and so, there should be no delay any further about it. After all, we have received as Ambassador from Bonn a former Nazi official. We are going to have another Nazi official. One incriminated Nazi diplomat has been the Ambassador. We are going to have another Nazi official, Herr Diehl, as the Ambassador, but we are not recognising G. D. R. We only have a trade representation, not even a Consulate General.

I wish also that Government tells us something heartening about our role in the fight against colonialism, racism and its concomitants. When I was listening to Mr. Surendra Pal Singh, I wanted to know an answer from Government in regard to the treatment given to a great exponent of classical music, Ustad Imraz Khan, who went on an invitation for concert tours in Europe. He had a six months visa or migration certificate, whatever it is, given by the British High Commissioner here. He came back from Paris after a concert. He was held up in Dover and interrogated for hours and then the Immigration officials struck down the tenure of six months in the passport and brought it down to one month. If an eminent Indian can be treated in that fashion, surely we can quite imagine what is going to happen to an ordinary Indian, whose treatment was sought to be highlighted by Mr. Madhok a little while ago.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

When I heard Mr. Surendra Pal Singh, I also wanted to find out from him how it is that in spite of the PAC report saying that the High Commission carries a load of 30 per cent of strength beyond what is necessary, it has taken such a long time for the High Commission in London to bring down its expenses. Over the Sun House and the construction of other similar amenities, scandals have taken place. The Publication Section of the High Commission is recommended to be abolished as far as Parliamentary Committees are concerned. Let not our money be thrown down the drain. Perhaps my friend the Minister tries to think that we spend very little. Of course, considering what certain other countries spend, we do spend very little. I discover that in this Demand No. 12 for External Affairs Ministry Mr. Dinesh Singh is asking for Rs. 22 crores and odd, and I find from an answer given to this House yesterday, on 6th April, that the United States Embassy in India and certain other agencies spent out of PL 480 funds in the year 1968-69 Rs. 31.90 crores. So, we are spending very little. The United States Embassy and allied organisations in India spend out of PL 480 accumulations every year a great deal more than what my friend the Foreign Minister spends over his Ministry. He might imagine, therefore, that compared to the lords of creation he is spending very little. Even so, we are a very poor country, we can make do and get better work done with much lesser expenditure. No Sun Houses, not that kind of thing which has taken place. Let there be an end to the story. Nobody in India that I know of or Mr. Madhok knows of has ever had a good word to say about our High Commission in London. I know that the High Commissioner today is a very fine person from all reports. I do not know him personally, the accounts are that he is a very fine individual, but some stop there must be to this kind of thing happening. Our money must be spent more economically.

So, my grouse against the Government is that its foreign policy is not a principled enough thing. I see nothing of real radicalism about it, let alone socialism of which so much talk is given and, therefore, a different shape, a different quality has to be given to the operations of our foreign policy. Of that I see no evidence here, but we must live in hopes.

But the country cannot live in hopes for ever. The country is getting intolerant of the kind of inefficiency which the Government has shown in many departments, including the department of Foreign Affairs.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, and while doing so, I wish to offer some suggestions. As it is well-known, India pursues an independent foreign policy, a policy of co-existence and non-alignment. These policies have been appreciated very much in most of the countries. The countries which I have visited recently, the West Asian countries namely, U.A.R., Sudan and Algeria, which are all non-aligned countries, have appreciated the stand taken and the role played by India in all the Conferences, and in international forums like UNO.

The West Asian policy has been criticised by some members of this House. I can understand Professor Madhok criticising our support for the Arab cause because he mistakes the Arab cause for the Muslim cause and whenever the interests of the Muslims come he must oppose it. But I cannot understand how our friend, Shri Asoka Mohta, also opposed our policy towards West Asia. Till recently he was with us and he was supporting the stand of the government on the West Asian problem. I quite remember that he resigned from the Cabinet because he did not agree with the wording of the resolution, which this House passed, regarding the intervention of Russia in Czechoslovakia. It was on that account that he resigned from the Cabinet and later left the party. But he had no sympathetic word for the millions of Palestinians who have been driven out of Palestine, their homeland.

I can understand some people thinking on communal lines. I can also appreciate the stand of some people who think that Israel has become a very strong country and, therefore, we should have friendship with Israel. But that is not an independent foreign policy. That is a policy of convenience or expediency. Our foreign policy is not based on emotions or on parochial views. It is based on the interests of our country.

Let us consider our trade. Our export to the Arab countries is to the tune

of Rs. 108.45 crores and imports from those Arab countries to India is to the tune of Rs. 65 crores. Our import and export trade with Israel is only to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs. Are we to side with Israel, forgetting this huge trade with the Arab countries? It would definitely not be in the interests of our country if we think like that. Then, what is the population of Israel? There is nearly a 10-crore population in the Arab countries, whereas in Israel it is only three million. Moreover, Israel is not in a position to help India if anybody thinks like that. Israel itself is totally indebted to America. I am told that the total deficit of Israel is to the tune of 454 million dollars and Israel gets about 50 per cent of the revenue as foreign aid from America. What help can we expect from such a country which is mainly depending upon the American aid? It is greatly indebted to the American imperialists.

Some people speak much of its technology, and the technological development that they have made. It is not the technological development that Israel has made: it is the technological development that America has been supplying to them. If Israel has won the war in 1967 against the Arabs, it is not because of their strength; it is not with their weapons; it is only with the weapons and technology of the American imperialists. So, we have to think of this issue in this perspective.

Actually, myself and my friends of the delegation were touring in Egypt, and we were in Cairo when the bombs were falling on the civilian territory. The whole world knows the metal factory near Cairo was bombed, where hundreds of civilian workers died. So many machines were smashed and hundreds of workers were wounded and many were blinded. This barbarous attack on the civilian population was condemned by the whole world and then Israel came out with a statement that it was a mistake on the part of her pilots. Is it for this that we have to support Israel because it bombed the civilian area and led to the suffering of hundreds of persons? Definitely, the world will not support us if we support such countries.

As regards trade with the Arab countries, there is much scope for development. In Sudan, we have got a large

Indian population, about 3,000 of them. They are mostly merchants, dealing with textiles and other articles. The Sudanese as such are very well disposed towards Indians, and they mainly depend upon the exports from India. Our trade with Sudan itself is to the tune of Rs. 20 crores and the import is also a little less. The Sudanese are very courteous, very hospitable and very friendly towards India, and besides, they do not have any communal approach. Some of my friends here are mistaking the problem of Arabs and they call it as a Muslim cause when they say it is Arab. When they say Arab, they do not mean only Arab Muslims; Arab means those who live in the Arab territory. In Lebanon, especially, half of the population is Christian, and even in Egypt, about three million non-Muslims are living there; even Jews stay there. But they do not distinguish between people and people. They have a non-communal approach, and though they call themselves the Islamic republic, they have got a very secular approach.

AN HON. MEMBER: They do not call themselves like that.

SHRI MOHSIN: For instance, there is the Republic of Algeria. I am speaking of Algeria also. One of my friends in the delegation, especially Mr. Yogendra Sharma of the Communist party, was very much interested in the discussion, as to how they combined Islam, socialism and secularism together. There was a lively discussion on this subject. They explained the system of Government, how the Islamic republics, promoted socialism or secularism. Islam brought equality. That is how they treat all people. We should not consider that merely because the word "Islam" comes, there is something of a communal nature in it. So, if it is understood properly, the Islamic approach really means secular approach. The meaning of Islam is "Peace with man, peace with God". That is the true Islamic spirit. That is what we have seen when we went there recently. In our delegation, there was a member from the Jan Sangh also. I must say that is he is now a wiser man and he knows their friendship and their secular approach.

As regards the UAR, Algeria and Sudan, their foreign policies are well-known. They never supported the stand

[Shri Mohsin]

taken by Pakistan at the Rabat conference. What was wrong in our delegation going to that conference when our country was invited? If we could not take part in it, it was because later on, they changed their idea and the Morocco Government and the Pakistan Government wanted us not to participate in it. Al Aqsa was not a religious affair. If there was any tampering with or desecration of a sacred place like Al Aqsa, it is for all the humanity to condemn it. It is not with a view to appease the Muslim community that the Indian delegation went here. It was only with a view to respect the sentiments of not only the Muslims alone but all the peace-loving people, and also to condemn such a step by Israelis who desecrated the sacred mosque that India wanted to participate in it. Even in the Islamic summit held at Jeddah, recently UAR, Algeria and Sudan have not supported the establishment of a permanent Islamic secretariat, although they participated in the conference. Algeria might have reserved its opinion, but UAR and Sudan have definitely taken the stand that they oppose such a move by Pakistan.

The embassy and chancery in Algeria is not situated in very good buildings. It requires some more spending of money. No amount of money spent on embassies will go waste. These embassies are doing very good work. The embassies in UAR, Algeria and Sudan are doing really very good work and they are taking care of the Indians there.

With these words, I support the demands of the ministry.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: I know that though UAR, Algeria and Sudan are Islamic countries, they are more friendly to India than to Pakistan.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): Sir, I do not want to give much credit to the ministry because the performance of the ministry during the last one year has not come up to the expectations and admiration of the people of India. I want to confine myself to South-East Asian countries. The report of the ministry says that it is somewhat concerned over the developments in this particular area. We heard Mr.

Asoka Mehta saying today that the withdrawal of American forces from South-East Asia will create some difficulties. He says that North Vietnamese troops are interfering in Laos and Cambodia. I would ask him, what has he got to say about the naked interference by America in Laos and Cambodia? He has nothing to say about the recent coup in Cambodia. What is happening in Cambodia is a great eye-opener to all the anti-imperialists in India. Who organised this coup? It is the CIA and US imperialists who organised and engineered this coup, overthrowing Prince Sihanouk. What is the aim of this coup? The aim of this coup is that America wanted to build up military bases stretching from South Vietnam to Thailand, passing through Laos and Cambodia. Moreover, the American imperialists did not want to pull out their forces from South East Asia, especially from Laos and Vietnam. As far as Cambodia is concerned, it is maintaining strict neutrality because of which its prestige has increased in the international arena. Therefore, the US imperialists and other forces were trying to sabotage the independence and the policy of peace and neutrality of Cambodia. Since Mr. Nixon came to power he was planning and US was engaged in this criminal plan. For the last ten years the American imperialists were trying to sabotage the neutrality of Cambodia. For some time this was resisted by the heroic people of Cambodia, who resisted and defeated the sinister plan of US imperialism.

Now I would come to another question. What is our role? India, as a non-aligned country, should support the people of South East Asia. First of all, America and its allies began to say that the Royal government in Laos is being threatened. While talking of peace, the US Government is engaged in a bitter war against the people of Laos. The *Newsweek* correspondent wrote recently:

"... within the last twelve months, however, the US has managed to escalate the air war in Laos in the same intensity it once had over North Vietnam".

The problem of Laos is a political one. America has nothing to do with the people of Laos. Even then, US imperialists are interfering very much in the affairs

of Laos. Here I would like to quote a statement of the Laos Patriotic Front:

"The problem of Laos is a political problem. The Laos problem must be solved on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreement and the realities of the present situation in Laos. The United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in that country. Laos must have genuine independence, peace and neutrality."

As far as the problem of Laos is concerned, the problem must be settled among the Laotian parties concerned. The United States must, as an immediate step, stop escalating the war and stop completely the bombing of Laotian territory without imposing any condition.

Well, what is the role of India here? While all these developments are taking place in South East Asia, the Government of India is completely silent over the murderous attacks on the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. With the escalation of war in Indo-China, the battle front has come very near to India. Even then the Government of India is behaving as a silent spectator.

The aim of US imperialists is to use Asians fight against Asians. We are completely ignoring this aspect.

Our prestige has very much deteriorated in the eyes of the non-aligned nations because of our pro-imperialist stand. We are not taking a firm anti-imperialist stand. This has created suspicion among our friends. So, I want the Government of India to condemn these acts of America. We should demand the stopping of bombardment over Laos. Moreover, we should not recognise the present government of Lon Nol. We should support Prince Sihanouk for restoring freedom, peace and neutrality in Cambodia. The present government in Cambodia is a puppet government; so, we should not recognise that puppet government.

Another point I would like to deal with is the question of our relations with China. Seven years have passed since then. The report says much about our earnestness in that direction. The question is as to who will take the initiative of breaking the stalemate. Even America is now talking with China in the matter of trade and commerce. Japan is taking keen interest in Chinese affairs. Even the Russian Government has

started trade talks with China in the midst of bitter ideological differences. Therefore I want the Government of India to take the initiative for breaking the stalemate.

The present status of the Consul should be raised to the ambassadorial level. Once the differences between these two countries are resolved, no power on earth can defeat us.

About Korea I must say that the Government of India should support the unification of Korea. Under the cover of UN forces, American forces are instigating the puppet government against North Korea. The Government of India must see that a seat is given to Korea in the UN.

We must see that full recognition is given to the GDR. The West German Chancellor has gone to Germany for talks. Please do not take the position of European countries that they have not recognised the GDR. You should give full recognition to GDR. UAR has recognised the GDR. So also trade with socialist countries, specially with Cuba, should be increased.

Another point is about our membership of the Commonwealth. The main slogan during the freedom struggle was to quit the Commonwealth. Even after 23 years of freedom we are a member of the Commonwealth. We have not yet fulfilled the aspirations and ambitions of the people of India. So, it is high time for us to quit the Commonwealth.

The last point I want to make is about West Africa. As a member of the goodwill mission I went to West Africa. Most of the African countries, specially in West Africa, are under the influence of ex-colonial powers. Though they are free, the French, British and Portuguese powers are playing a game in this area. They are trying to influence these countries under the cover of neo-colonialism.

Moreover, in some of these countries armed struggles against the imperialist powers are going on. For example, a liberation struggle is going on in Portuguese Guinea under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral. The people of Guinea and Portuguese Guinea have great affection and love towards India. So, we should support them.

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

When I met Amilcar Cabral, who has great respect for India and the Government of India, he wanted us at least to help them in their struggle against an imperialist country. The African countries expect help from us. When we liberated Goa, Deman and Diu, they told us that it was a source of inspiration to them but they complained that we were not supporting their just struggle for independence and freedom. We have to take steps to see that trade with these African countries prospers. I am glad to note that our missions in that area, specially in Ghana and Guinea, are very much working for cordial relations with these countries.

In short, I want this Government to condemn the American influence in South-East Asia. The Government should not recognise the present puppet Government of Lon Nol. We have to resolve our differences with China. We should quit the commonwealth....

19 hrs.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: What commonwealth we have with the British? He may explain it when he replies.

SHRI CHAKRAPANI: When we were having struggle for freedom, the aspirations and expectations of our people were to quit the Commonwealth

and those aspirations and expectations of the people have not so far been fulfilled. It is high time for this Government to take a bold step to quit the Commonwealth. Then, we have to support the liberation struggle of the people of Portuguese Guinea. Then alone our status will go up. This Ministry has not been able to do much in the last year for which they have to be taken to task. This Government is always dancing to the tune of pro-imperialists. This Government is not openly condemning the atrocities committed by America in South East Asia. It is high time for this Government to support the liberation struggle in West Africa and the liberation struggle going on in Laos, Cambodia and other places.

I conclude by saying that we should not recognise the present puppet Government of Cambodia and that we must support Prince Sihanouk in restoring normalcy in Cambodia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.02 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 8, 1970/Chaitra 18, 1892 (Saka).