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Wednesday, April 22, 1970  
Vaisakha 2, 1892 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Tenth Session)**



*(Vol. XL contains Nos. 41 - 50)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 22, 1970/Vaisakha 2,  
1892 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[ MR. SPEAKER in the Chair ]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : \*\*

(Interruption)

\*\*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anything to go on record, because it will not be fair that something goes on record that we differed on it. Nothing will be mentioned on the record about this, because I feel it is not fair that it should be known outside that we differed in this matter.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Scheme for Rural Electrification of Maharashtra

\*1141. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes for rural electrification submitted by the Maharashtra Government to the Central Government for being financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को 9 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन स्कीमों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	प्रस्तावित ग्रामों की संख्या	प्रस्तावित कृषि पम्प सैटों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	औरंगाबाद जिला जिसमें 12 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	55.700	53	1600
2.	भीर जिला जिसमें 7 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	54.530	69	1550
3.	चंद्रपुर जिला जिसमें 5 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	58.070	91	1300
4.	कोल्हापुर जिला जिसमें 11 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	55.320	118	600

\*\*Not Recorded.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	जलगांव जिला जिसमें 11 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	54.165	88	1320
6.	नागपुर जिला जिसमें 5 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	54.620	100	1500
7.	रत्नागिरि जिला जिसमें 15 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	50.090	88	280
8.	शोलापुर जिला जिसमें 11 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	58.650	74	900
9.	इओतामल जिला जिसमें 2 तालुक सम्मिलित हैं।	55.340	76	1400
	कुल :	495.485	757	10450

पहली 8 स्कीमों के संबंध में स्कीम रिपोर्ट 17-3-1970 को प्राप्त हुई थीं। इन स्कीमों का स्पष्टीकरण तथा इसके अतिरिक्त स्कीम 9वीं स्कीम की रिपोर्ट 4-4-1970 को प्राप्त हुई थीं। इन स्कीम रिपोर्ट पर निगम अपनी प्रक्रिया अनुसार कार्यवाही कर रहा है। चन्द्रपुर कोल्हापुर तथा इओतामल जिलों से सम्बन्धित तीन स्कीमों पर कार्यवाही पूर्ण हो चुकी है और निगम की अगली बैठक में जो 29 अप्रैल, 1970 को होनी प्रस्तावित है, निगम द्वारा इस पर विचार होगा।

**श्री देबराब पाटिल :** कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण बहुत आवश्यक है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण का राज्यों में जो काम हुआ है, अगर उसको देखा जाय, तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि बहुत अनईवन डबेलपमेंट हुआ है। ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण का प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा तामिलनाडु में 73.5 प्रतिशत हुआ और सबसे कम आसाम में 0.3 प्रतिशत हुआ। केरल में 37.5 प्रतिशत, आंध्र में 22 प्रतिशत, मैसूर में 19 प्रतिशत, महाराष्ट्र में 17 प्रतिशत, उड़ीसा में 1.4 प्रतिशत, मध्य प्रदेश में 1.9 प्रतिशत तथा बंगाल में 3.7 प्रतिशत है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

छोटों की उपेक्षा करके बड़ों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना समाजवाद नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये क्या क्राइटेरिया है ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** The Rural Electrification Corporation gives loans to the State electricity boards. The criteria which have been fixed for that purpose have been circulated to the State electricity boards. Generally the criteria are, for the backward areas, they charge less percentage of interest and the minimum return should be half a per cent in the first five years which will rise to 3 per cent later on at the end of 15 years. For ordinary areas, it is 2 per cent in the first five years and 3½ per cent during the subsequent period of five years.

**श्री देबराब पाटिल :** जहां तक रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है उसमें एकोनामिकली वायविल यूनिट्स नहीं बन सकती हैं क्योंकि ग्राम छोटे छोटे होते हैं और दूर दूर बसे रहते हैं, दो ग्रामों के बीच में फासला ज्यादा रहता है। इसी कारण से वहां पर एकोनामिकली वायविल यूनिट्स नहीं बन सकती हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर बिजली है वहीं पर और ज्यादा बिजली देने के लिये यह नियम है ? या जहां पर बिजली नहीं है, जो

छोटे छोटे देहात हैं जोकि दूर दूर बसे हुए हैं वहां के लिये भी आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शन दिये हैं कि उन योजनाओं को जो एकोनामिकली वायविल नहीं हैं, को बनाकर भेजें ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Rural electrification is carried on through three methods of financing. One is by the State plans themselves. Second is assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation and third is assistance from other financial institutions. The amount of work of rural electrification depends on these three factors. It is for the State Government to give priority to the areas where they want rural electrification to be carried on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that in some States where the electricity charges are very high, as for instance in Maharashtra, it has proved a sort of disincentive and the peasants are going back to oil engines rather than pay these high rates for electricity? If that is so, what arrangements have this Government made to reduce the electricity rates so as to be more beneficial and profitable to the agriculturists and whether any direction has been issued regarding the working of the Electricity Corporations in various States to see that the rate of interest charged is low and also not to insist upon the minimum viability criteria of an electricity project so far as backward villages to be electrified are concerned and also so far as irrigation facilities are concerned? Is any sort of concession or assistance being given by this Government to the various State Governments in this regard?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am afraid I cannot agree that people are going back to diesel sets in Maharashtra. On the other hand, Maharashtra is one of the States where electrification of rural pumping sets is being done on a very wide scale. The rates are not high in Maharashtra. Of course, in course of time, when we have an all India grid and when more power is developed, it will be our endeavour to have a reduced rate for agricultural pumping sets. At the moment the general rate is between 12 and 15 paise per unit. It will take some time before

we can reduce this rate though it is desirable. About State electricity boards taking up electrification of backward areas, we are always insisting upon that. The Rural Electrification Corporation will be of greater help in that respect, because the loans for backward areas are given at a low rate of interest and certain concessions are also given during the period of moratorium. For instance, for the first five years, there is no collection of the capital itself. The period of repayment is 30 years for backward areas as compared to 20 years for other areas. With all these incentives, I hope that it will be possible for us to take up the electrification of backward areas where there is no transmission line and it is more costly to introduce electricity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर काफी इलाकों में बिजली भेजनी है, यह बात तो निश्चित है लेकिन आज वहां पर जो काम हो रहा है और उसको करने वाले जो लोग हैं उसमें लगभग 80 हजार कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जोकि केजुअल लेबर हैं। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपको पता है कि काफी बिजली का प्रबन्ध क्षेत्रों में करना है और उसका काम बहुत लम्बा चलेगा फिर ऐसी स्थिति में जो केजुअल लेबर हैं जोकि अघर में लटके हुए हैं उनको स्थाई करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह सवाल किस तरह से पैदा होता है ?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जो एलेक्ट्रिक चार्जिंग हैं उसमें ऐसा है कि जो मिनिमम चार्जिंग होते हैं वह तो देने ही होते हैं जिसकी वजह से कई लिफ्ट इरिगेशन पम्प को तकलीफ होती है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ट्रांसमिशन देने के लिये, उसके दाम, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेट दुगुने होते हैं और खुद के मिनिमम चार्जिंग 900 रुपये देने ही होते हैं तो इसकी वजह से काश्तकारों को बड़ी

तकलीफ होती है। ... (ब्यवधान) ... तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिनिमम चार्ज हैं उनको कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is "the number of schemes for rural electrification submitted by the Maharashtra Government to the Central Government."

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उसी में से यह सवाल पैदा होता है।

जो चार्ज हैं, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट जो चार्ज करती है उसको कम करने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या विचार कर रही है, यह मेरा सवाल है।

दूसरा सवाल वायविल यूनिट्स के बारे में है कि एक दफा लाइन डाल दें तो फिर लोगों की तरफ से ज्यादा मांग होने लगती है। बजाये इसके कि पहले लोगों की तरफ से मांग हो और बाद में लाइन डाली जाय, तो इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The minimum rate in Maharashtra is Rs. 40 per horsepower year whereas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the rate is Rs. 120 for horsepower year. So, Maharashtra has got lower rates.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Along with the schemes, have the Maharashtra Government submitted some incentives to be given to industries with the rural electrification scheme ?

DR. K. L. RAO: There are no special incentives except that the loans will carry lower rates of interests and the repayments will be spread over a longer number of years.

#### Export/Import of Aluminium Ingots

\*1142. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export as

well as the import of Aluminium Ingots is allowed ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which it is exported and from which it is imported ;

(c) the advantage of such exports and imports ; and

(d) whether the import prices are higher than the export prices and if so, by how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The import of aluminium ingots of E. C. grade is licenceable to Actual Users on a restricted basis. The export of this item was allowed during 1968-69 and 1969-70. The export policy for this metal for 1970-71 is under consideration.

(b) The names of countries are indicated in the attached statements.

(c) The advantages in permitting exports are to enhance the rate of growth of exports, increase the export of those products in which we have comparative advantage owing to availability of raw material and established manufacturing capacity and to provide the need of foreign markets for semis and primary metal in addition to engineering goods so that India is considered as a supplier of both.

(d) As value of imports is recorded on a c. i. f. basis and that of exports on a f. o. b. basis, they are not comparable. Moreover, prices fluctuate from time to time and as such there is no firm relationship between the import and export prices.

## Statement—I

Country-wise export of Aluminium ingots during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto December, 1969)

Value (f. o. b.) in '000' Rs.  
Qty. in Tonnes

S. No.	Country	1968-69			1969-70 (upto December '69)		
		Qty.	Value	Unit value in '000' Rs. per Tonne	Qty.	Value	Unit value in '000' Rs. per Tonne
1.	Malaysia	621	2216	3.57	176	694	3.94
2.	Iran	152	479	3.15	—	—	—
3.	Switzerland	400	1246	3.12	—	—	—
4.	German Dem. Rep.	4200	14431	3.44	2051	7825	3.82
5.	Philippines	1471	5266	3.58	1076	4358	4.05
6.	Yugoslavia	4267	15334	3.59	2948	11946	4.05
7.	Japan	3323	11037	3.32	—	—	—
8.	U. A. R.	599	2206	3.68	354	1582	4.47
9.	Australia	986	3304	3.35	—	—	—
10.	Bulgaria	400	1444	3.61	—	—	—
11.	Canada	1053	3558	3.38	—	—	—
12.	Czechoslovakia	800	2775	3.47	—	—	—
13.	Hongkong	22	80	3.64	—	—	—
14.	Iraq	40	138	3.45	—	—	—
15.	Puerto Rico	227	768	3.38	—	—	—
16.	Thailand	20	69	3.45	—	—	—
Total		18581	64351	3.46	6605	26405	4.00

## Statement—II

Country-wise import of Aluminium ingots during the years 1968-69 to 1969-70 (upto December, 1969)

Value (c. i. f.) in '000' Rs.  
Qty. in Tonnes

S. No.	Country	1968-69			1969-70 (upto December '69)		
		Qty.	Value	Unit value in '000' Rs. per Tonne	Qty.	Value	Unit value in '000' Rs. per Tonne
1.	Canada	1115	4334	3.89	405	1835	4.33
2.	German Fed. Rep.	1	12	12.00	—	—	—
3.	U. S. A.	4390	6540	3.77	neg.	neg.	neg.
4.	Norway	1279	5209	4.07	612	2493	4.07
5.	Surinam	274	1151	4.20	—	—	—
6.	U. K.	1	1	1.00	—	—	—
Total		7060	27247	3.86	1017	4328	4.26



SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Earlier aluminium was exported and later on the same commodity was imported at a much higher price. I believe, we expect a little better planning with regard to these commodities. In view of the shortage of aluminium and the fact that the perspective view of the Fourth Plan period indicates that the demand for aluminium is likely to increase further, what is Government's policy regarding future exports and what steps is Government taking to step up production of aluminium? Also, why is a licence for 120,000 tonnes issued to an existing factory not being allowed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The last question should be addressed to my colleague, the Minister of Mines and Metals.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : There is no co-ordination between the two.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : During Question Hour it is practicable to give only information which we have.

As for the earlier part of his question as to why we had exported EC grade aluminium and had subsequently imported it, the hon. Member knows the history. In 1968-69 or even earlier, there was recession in the country not only in aluminium ingots but in steel and other commodities. Because of lack of demand at home even our existing units did export the material at a lower price or whatever the price available. Subsequently, when the economy in the country picked up, shortages developed in many of those very items so much so that they had to be imported. But, if he sees the statement which I have supplied, he will find that in 1969-70 the unit realisation is becoming more. The position with regard to exports effected in January 1970 is that export prices are comparable to import prices; so, they have balanced.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about the production part of it? What step are you taking regarding increasing the production of this commodity?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The House knows that we have a number of units under production. The Korba aluminium factory and even the question of licensing or effecting existing licences are also under the examination of Government. That matter is also before us.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is it a fact that price control has been imposed upon aluminium and that a price panel has been set up to study the price structure of this commodity; if so, when is the price panel expected to submit its report and how would price control affected the expansion of the industry?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as exports are concerned, there is no price control. The price panel relates to the industry and that question, again, should be asked of the Ministry of Mines and Metals. That information is not with me.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, we expect better co-ordination. He should deal with all aspects of the subject.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Normal co-ordination we are expected to have but when he asks for details which are entirely under the charge of another Ministry, it is difficult to answer those questions. Nobody can do that.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The import price was not mentioned; only it was stated that it was c. i. f. price. I want to know from which countries these imports were effected and what was the c. i. f. or f. o. b. price.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a long list of countries.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : That is only about exports. There is absolutely no figure regarding imports.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said in the answer, normally export prices are f. o. b. prices in which freight and other things are not included but imports are at c. i. f. prices where all these are included. If you take the last one, say, February or March, for the E. C. grade Aluminium import, the price work out roughly at Rs. 4595 per metric tonne. No E. C.

grade Aluminium export has taken place this month. For commercial grade export, the price works out, on cost and freight basis, roughly at Rs. 4635 per metric tonne.

**इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना**

\*1143. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बौद्धिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इंडियन 'इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन' के अध्यक्ष श्री एस० के० बसक द्वारा दिया गया यह सुझाव स्वीकार कर लेने का है कि इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं की किस्म में सुधार करने और फलस्वरूप उनके निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से ब्रिटेन की तरह 'राष्ट्रीय परिषद्' स्थापित की जानी चाहिये जिसमें सरकार तथा इस उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित हों ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई अन्य योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**बौद्धिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) और (ख). यह सुझाव हाल ही में कलकत्ता में हुई एक गोष्ठी में रखा गया था। परन्तु एसोसियेशन द्वारा अभी तक कोई विस्तृत सुझाव नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). निर्यात उत्पादन तथा माल बेचने की क्षमता बढ़ाने में निर्यातकों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार की अनेक लगातार चलने वाली योजनाएं हैं। ऐसी कुछ

योजनाओं का विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा जाता है जो इस समय चल रही हैं।

### विवरण

**निर्यात उत्पादन तथा निर्यात योग्यता बनाये रखने के लिये योजना**

1. निर्यात उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

(क) प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसिंग योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को आयातित कच्चा माल देना।

(ख) इस्पात तथा एल्यूमिनियम जैसे स्वदेशी कच्चे माल की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्ति।

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में अपरम्परागत माल के सम्बन्ध में 10 लाख रु० अथवा अधिक के न्यूनतम निर्यात करने वाले पंजीकृत निर्माता-निर्यातकों को 'लेखे पर' आयात लाइसेंस देने की पद्धति। इस सुविधा के साथ-साथ, अग्रिम तथा अग्रदाय लाइसेंसों सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के कारण, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये कच्चा माल प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

(घ) निर्यात अभिमुख एककों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये, स्थापित क्षमता में सुधार तथा पसंद के स्रोतों से आयात के लिए भी अधिमान्य व्यवहार दिया जाता है।

(ङ) निर्यात अभिमुख एककों को, विशेष रूप से आवंटित विदेशी मुद्रा के आधार पर, उत्पादित सुविधाओं के विस्तार, आधुनिकीकरण तथा

विविधीकरण के लिये तथा साथ ही गवेषणा तथा विकास के लिए अपेक्षित मशीनों के आयात के लिए लाइसेंसों का दिया जाना ।

(च) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरणों द्वारा कतिपय कच्चे माल के विपुल आयात करना । राज्य व्यापार निगम के औद्योगिक कच्चा माल सहायता केन्द्र से और विपुल आयातों के लिए नामांकित अन्य अभिकरणों के इसी प्रकार के प्रकोष्ठों से पंजीकृत-निर्यातकों को प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंस समर्पित करने पर, जब आवश्यकता हो, मौजूदा स्टॉक से माल मिल सकता है ।

(छ) निर्यात अभिमुख एककों के मामले में विदेशी सहयोग पर विशेष रूप से विचार किया जायेगा । निर्यात रियायतों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने वाले विद्यमान करारों को उनके नवीकरण के समय सम्यक रूप से संशोधित किए जाने की आशा है । व्यापारिक कार्यकलापों में भी विदेशी सहयोग पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता अगर ऐसा सहयोग निर्यात के लिए हो ।

(ज) निर्यात आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उत्पादन सुकर बनाने के लिए पात्र व्यापारिक निर्यात-सदनों को आयात की सुविधाएं देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी हैं ।

(झ) अपने उत्पादन के 25 प्रतिशत अथवा अधिक का निर्यात करने वाले लघु क्षेत्र के एककों को उनकी आयात आवश्यकताओं के लिए

मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा क्षेत्रों से आबंटन प्राप्त करने का पात्र कर दिया गया है ।

2. विर्बात विपणन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं लागू हैं :

(क) विपणन सामर्थ्य का विकास करने और अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की वर्तमान अवस्था में अन्तर्हित हानियों को निष्प्रभावी करने के लिए चुने हुए उत्पादों के निर्यात पर मुआवजा सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) व्यापार करारों में अपरम्परागत माल के निर्यात की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) बाजार सर्वेक्षणों, बिक्री-दलों प्रचार, प्रदर्शनियों और मेलों में भाग लेना आदि जैसे निर्यात कार्यकलापों के लिए निर्यातकों को विपणन विकास निधि से सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

(घ) विदेशों में प्रचार, विदेश स्थित कार्यालय (कार्यालयों), तकनीकी जानकारी की पूर्ति तथा अन्य सेवाओं जैसे निर्यात से सम्बद्ध व्यय पर कर में राहत तथा रियायतें प्रदान की जाती हैं ।

(ङ) बहुत से निर्यात उत्पादों पर सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क वापिस कर दिए जाते हैं और रेल-भाड़े की रियायती दरें ली जाती हैं ।

(च) संविदाओं को रजिस्टर करने की एक योजना है जिससे कि संविदा करने की तारीख के पश्चात् सहायता की प्रणाली में प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन

होने पर रजिस्टर्ड निर्यातकों को संरक्षण मिलता है।

(छ) निर्यात के लिये 6 प्रतिशत की दर पर घन दिया जाता है। विभिन्न निर्यात आवश्यकताओं के लिए निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम बीमा करती है। आस्थगित भुगतान की सुविधाएं देने में अन्य अनुमोदित व्यावसायिक बैंकों के अतिरिक्त भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक भी सहयोग देता है।

3. अनेक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों को चुन कर उन पर निर्यात बाध्यता लागू की गई है। अनेक एककों पर तदर्थ बाध्यताएं भी लागू की गई हैं।

4. अनेक उद्योगों में माल बनाते समय गुण-नियंत्रण भी आरम्भ किया गया है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खेद के साथ प्रश्न करना पड़ रहा है। इंजीनियरिंग असोसियेशन के अध्यक्ष ने एक बहुत बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण चीज की ओर इनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस समय इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का जो निर्यात है उसका, आय के पूरे निर्यात में, लगभग 60 परसेंट भाग आता है। 161 करोड़ २० का इस समय निर्यात ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ है 1968-69 में जिसका बहुत बड़ा क्रेडिट इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स को है। और उन के निर्यात का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि स्वेज कैनल बन्द है इसके कारण से यह निर्यात बढ़ा है, आपकी खुद की कोई विशेषता नहीं है, और ज्यादातर आप का माल एशियन कन्ट्रीज में, खास कर वैस्ट एशिया, अफ्रीकन कन्ट्रीज और साउथ एशिया में जा रहा है। अभी आप ने कहा है कि एसोसियेशन की ओर से आप के पास कोई

सुझाव नहीं आया है। जब इंग्लैंड जैसा समृद्धिशाली देश अपने यहां इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की विशेषता बढ़ाने के लिये, उसकी किस्म की योग्यता बढ़ाने के लिये अपने यहां राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना करता है तो आप भी अपने यहां इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की विशेषताओं को बढ़ाने के लिये ताकि स्वेज कैनल खुलने पर, जब पूरे मार्केट में आप को कम्पटीशन में आना पड़ेगा, उस समय आप स्टैंड कर सकें, अपनी वस्तुओं की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये आप ने क्या उपाय सोचा है? क्या राष्ट्रीय परिषद् खोलने का आपका विचार है या नहीं?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि स्वेज कैनल के बन्द होने से ही इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ देशों में, जो स्वेज कैनल के इधर हैं वहां जरूर वृद्धि हुई हो। मगर स्वेज कैनल के बन्द होने से उस पार वाले जो बड़े देश हैं, यूरोप, अफ्रीका, मिडिल ईस्ट, वहां भी हमारा इंजीनियरिंग का माल जाता है। इसलिये यह कहना कि स्वेज कैनल के बन्द होने से ऐसा हुआ है और कोई वजह से नहीं, यह बात सही नहीं है। हमारे यहां उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ है और हमारा माल सारी दुनिया के देशों में कम्पटीशन के आधार पर जा रहा है और उसका निर्यात बढ़ रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा यह सुझाव जो नेशनल काउंसिल का है, इंग्लैंड में लागू है, अपने यहां क्यों नहीं है। जवाब में यह बताया गया है। यह बात उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कही थी, उसके जितने ऐलीमेंट्स हैं बहुत सारे हम खुद ही लागू कर रहे हैं, इसका विवरण स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : नहीं है विवरण।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उदाहरण है। मैं बतलाता हूँ। जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि क्वालिटी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट, निर्यातक और सरकारी लोग मिल कर उसे करें तो आपको मालूम है कि इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल में यह दोनों तत्व मिले हुए हैं। दोनों मिल कर काम करते हैं। हमारे क्वालिटी कंट्रोल ऐक्ट आफ दी पार्लियामेंट के मुताबिक क्वालिटी कंट्रोल की बोडी है जो कि इस सब के बारे में देखभाल करती है। उनकी और भी दूसरी सुविधाएं फाइनेंस की वह जो माल बनायें या उनके लिए जरूरत पड़े तो बाहर से मशीनरी और अन्य सुविधाएं लेने के लिए कौंसिल के अलग अलग तत्व हैं व एलिमेंट्स हैं। मैंने कहा है कि उनका मुझाव पड़ा है बाकी उनके पास से सरकार के पास कोई एक योजना सोच समझ कर नहीं रखी गई है इसलिए उस पर अभी सरकार द्वारा विचार करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है कि सरकार ने इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की क्वालिटी बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी ओर से कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया है—

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो मैंने नहीं कहा है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने आपका सार बतला दिया है। मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की बाहर से बढ़ती हुई मांग और देश में उसकी खपत बढ़ने के आधार पर क्या सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में फैक्ट्रियों की वृद्धि होनी चाहिए ताकि आप के इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके ?

क्या आप अनुभव करते हैं कि यह

फैक्टरीज जोकि वर्तमान समय में है और जितना वह माल पैदा कर सकती है इस स्टील के अभाव में वह उतना माल पैदा नहीं कर रही है तो आप ने स्टील के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिए कौन सा कदम उठाया है ? मेरे इन दो प्रश्नों का जवाब दिया जाय।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह बिलकुल सही है और खास तौर से जो दिक्कत हो रही है वह दिक्कत इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं के निर्यात में हो रही है क्योंकि इस्पात की कमी हमें अनुभव हो रही है। पिछले साल हमने स्टील मंत्रालय से कोशिश की कि इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए जितने स्टील की जरूरत होगी वह हम अपनी फैक्ट्रियों से उन्हें देंगे और उनकी जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए आयात भी करेंगे। यही कारण है कि इस बार इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स को सब दिक्कतों के बावजूद भी 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा का निर्यात हो गया है। इस साल में यह कठिनाई और गहरी हो गयी है चूंकि हमारी आन्तरिक मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है, हमारी फैक्ट्रियों का मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और हमारी निर्यात की मांग भी है। हम इस कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं कि इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के लिए जो कुछ भी स्टील की कमी हो, रा मॅटीरियल की कमी हो उसको हम पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। स्टील मंत्रालय और हमारा मंत्रालय दोनों आपस में सलाह कर इस बात को सिद्धान्ततः मान चुके हैं और उस कमी को हम पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : फैक्ट्रियों की संख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जाहिर है कि जब तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन की गति कम हो यह सोचना कि हमारा निर्यात बढ़ जायेगा यह एक

असम्भव बात है और बिना औद्योगिक उत्पादन को गति बढ़े इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** The Indian Engineering Service representative was working in Lebanon. His name is Mr. Lakshmipathy, recently transferred to London as representative. He said that there was a good demand for our engineering goods and for pushing these exports of engineering goods from India. Certain proposals and suggestions were made by him even to the level of our Embassy there and also recently five or six months back he visited India and had a talk with the Ministry.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are placing some individual question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Whether those suggestions were taken into account—that is what I want to know.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are asking whether somebody met him.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** He said that there was a demand for our quality engineering goods. There was a suggestion by the representative, Mr. Lakshmipathy, who was working in Lebanon and who is now in London.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Where is Mr. Lakshmipathy ?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** That suggestion was turned down by our Embassy in Lebanon and he has made a complaint to the Government. He has suggested various measures to improve and push up our engineering goods exports to foreign countries. What action has been taken by his Ministry on his suggestions ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I am not aware of that, but since the hon. Member has mentioned, I will look into it. But, as far as the general question is concerned, for creating a stable market for increasing our exports, the quality of our engineering goods must be of the highest quality and we give utmost consideration to this. We take immediate action on any such suggestion and this is the only reason that

our goods are going to the foreign markets ; it is not on anybody's mercy ; but, because they are competitive, they are of good quality, and they are of the specifications which the foreign buyer likes. So, we want to continue this process, continuously.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are complaints from foreign countries that our businessmen show one sample, but while exporting, they export some other inferior quality of engineering goods ? If it is so, what are the steps which Government propose to take so that better quality may be exported to foreign countries ? May I also know whether the Government is considering to appoint trade assistants or trade secretaries in Indian High Commission or Indian Embassies in other countries so that they can contact all the parties and get more business ? The hon. Minister has returned fresh from Bangkok from his holiday.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I never go on a holiday ; Sir, this is very unfair.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** You went on business ; business and holiday can be combined. What is wrong with it ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** That was a wrong statement. That is why I said so. Now, certain odd complaints did come to us and I am glad to say, these are becoming fewer and fewer ; we take immediate action. If there are any such complaint, the Engineering Export Promotion Council, the trade as well as we do take immediate action because we give the greatest value to this, that our goods should be of the best quality and of the specifications stipulated and there should not be any deviation in this regard. We take immediate action on these matters.

About the second part of the question, we have got our commercial representatives in most of the embassies. We have got them in our missions and in our embassies in foreign countries. We have pointed out that they have to give special attention to this matter, that it will not be only the responsibility of the commercial wing of the embassy but the heads of the missions will have personal responsibility to see that the commercial representation works

well; these are points which have been stressed again and again by the Ministry.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** In the month of February a colossal drop in our exports to other countries took place. When this Demand was being discussed, at about that time some sort of crash programme was undertaken and we were given to understand that exports have gone up. All these export promotion schemes are enjoyed by two sectors of industries, the registered exporters and the export-oriented industries. There is a great demand for our handicrafts all over the world but this industry does not come within any of these two categories. I would like to know whether the small-scale industries, the handicrafts and cottage industries are considered as registered exporters and export-oriented industries and whether facilities in this regard are also extended to them. The registered exporters are getting all the advantages of the export promotion schemes. There are some vested interests which have crept into this registered group of exporters. I want to know how they are going to do away with these vested interests and whether the Government is thinking of revising such list on yearly basis.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The fall in exports in February in regard to jute and tea is due to reasons which are well known. There has been an all-round increase otherwise in these goods as well as in engineering goods exports. There was a big increase in engineering exports. Also in handicrafts, there has been a big increase.

So far as the small exporters in handicrafts are concerned, the House is aware that realising the difficulty which the registered exporters or some others faced in handicrafts, we have created the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation. And they are developing this trade considerably and are trying to make use of all the resources for the purpose.

**SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI :** One of the big hurdles that the engineering industries face is the import of high speed steel needed for the engineering goods. I want to know whether the Government is thinking

of liberalising their import policy on this so that we can export to a greater extent the engineering goods and small tools by taking out licences so that we can export these goods after importing the high speed steel which is not readily available in India.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** First of all that is clarified by the D. G. T. D. whether it is needed for exports of handicrafts. There is no restriction on such imports of steel. We allow such imports on the actual users basis or some other basis.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a shortage of steel? Till recently it has affected the engineering industry both quantitatively and qualitatively also in regard to our exports.

If he is aware, may I know from him what steps has he taken so that he avoids the conflict with the Steel Ministry and ensure that proper distribution of steel is made by them and he sees that steel is available in plenty specially to export-oriented industries?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** There is no question of a conflict between the two ministries' objectives, the objective of Government is one of increasing exports.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** They are already engaged in the fight.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** That is not a physical fight.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** What I am trying to say is that even in principle there is no difference. We want to have the seven per cent growth rate in our exports. Self-reliance is one of the cardinal principles of this Government and every ministry is bound by it.

But, Sir, in a country like ours we are not faced with the situation like Japan and other countries. We have to export; also we have to meet our home demands. At the moment we are engaged in this exercise and very soon Government is to take decision as to the next year policy.

### Seeking Cooperation of Non-Aligned Powers to Contain War in Laos

\*1145. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to seek cooperation of the non-aligned Powers to contain war in Laos ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : India is making every effort to find a peaceful solution to the Laotian problem in conformity with the Geneva Agreements. This offers the best chance, so far, to find a solution. The matter has not been discussed in depth in the non-aligned forum.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, in an evasive manner the hon. Minister is trying to hide things rather than supplying any information to the House. He is very well aware that the situation in Laos is getting from bad to worse every day and Pathet-Lao and the Communist Forces—North Viet-Nam and Viet Cong forces—are over running the sacred land of Laos at least for over two months.

I want to know what the Government will do. Will the Government wake up and do something before everything is dead and then it becomes a *fait accompli* there ? Sir, he says that we are trying to find a solution in relation to the spirit of the Geneva Conference. I want to know whether that Agreement still exists and whether is it not a fact that these Powers, in cotravention of that agreement—Geneva Agreement—are already getting involved themselves in such military operations ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I thought this matter was rather exhaustively discussed only a short while ago when the Demands of the Ministry were presented to the House. The hon. Member has said that in Laos we should do something to find a solution.

SHRI RANGA : Yes.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Achar-yaji says "Yes", but he has not said anything as to what we should do. Should we add to the fighting and create complications ?

SHRI RANGA : Have you asked for a cease-fire ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : He wants us to ensure, but he has ensured nothing. I do not now whether he knows the full facts.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You are the Government, not he.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So, the Acharyaji should listen to the Government.

What I was saying was that we can find a possible solution in Laos only in co-operation with the parties concerned. It is not a part of India that we can exercise our sovereignty there. It is an independent country. They have had some difficulties. These difficulties have been discussed in an international forum and agreements have been reached. Certain responsibilities were entrusted to us to see to the fulfilment of those agreements. We are attempting to do that. Now, it is not possible to regulate international matters just by taking a sudden decision. We have to carry other people along. That is where it is necessary to conform to the existing machinery of the Geneva agreement and try to work for a peaceful solution to do that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The Prime Minister of Laos has made three proposals, namely total cease-fire, inspection by the International Control Commission and negotiation in Laos without foreign interference. I want to know whether the Government will take the initiative to call a meeting of the International Control Commission to discuss really peaceful methods which can solve this problem.

Secondly, a conference has already been convened to discuss the matter of Cambodia. I would like to know whether the Government of India has decided to join that conference and take up this question of Laos also there.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Unfortunately, I am not in the same position as the hon. Member to be able to take liberties with facts. I have to conform to facts as they exist. He is talking about some conference being convened. I am



not aware of any conference having been convened.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Read the papers.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Today's papers.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What is he talking ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : He is ignorant.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Indonesian Foreign Minister has said that India is also attending it.

MR. SPEAKER : Members must know that the External Affairs Minister is replying from his information, and not from what is given in the papers. They must not bring in such things.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He knows it, he is hiding something.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am grateful to you for clarifying the position.

If the hon. Member has received any invitation to any conference, that is a different matter. We have not received an invitation to attend any conference.

So far as the question of certain proposals having been made by the Prime Minister of Laos is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that these proposals have been made to the Pathet Lao, and so far as the International Control Commission is concerned, the matter has not been referred to them. It has its own specific responsibilities within which it can function. There is a role that is envisaged for the International Control Commission in the proposals that have been made. If the proposals are accepted or if the two sides wish the International Control Commission to do something which it is possible for it to do, we shall certainly do it. That is what we are there for, to find a peaceful solution, and we welcome the initiative that has been taken both by the Pathet Lao and the Prime Minister of Laos to engage in a dialogue and to try to find a

peaceful solution. I think we should encourage this and see that there is some agreement reached between the parties concerned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether this question was discussed in depth in the non-aligned meeting and whether any decision was taken and if so what were the guidelines that were formulated? Can he also tell us whether those guidelines had been communicated to the parties involved and their reactions sought and if so is there any possibility of these being accepted. What further steps is the non-aligned summit going to take ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad for the cheers of Acharya but the non-aligned summit is yet to take place. It has not taken place and therefore there could be no question of this being discussed in the non-aligned summit. The point I was making in reply to questions was that among the non-aligned countries this matter was discussed on different occasions. It is not possible to evolve a solution unless it is acceptable to the parties concerned. Therefore, there is no proposal that one can put forward in that matter except that the Geneva agreement should be accepted by all the parties concerned.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Laos is friendly, we are all friendly to Laos. Soviet Russia had asked America to stop bombing the Plain of Jars. Have we asked in that context that foreign occupational troops in the Plain of Jars should withdraw from that area. Have we asked for it or not? Are we going to discuss this matter in the proposed non-aligned conference or not? Was this discussed at the preparatory conference ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the presence of foreign troops in Laos is concerned, on a number of occasions we have said in this House and outside that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from all the States of Indo-China. There is no question of any specific area. When I say that all foreign troops should be withdrawn, does it mean that they should not be withdrawn from specific areas? I cannot see the relevance of this specific area when I say

the troops should be withdrawn from the whole country... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI HEM BARUA: When you say that all foreign troops must be withdrawn it is an abstract theory. America must stop bombing the Plain of Jars. At the same time all foreign troops who had occupied the Plain of Jars must also withdraw. Have we said so particularly or not?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have said that foreign troops must be withdrawn, whether in the Plain of Jars or in other valleys or mountains.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is a specific question.

It is not the general question of all foreign troops from all lands. In pursuance of that policy, with reference to this particular area, have we said so or not? Let him reply: yes, or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Minister of External Affairs after all and the question of diplomacy is there.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That means he has not done it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The answers given by the Minister to this question as well as on earlier occasions pertaining to this question give me the impression that as the Chairman of the Control Commission, India seems to be helpless to take any initiative in this matter. What is the real position, and is it not a fact that you have been losing initiative in all the regions where you have been active on earlier occasions?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would beg of the hon. Members to try to understand the international framework in which countries function. What is the question of initiative? The Control Commission has certain specific responsibilities assigned to it under the Geneva agreement. Beyond that, what is the initiative that we can take? The whole point is that that agreement has been reached to find a peaceful solution. The Control Commission

had been established to supervise peace. That has been disturbed. The Commission was not established to supervise a war. And that is where the whole difficulty has arisen. We have got to carry the people with us, and when we want a peaceful solution, what is the use of saying that India must rush into something, that India has lost the initiative?

I would like to assure the hon. Members that India has not lost any initiative. There is the highest appreciation of the work that is being done by India on the International Control Commission.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is a very simple question: are we to be pathetic spectators when there is a war? That is the question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question about the International Control Commission, to which he has replied. Shri Barua.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The question of neutrality and independence of Laos is mixed up with the larger question of neutrality and independence of the whole of Indo-China. In view of the fact that the Geneva agreement is in question and the Government wants to implement the Geneva agreement, what is the Government's reaction to the French proposal for a Geneva-type conference on Indo-China including Laos?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much; it is enlarged by your question.

I am sorry. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE rose—(*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Neither I nor the Minister could hear anything. Let Mr. Mukerjee put his question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: When the pitch is queered for the working of the International Control Commission, of which we are the Chairman, by such things as the American bombing to which a specific reference was made a little while ago, may I know how it is that we cannot take the initiative even in

regard to doing something about this specific allegation and merely take shelter behind the plea that we have asked for the withdrawal of all foreign forces? The bombing can very well be done from bases situated elsewhere and that bombing might lead to a situation where all kinds of troubles would arise in the country which is being bombed. If, therefore, the Plain of Jars has been bombed by American bombers, why is it that the International Control Commission and the Government of India are doing precious little about it?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We are equally opposed to bombing from outside.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** What have you done about it?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** May I have a specific answer from the hon. Minister? The Government are having certain responsibilities as the Chairman of the International Control Commission in Laos. May I know whether the Government was able to come out from these machinations of the super-powers who have made it a cockpit and also bombing the people and causing destruction? In view of this, may I know what is the specific role the Government of India is going to play to exert its moral influence on these powers that this land should not become a playground of the super-powers?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I am not quite sure whether there is any real moral role to be played there. It is a question of very calculated policies by different countries which are not going to be swayed by our statement of morality on the issue. The question really arises as to how we can be effective and that is the legitimate question that has been put and to which we have tried to reply. It is a very difficult situation that has been created in Indo-China and it is a question which has been there for over two decades now. Gradually we have moved towards finding a solution—the Geneva Agreement and that solution is not being implemented. We have now been trying to see that the parties concerned are brought into a position to see how they can come to a solution. The idea was first to isolate the issue

in Laos and find a solution. That has not been possible. Again it has been linked with the situation that has developed in Indo-China. There are very important routes that pass through Laos and both sides are aware that because of the geographical situation of Laos within the Indo-China States, it is linked up with the general question of Vietnam. We have been willing to try to see whether it can be solved on its own or whether we could find a solution of it even in a limited manner, so that there could be peace in Laos. It has not been possible to persuade all the parties to come to any agreement. That is where we are bogged down. The only way we can be effective is to try to continue these consultations with the parties concerned and not by any broadcast of specific positions or policies either in this House or outside. And, we are in active consultation with the supervisory powers, with the Geneva agreement countries and the Co-Chairman.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Exemption to Max Muller Bhavan, British Council etc. from Closure Order**

\*1144. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 25th March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government of India is considering exempting the foreign libraries like the British Council, Max Muller Bhavan etc. from the recent orders banning the functioning of foreign cultural centres;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government would lay all these details on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether Government of India's attention has been invited in this regard to a report in the "Statesman" of 14th March, 1970, if so, their reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):** (a) As has been stated in reply to Starred Question No. 624 on

25th March, 1970 organisations like the British Council and Max Mueller Bhavans do not come within the purview of Government's circular note dated February 18, 1970 as the decision conveyed in this note affects only establishments and sub-offices run directly by foreign missions in places where they do not have diplomatic, consular or trade missions.

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

(d) Government have seen the report appearing in the *Statesman* on 14th March, 1970. Government's policy has been explained on the floor of the House on February 26, 1970 in response to a Calling Attention Motion on the subject.

#### **Clearance by Centre for Thein Dam in Punjab**

\*1146. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of Irrigation Minister of Punjab that if the Centre did not give clearance for the Thein Dam Project, thousands of Engineers and workers would be rendered jobless ;

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

(c) the reasons which are holding up the Government from giving early clearance in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Punjab, seems to have expressed the view that the engineers and workers at present employed on the Beas Project would not find any job after the completion of the Beas Project if the Centre did not give clearance for the Thein Dam Project.

(b) and (c). Thein Dam Project involves submergence of areas in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. These Governments have

objected to the Project as formulated. Himachal Pradesh have suggested some alternative Schemes on river Ravi. Also studies involving the integrated operation of the reservoirs on Sutlej, Beas and Ravi are in progress. Sanction of the projects on Ravi will be taken up after the pending issues are resolved.

#### **Cancellation of Treaties by Thailand with India**

\*1147. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Thailand has cancelled its treaties of friendship, commerce and maritime navigation with India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Thailand has cancelled its treaties of friendship, commerce and maritime navigation with 16 other countries besides India.

(b) The reason given by the Government of Thailand for terminating the 1937 Treaty is that the provisions of this Treaty have now become outmoded. They have, however, conveyed to the Government of India their willingness to discuss the question of concluding a new treaty to replace the 1937 Treaty.

The Government of India finds that the notice of termination has been validly given in accordance with the procedure laid by the Treaty. The implications of the termination of this Treaty and the proposal to discuss the question of concluding a new treaty to replace the 1937 Treaty are under consideration of the Government

#### **Assessment of Situation Developing in Cambodia**

\*1148. SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have made

any assessment of the situation developing in Cambodia and if so, the nature thereof ;

(b) whether a report in this regard has since been received from our Ambassador to Cambodia and if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) the impact of the situation in Cambodia on India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India is constantly reviewing the developing situation in Cambodia.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is normal for the Embassy and the Ambassador to keep the Ministry informed about the developments and their assessment through reports which are confidential.

(c) Government's reactions and concern in the matter were conveyed to the House on 26th March, 1970. It is our view that the people of Cambodia should be allowed to settle their internal problems without foreign interference.

**U. S. Ambassador's Comment on Cultural Centre Closure Issue**

\*1149. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Ambassador in India has recently issued a statement disapproving the recent instructions issued by the Government with regard to the establishment of cultural centre by foreign embassies in India ;

(b) if so, whether this statement is in tune with the protocol that is to be observed by the Ambassadors issuing statements, against the policies of the host countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Government have seen statements made by the U. S. Ambassador in India on Government's decision to close cultural centres run by foreign

missions in places other than those where they have a diplomatic, consular or trade mission.

(b) Accredited diplomats are not expected to criticize the policies of the host Government. They can, however, express the views of their governments on matters affecting their national interests. The U. S. Ambassador has not questioned Government's decision regarding the closure of the cultural centres. He has expressed his misgivings in regard to the effect of the decision on Indo-U. S. cultural relations.

(c) Government do not share the Ambassador's views and hope that it will be possible to evolve positive schemes towards strengthening cultural relations between the two countries.

**Advance Approval of Government for Booking Export Orders of Steel Bars, Structural and Rods**

\*1150. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that no orders for exports of Steel Bars, Structural and Rods should be booked without prior approval of Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether this decision will not affect our exports which arise out of our participation in tenders issued by various countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Steel Exporters Association have, under instructions from the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, issued an interim public notice pending a final decision on the export policy of steel that no orders for exports of Steel Bars, Structural and Rods should be booked without prior approval of Government.

(b) This has been done by the concerned Ministry in view of the shortage of certain categories of prime iron and steel in the country.

(c) As the export policy for steel is to be decided shortly, the interim order is not likely to

affect our exports against tenders for long-term commitments.

#### **Resettlement of under-graduate released Emergency Commissioned Officers**

\*1151. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of under-graduates who offered themselves as Emergency Commissioned Officers and were recruited as such ;

(b) the number of such officers who have been released so far ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such officers ; being under-graduates, cannot take the U. P. S. C. examination, for Class I and Class II posts ; and

(d) in view of the fact that they are eligible for class III posts, the reason why all the facilities which have been extended to graduate Emergency Commissioned Officers have not been extended to them for employment in Government service by making reservation for them in Class III posts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 3773.

(b) 1556 upto the 28th February, 1970.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Such under-Graduate Emergency Commissioned Officers who, when they appeared before a Services Selection Board as candidates for the grant of Emergency Commission in the Armed Forces, were studying in a university/an institution affiliated to a university for the award of any of the qualifications prescribed for admission to IAS etc. examination but who, having discontinued their studies because of their joining the Armed Forces, have not acquired such qualifications, are eligible to compete for the IAS/IPS and the various Class I and II Services, recruitment to which is made on the basis of IAS etc. examinations provided they fulfil the age restrictions prescribed in this regard. For reckoning the age, the period of military service is deducted. It has also been decided to grant similar relaxations in the matter of educational quali-

fications to the released Emergency Commissioned Officers in respect of the Assistant's Grade of Central Secretariat Service and Central Information Service, Grade IV for recruitment to which the UPSC conducts competitive examinations. 10% of the vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment in the Class III posts have been reserved for ex-Servicemen. Emergency Commissioned Officers can avail of this concession.

#### **Aid to Turkey Earthquake Victims**

\*1152. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of aid, if any, that has been and is being given by India for relief of victims of recent earthquake in Turkey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government are despatching a gift consignment of medicines, blankets and ready-made garments for the relief of the victims in the recent earthquake in Turkey.

#### **Survey regarding Increase in Export Trade**

\*1153. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has opined that India could double the exports to twenty-five selected countries in the Indian Ocean Basin ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the conclusions drawn by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Report covers 26 countries and recommends that our exports to them could be doubled in the next 5 years.

(b) and (c). The Report was presented to Government on the 26th of February 1970 and subsequently to industry in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta during March, 1970. Copies of these Reports have been made available to the concerned Territorial and Commodity Sections of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and to the Departments of other concerned Ministries and are at present under detailed examination.

**Memorandum Submitted by the Handloom Weavers to the Prime Minister**

\*1154. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom weavers have submitted a five point memorandum to the Prime Minister ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

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

*Statement*

The main points made in the memorandum are as follows :

1. (a) Working capital requirements of the handloom weavers' co-operative societies should be provided through the branches of the State Bank of India in the same manner as agricultural credit is provided.

1. (b) The working capital requirements of the weavers' societies should be calculated either on loom basis or on the basis of their production and sales, whichever is advantageous to them.

2. Excise duties on cotton yarn of all counts issued in bank form should be removed.

3. The reservation in regard to the production of coloured sarees exclusively by the handlooms may be strictly enforced and deterrent action may be taken against offenders.

4. The All India Handloom Board which is an Advisory Body may be made a Statutory Body on the lines of Khadi Commission and may be empowered to allot finances to the States for the development of handloom industry.

5. Considering the size and importance of the handloom industry, the subjects of handlooms, handicrafts and khadi and village industries may be dealt with by a separate Ministry in the Union Government.

The position with regard to the above demands is given below :

1. *Demands Nos. 1 and 2.*—These are being considered, in consultation with appropriate authorities.

2. *Demand No. 3.*—There are a few writ Petitions pending in the Bombay High Court against the enforcement of Government's orders on reservation of production of coloured sarees by the handlooms. Pending disposal of these writ petitions and vacation of the relevant stay orders, it is not possible for Government to proceed further in the matter.

3. *Demand No. 4.*—It has already been decided to convert the All India Handloom Board into a Statutory body.

4. *Demand No. 5.*—Government have not so far accepted the need for having a separate Ministry for handlooms, handicrafts and khadi and village industries.

**Heavy Tanks Manufactured by Ordnance Factories in India**

\*1155. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Tanks manufactured by the Ordnance Factories in India are not according to the satisfaction and requirement in modern age ;

(b) whether the Government would like to expand and modernise the Ordnance factories to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. The tanks manufactured at the Heavy Vehicles Factory fulfil the qualitative requirements laid down on the basis of modern tank technology and the needs of our Army.

(b) and (c). The Heavy Vehicles Factory incorporates modern production techniques; there is no proposal for its expansion/modernisation on hand at present.

**Denial of Promotion to Employees of Defence Establishments due to their Participation in 19th September, 1968 Strike**

\*1156. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the employees, both industrial and non-industrial working in various defence establishments were not promoted because they participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike;

(b) if so, whether they have now been promoted after the issue of Government's orders condoning their breaks in service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Promotion of the employees belonging to various defence establishments, who participated in the 19th September 1968 strike are regulated in accordance with the Government instructions issued from time to time. Participation in the strike could have been one of the reasons for which the Departmental Promotion Committees might have considered some of the employees as not fit for promotion. According to the orders issued by Government on March 3, 1970, the fact of participation of an employee in the strike would not henceforth be

taken into account, *inter alia*, for purposes of promotion. Any disability or adverse effect, including non-promotion, that might have been already undergone would not, however, be re-opened.

**Shifting of Vehicles Research and Development Establishment from Ahmednagar and cases of Embezzlement there**

\*1157. SHRI J. AHMED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a final decision to shift the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment from Ahmednagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of officers of this Establishment are involved in Embezzlement of several thousands of rupees belonging to the Government;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to recover these amounts from those officers before the shifting of this Establishment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). The final decision to shift the Research and Development Wing of the Technical Development Establishment (Vehicle) from Ahmednagar to Avadi was taken in 1966, along with the planning of the Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF) at Avadi. After the Inspection Wing and Research Development Wing of the TDE (V) were bifurcated, shifting of VRDE from Ahmednagar to Avadi started in a phased manner in early 1966.

2. No loss of money has been reported from the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment. However, there have been allegations of embezzlement of funds from the Employees Cooperative Society, of which the employees of the VRDE, Ahmednagar along with those of Chief Inspectorate of Vehicles are members. No loss of Government money is involved in this. The case is under investigation by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies,



Government of Maharashtra. No report from him has yet been received. The recovery, if any, will be made through due process of law. The question of recovery of any amount by the Central Government at this stage does not arise.

**Suggestion of Tamil Nadu Government to set up Export Consortia**

\*1158. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had suggested to Government for setting up of export consortia on the lines of the Japan Export House to give a boost to the export of non-traditional industrial and manufactured goods ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Reorientation of West Asia Policy and Withdrawal of Recognition of Arab League in Delhi**

\*1159. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jeddah conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries have decided to set up an Islamic Secretariat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has now secured military presence in a number of West Asian countries including Jordan ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that attitude of Islamic countries of West Asia has been more favourable to Pakistan on all Indo-Pak issues all these years ; and

(d) if so, will the Government take steps to reorient its West Asian policy and deal with

each of them individually on bilateral basis and withdraw diplomatic recognition given to the Arab League Mission in New Delhi ?

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

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) It would not be correct to generalise the attitude of the Islamic countries of West Asia in this manner.

(d) Policies including West Asian policy are constantly under review. Relations with each country are essentially on a bilateral basis. The Arab League maintains an office in New Delhi as the result of an agreement between it and the Government of India in terms of which the Mission has not been given "diplomatic recognition" but is accorded treatment as other international organisations.

त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित रूसी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र को भारत-रूस सांस्कृतिक समिति से सम्बद्ध करना

\*1160. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंबे/शिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूसी दूतावास ने सरकार से त्रिवेन्द्रम में स्थापित रिये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र को भारत रूस सांस्कृतिक समिति से सम्बद्ध करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

बंबे/शिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

### Export of Tea to U. S. S. R.

\*1161. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has proposed to buy more tea from India ;

(b) if so, the quantity proposed to be bought by U. S. S. R. during the next year ; and

(c) the quantity being bought at present by USSR ?

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

(b) and (c). During the year 1970 USSR is expected to buy tea to the extent of 28,000 tonnes from India as against her imports of tea from India to the extent of 26,400 tonnes during the year 1969. The quantity of tea to be bought by USSR in 1971 has not yet been fixed.

### Recognition of New Regime in Cambodia

\*1162. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about the recognition of the new Cambodian Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no fresh request for the recognition of Government in Cambodia. Government of India do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia and are watching the developments.

### Reduction in the Price of Hessian and Sacking to Safeguard Exports

\*1163. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has asked the jute industry to take urgent steps to reduce the prices of both hessian and sacking to safeguard exports ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the high prices of these goods are unrelated to costs ; and

(c) the response of the jute industry to his appeal and the details thereof ?

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

(c) There is a general awareness in the industry about the need to bring prices down to more economic levels. The industry is taking measures to increase production and thereby bring prices down.

### Revision of Import Policy regarding Foreign Films

\*1164. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the complete revision of import policy regarding foreign films ;

(b) if so, whether the bilateral arrangements entered into with Motion Pictures Exports Association of America Inc., and M/s. Sovexport Films are for an indefinite period or for a specified period ; and

(c) what are the main terms of the two agreements ?

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

(b) The bilateral arrangements entered into with the Motion Pictures Exports Association

of America and Sovexport Films for import of American and Russian films respectively are for specified periods; the former was signed on the 22nd April, 1968 and is valid upto the 30th June, 1971 while the latter which was signed on the 19th August, 1968 was valid for a period of one year: a fresh agreement with Sovexport Films is under negotiation.

(c) The salient features of these arrangements are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

**Import of Films from U.S.A. under Special Arrangements with Motion Picture Export Association of America**

1. The member companies of the Motion Picture Export Association of America are allowed to import feature films on a quota of 50% of the basic year admissible. This arrangement is valid for four years from 1-7-1967.

2. All earnings of the films imported are held under blocked accounts in India out of which an amount upto Rs. 25 lakhs only can be permitted to be remitted by all companies together per annum. The balance amount is to be utilised for purchase, renting of Indian films, production and co-production in India, travel expenses of business executives, charges for processing in bond in India, building, purchase, leasing and renovating of motion picture theatres in India, printing and other expenses on publicity etc.

3. Import of one short for each print of feature film is also permitted. 50% of the footage of shorts as imported is to be adjusted against the quota of Motion Picture Export Association of America.

**Import of Films from Soviet Russia**

Import of 25 Soviet films consisting of one feature film, one documentary or popular science film and one cartoon film to the extent of 15 lakhs of feet in length was allowed from U.S.S.R. for a period of one year with effect from 19-8-1968.

The amount of realisation will be utilised by Soviet Export Films for covering the expenses in connection with the import and exploitation of the imported films in India. The balance amount, if any, shall be credited to the non-convertible Rupee account of the U.S.S.R. in India for use in accordance with the agreement governing this Account.

**Direct Shipping Service Between India and Mauritius**

\*1165. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for a direct shipping service between India and Mauritius was discussed between the Foreign Minister of Mauritius and him on the 20th February, 1970, in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the detailed decisions arrived at in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The proposal was discussed between the Mauritian Trade and Economic Delegation headed by their Minister of External Affairs, Immigration and Tourism and the Indian Delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade.

(b) The two Delegations welcomed the proposal of the Shipping Corporation of India to open a regular direct monthly service from India to Mauritius. They further agreed that both Governments should encourage the service to become economically viable by helping the Shipping Corporation in securing the optimum level of cargo.

**Exchanging Father Monterio for Dr. T. Mascarenhas presently in Indian and Portuguese Jails respectively**

\*1166. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 448 on the 25th February, 1970 regarding release of Dr. T. Mascarenhas from

Portuguese Jail and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of exchanging Father Monteiro, a Portuguese national, presently in an Indian prison for Dr. T. Mascarenhas ; and

(b) whether any international agencies are helping in securing the release of Dr. T. Mascarenhas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). As the House has been informed on 25th February, 1970, it is not considered desirable to disclose the avenues being explored and the channels being utilised by Government to secure his early release.

**Setting up of Naval Centres at Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Goa**

\*1167. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up three Naval centres at Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Goa ;

(b) if so, the details and cost thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Goa are already important Naval centres. The facilities available at these centres are, however, being augmented on a planned basis, as indicated below :—

(a) **Visakhapatnam**

The Base facilities available at Visakhapatnam are being expanded. The planned works include the construction of a Naval Dockyard which would provide adequately the berthing, maintenance and repair facilities for the Fleet on the Eastern Coast. The work on wharves

and jetties commenced in 1969. The development of the Visakhapatnam Naval Base and Dockyard complex is estimated to cost about Rs. 96 crores. About 6.60 crores has already been spent on the projects taken in hand.

(b) **Cochin**

Plans have been made for the expansion of Naval Aircraft Repair Organisation at Cochin. The Base repair organisation is also being strengthened so that increased facilities for repair of ships are available at the port. A scheme for construction of a suitable wharf with repair facilities is under consideration. It is planned to set up a Helicopter training school at Cochin.

(c) **Goa**

A Naval Training Establishment is being constructed for training direct-entry sailors on the basis of an annual intake of 500. It is estimated to cost Rs. 161 lakhs.

**सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देहातों में बिजली लगाने की योजना**

\*1168. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देहातों में बिजली लगाने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों को बिजली लगाने के लिये किस प्रकार ऋण या सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त योजना में उन्हें भी सम्मिलित किया गया है तो इस संबंध में प्रचार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जिससे बिजली लगाने के काम में किसान रुचि ले सकें ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ग्राम बिद्युत सहकारिताओं के लिये धन की व्यवस्था ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम करेगा और यह किसानों के लाभ के लिये उनके क्षेत्रों में बिजली के सम्भरण और वितरण हेतु सहकारिताओं को सीधे ऋण देकर की जाएगी।

(ग) प्रचार से सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही तथा अन्य कार्यवाही कर दी गई है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पाइलाट परियोजनाएं आरंभ कर दी गई हैं, किसानों को ग्राम बिद्युत सहकारिताओं का सदस्य बना लिया गया है।

#### Supply of water through Commercial Irrigation System

\*1169. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States are supplying water through the commercial irrigation system much below the economic cost;

(b) if so, the names of those States and what is the extent of the loss; and

(c) whether the said loss has been compensated in some form by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). There are losses on irrigation projects if only direct returns to Government from the projects are taken into account. However, these projects give large benefits to the community by way of additional food and other agricultural crops. Judged from this aspect, the benefit cost ratio in respect of most projects are favourable. If, however, indirect benefits are not taken into account, losses occur. A statement showing the estimates of losses in 1968-69 on commercial irrigation works and irrigation portion of Multipurpose River Valley Projects, as indicated in the Draft Fourth Plan document, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3268/70].

(c) Irrigation is a State subject. The plan-

ning, investigation, formulation, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments. In view of the need to raise additional resources and in pursuance of the policies already accepted, State Governments have been requested to appropriately increase the water rates.

#### Request for return of International Control Commission for Cambodia

\*1170. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has since been received by the Government from the new Cambodian Regime for the return of the International Control Commission which was asked to leave the country about six months ago by the deposed Prime Minister; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission had however adjourned *sine die* on December 31, 1969 at the request of the Cambodian Government owing to financial reasons.

(b) After consulting the concerned parties the Government of India feel that it is not feasible to reconvene the I.C.S.C. in Cambodia at present.

#### Export of Films to Spain and South American Countries

7006. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for Indian Films in Spain and South American countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to export films to Spain and South America and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

value of export of Indian films to Spain and South American countries during the year 1969-70 (December, 1969) has increased to Rs. 17.97 lakhs from Rs. 10.36 lakhs during the year 1968-69.

**Appointment of Authorised Controllers of Mills in Maharashtra**

7007. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules regarding the appointment of Authorised Controllers of Mills in Maharashtra ;

(b) the qualifications and experience prescribed for such appointments ;

(c) whether some particular community has been given preference in appointment of Authorised Controllers of Mills in Maharashtra ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No rules have been framed so far for appointment of Authorised Controllers of Cotton Textile Mills, the management of which is taken over by Government, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. However, such appointments are made having due regard to the experience of the individuals concerned in the line and for their suitability for the post etc.

(c) While making appointments of Authorised Controllers no consideration is given to the community of the person concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

**Loss incurred by the India United Mills, Maharashtra**

7008. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by the India United Mills, Maharashtra since it was taken over by Government ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The losses incurred by the mills company since the take over of the management by Government in December, 1965 and up to 31.12.1968, after providing for depreciation, etc., amounted to Rs. 569.06 lakhs.

(b) Immediately after the take over of the management of the mill company by Government, i. e., in 1966 and 1967, the cotton textile industry was passing through a crisis due to cotton shortage, etc. The losses resulted from high prices of raw materials, on the one hand, and increase in wages and dearness allowances on the other hand, apart from the difficulties created by the past liabilities and old machinery of the mill, etc.

**Mills run by the Authorised Controllers in Maharashtra**

7009. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of mills run by the authorised Controllers in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the investment made (including guarantee) by Central Government and the State Government, separately in the case of each mill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The names of the cotton textile mills in Maharashtra, the management of which has been taken over by the Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and which are being run by Authorised Controllers, are given below :—

1. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur.
2. R. S. R. G. Mohta Spg. and Wvg. Mills (P) Ltd., Akola.
3. Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amalner.
4. India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.
5. Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad.

6. Digvijay Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.

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

#### Production of Raw Silk

7010. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the decline in the production of raw silk with annual quantity and value of production in 1968 and 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that representatives of the Handloom Board, master-weavers, designers, silk merchants, at a seminar held in Madras recently, requested Government to increase the import of raw silk ;

(c) if so, details pertaining to this request ;

(d) whether Government would consider a more active participation of the private sector to increase raw silk production ; and

(e) if so, to what extent, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) According to the latest estimates, there was a marginal fall of about 1% in the production of raw silk in 1969 as compared to 1968. This fall is due to the partial failure of tasar cocoon crop in Bihar State owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. The total production of raw silk during 1969 was 22.98 lakh kg. as against 23.21 lakh kg. in 1968.

(b) to (e). Government is not aware of the seminar held in Madras recently. However, to relieve the pressure on indigenous raw silk, steps have been taken to import raw silk from abroad through the Central Silk Board from 1st April, 1970 which will be made available to exporters under the replenishment policy. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to increase the production of raw silk in India.

Raw silk production is organised mainly as a

cottage and small scale industry and is confined mostly to private sector except in Jammu and Kashmir. Production of raw silk in public sector accounts for only about 7% of the total production in the country.

#### Export of Cashew Kernel

7011. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) total annual earnings in rupees from the export of cashew kernels during the last 2 years ;

(b) total quantity of cashew kernels exported during the same period and value and total quantity of raw nuts imported ;

(c) the main recommendations of the Cashew nut Committee of his Ministry ;

(d) when and in what manner they will be implemented ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The quantity and value of export of cashew kernels and import of raw cashewnuts during the last two years are given below :—

*Qty. in thousand tonnes*  
*Value in Rs. lakhs*

Year	Export of Cashew kernels		Import of raw Cashewnuts	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1967-68	51	4303	168	2508
1968-69	64	6093	196	3138

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee were as follows :—

(i) with a view to reduce progressively import of raw cashewnuts and increase indigenous production, cashew development should be undertaken with at least Rs. 25 crores outlay in the Central Sector.

(ii) All the existing plantations should be brought under package programme and

new areas opened up for cashew cultivation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, both in Government and private lands.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of the Cashew Committee are under the consideration of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and Planning Commission.

#### **Names and Addresses of Foreign Cultural Centres/Libraries in India**

7012. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreign cultural centres and libraries operating in India, country-side and statewide, showing their names and addresses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : A list of the Embassies/High Commissions and Consular/Representative offices maintained by foreign Missions in India has been laid on the Table of the House while answering Unstarred Question No. 2469 on 11.3.70. The details of establishments run directly by foreign Missions in places where they do not have a diplomatic or consular Mission have been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5683 on 8.4.1970.

#### **Houses/Flats De-Hired/De-Requisitioned in Bombay**

7013. DR. KARNI SINGH :  
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the particulars of those houses/flats hired/requisitioned in Bombay by or on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, but which have since even de-hired/de-requisitioned with effect from 1st January, 1963, showing the following information :

- (i) particulars of the flats/houses, namely building Nos., Street Nos. . . . . etc. ;
- (ii) dated hired or requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence;

- (iii) date de-hired or de-requisitioned ;
- (iv) date of purchase by the owner in whose favour the house was de-hired or de-requisitioned ; and
- (v) rent paid by the Government ?

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

#### **Houses Hired or Requisitioned by Ministry of Defence**

7014. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many houses have been hired and/or requisitioned by and/or on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, in towns or cities (areas other than Cantonments), which have been in continuous occupation by the Ministry of Defence for :

- (i) period over 3 years but not exceeding 10 years ;
- (ii) period over 10 years but not exceeding 15 years ;
- (iii) period over 15 years ;

(b) the maximum period of continuous occupation ;

(c) the number of houses hired and/or requisitioned by and/or on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, in cantonments by the Ministry of Defence for :

- (i) period over 5 years but not exceeding 10 years ;
- (ii) period over 10 years but not exceeding 15 years ; and
- (iii) period over 15 years ; and

(d) what has been the maximum period of continuous occupation in cantonments ?

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



**Import of Tractors under Gift Scheme**

7015. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for import of Tractors under Gift scheme during the last three years ;

(b) the number of licences issued for import of tractors under this scheme during the same period ;

(c) the number of applications still pending with Government and the time since when each one is pending and the reasons for delay in taking decision on them ;

(d) whether in view of the fact that a large number of imported tractors are lying idle for want of spares, Government are considering allowing of import of spares under the said Gift Scheme ; and

(e) the number of tractors which are lying idle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Tractor Gift Scheme was introduced on 24.10.1968 *vide* Public Notice No. 234--ITC (PN)/68 dated 24.10.1968 and since its inception 1389 applications were received upto 14.4.1970.

(b) 1089 Customs Clearance Permits have been issued.

(c) 11 applications received on 3.4.1970 are being examined. 247 cases received before that date there are deficiencies regarding the c. i. f. value and the bank certificate required to be attached with the application under the Scheme.

(d) and (e). Information regarding the number of tractors lying idle for want of spares is not available. Under the existing Gift Scheme, spare parts, subject to certain restrictions are—when asked for also allowed upto 30% of the c. i. f. value of the tractors for its maintenance.

**चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं**

7016. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उठाऊ सिंचाई को सफल बनाने के लिये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) जिन स्थानों में उक्त योजना को कार्यान्वित किया गया है वहां के इस योजना से लाभ उठाने वाले किसानों ने सिंचाई के रूप में कितनी राशि अदा की है ; और

(ग) क्या नहर के पानी पर दिये जाने वाले कर तथा उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना से मिलने वाले पानी पर दिये जाने वाले कर में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो कितना अन्तर है तथा उसका क्या आधार है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चौथी योजना में बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई सैक्टर की नई उठाऊ सिंचाई स्कीमों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। लघु सिंचाई सैक्टर में, खाद्य व कृषि मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि उठाऊ सिंचाई संबंधी सहकारी संस्थाओं को उत्तरोत्तर प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए और इनके लिये संस्थानिक संसाधनों द्वारा धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिये जल की दरों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3269/70]

(ग) सरकारी नहरों से दिए गए उस जल के लिये, जिसे किसान अपने उपकरणों से उठाते हैं, जल की दरें सामान्यतः प्रवाह-सिंचाई के लिये लगाई गई दरों से आधी हैं। नदियों/सरि-

ताओं आदि से उठाऊ सिंचाई स्कीमों के संबंध में यह प्रवृत्ति है कि उन्हें बिना किसी लाभ-हानि के चलाया जाए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नहर से सिंचाई की सुविधा

7017. श्री जयेश्वर यादव : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में नहरों से सिंचाई की सुविधाएं देने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या प्रमुख योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सिंचाई के लिये प्रयोग की जाने वाली नहरों की प्रति वर्ष सफाई की जाती है जिससे सिंचाई की उत्तम सुविधाएं दी जा सकें तथा क्या सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी उचित देख भाल की जाती है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार, उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले की राजमाओ नहर की सफाई पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) रामगंगा और गंडक की बृहत् परियोजनाओं से चौथी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई के विस्तार के लिये पर्याप्त शक्यता के उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना है। निम्न शारदा नहर प्रणाली के कार्यों में भी इस योजनावधि में काफी प्रगति हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रख रखाव के कार्यों के लिये उपलब्ध संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिंचाई नालियों की सफाई के लिए हर वर्ष चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम बना कर क्रियान्वित किया जाता है और सफाई के इस काम पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजमाओ रजवाह की सफाई पर किया गया व्यय नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	राजमाओ मुख्य रजवाह	कुल राजमाओ प्रणाली
	रुपये	रुपये
1967-68	17,615	30,832
1968-69	13,432	32,083
1969-70	9,409	26,723

**Construction of Houses for Employees of Canteen Stores Department (India)**

7018. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3404 on 18th March, 1970 and state :

(a) the details of the proposed plans drawn up by CSD (I) to construct in a phased manner, some accommodation for some key personnel of each CSD establishment ;

(b) whether these would cover the Depots only or the cinemas of the C. S. D. also ;

(c) the steps being taken by the C. S. D. to construct more houses to cover other categories of its employees in view of the great housing shortage in metropolitan towns like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other places where such shortage is felt by the C. S. D. Staff;

(d) whether a portion of the CSD's profits would be earmarked for housing in future ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is intended to provide residential accommodation to the Manager, one Accountant, one senior Storekeeper and the Security Incharge of each installation. No detailed plans have yet been drawn up.

(b) It will not extend to the CSD (I) Cinemas.

(c) The CSD (I) employees are entitled to house rent allowance etc. at the same rates as are admissible to corresponding categories of the Ordnance civilians. The need for construction of houses in metropolitan towns will be considered along with similar needs in other towns.

(d) and (e). A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for CSD (I) Capital Projects and it is not considered necessary to earmark any amounts expressly for housing purposes. To the extent required, amounts will be allotted to meet any housing projects, which may be sanctioned.

#### **Facilities for Employees of Canteen Stores Department (India)**

7019. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3404 on 18th March, 1970 and state:

(a) if the necessary facilities to CSD employees are claimed to have been made on par with those of the other defence department civilian employees by the Government. If so, the details of such facilities;

(b) the monetary value (approximately) of all the facilities for the past three years (year-wise) in respect of CSD employees;

(c) whether the above-referred facilities to CSD employees are alleged to be mere tall claims of Government on paper while in actual practice the CSD employees are losers in the long run; and they (employees) are not happy about it; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The "facilities" include the grant of various allowances, e. g. house rent allowance, children's education allowance, assistance towards medical treatment, leave travel concessions, reimbursement

of tuition fees and various advances like festival advance etc.

(b) The information is not readily available and the effort involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of the position indicated above.

#### **Accommodations for the Employees Working in Canteen Stores Department**

7020. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 3404 on 18th March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the C. S. D. employees are entitled to the same housing facilities as the Defence Ordnance Civilian employees, if so, the number and type of accommodation allotted to CSD employees from the Ordnance factories housing pool in places where both Ordnance factories and CSD Establishments exist e. g., like Kanpur, Jabalpur, Calcutta; etc.;

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, what is the idea of putting the two categories of employees at par on paper, while CSD employees never got accommodation from the Ordnance factory housing pool all these years, except at Murad Nagar which was being done before the year 1951; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take to give effect to this proposal in actual practice in order to remove the hardships of CSD employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The CSD (I) employees are entitled to the same accommodation facilities as the civilian employees in Ordnance Depots and not those in the Ordnance Factories. The question of allotment of factory quarters to the CSD (I) employees does not consequently arise.

(b) and (c). In view of the position stated at (a) above, these questions do not arise.

**Medical Treatment for Employees of  
Canteen Stores Department in Military  
Hospitals**

7021. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CSD employees and their families are entitled to medical treatment in Military Hospitals and whether its cinema employees are also covered;

(b) the number of such employees and their families who availed of this facility during the two calendar years 1968 and 1969 (year-wise and Depot-wise);

(c) whether this facility to CSD employees sounds quite good on paper but in actual practice, the employees and their families find it very difficult to avail this facility in places like Bombay, Delhi etc., where for instance, in Bombay, the employees and families living in Ghatkopar and beyond find it difficult to travel upto "INS-ASVINI" Hospital in Colaba and in Delhi area, employees and their families living in Shahdara, Ghaziabad and other far flung colonies find it impossible to reach the Military Hospital in Delhi Cantt;

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the hardships of CSD employees in such places as above; and

(e) whether it is feasible for CSD to start its own OPD dispensaries for employees from its profits or bring them under the CGHS Schemes wherever it exists?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available. The CSD (I) installations do not maintain any statistics in this regard and the effort involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) to (e). The medical facilities available are considered adequate. They have to be

related to the needs of the employees at all stations. Apart from the facility of medical treatment available in the Military Hospitals, the CSD (I) have provided an MI room for out-door treatment at Ghatkopar Estate, Bombay. The Employees in New Delhi and Delhi get out-door treatment in the MI rooms at New Delhi and Red Fort, Delhi, respectively.

**Indian Naval Ships on goodwill visits to  
foreign ports**

7022. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the principles and policy observed in sending Indian Naval Ships on goodwill visits to foreign ports with periodicity of such visits and their immediate purpose;

(b) the names of our Naval Ships with dates of visits and names of foreign ports visited by them during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the good will visits of "I. N. S. Cauvery" to Kuwait on February 1, 1970, has created suspicion and tension in the Persian Gulf area regarding the real intentions of the visit;

(d) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has released anti-India propoganda in Arab States attributing sinister intentions to our harmless goodwill visits; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to counteract such enemy propoganda?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Goodwill visits of Indian ships are arranged to project the image of India, to give an opportunity to the people of other countries to know more intimately an average Indian and to provide facilities for testing and training the capacity of Naval ships and personnel.

(b) The details are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3270/70.]

(c) No, Sir. The Government are not aware that the visit created a feeling of suspicion and tension in the Gulf area. According to the reports received by the Naval Headquarters, the ship was given a cordial welcome.

(d) and (e). Pakistan's incessant attempts to denigrate India, particularly in Arab States, are well known. Government are doing every thing possible to counteract and refute such hostile propoganda.

**Medium Project on Munera River in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh**

7023. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a medium project is being investigated on Munera river in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have obtained the clearance from Central Water and Power Commission for the said project; and

(c) whether there is a possibility of Government of Andhra Pradesh constructing a medium project on Munera river, before the Judgement of the Tribunal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that investigations for a medium irrigation project on the Muneru river in Warangal District are still in hand.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No new Project not sanctioned already can be undertaken for construction in Krishna Basin before the award of the Tribunals is given.

**Nationalisation of Export Trade of Woollen Knitweares**

7024. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any

decision to nationalise the exports of woollen knitweares;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The export of woollen knitweares has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited with effect from 1st April, 1969.

(b) The broad objectives of canalisation are as follows:

(1) To consolidate the existing level of exports.

(2) To expand progressively the exports of knitwear and hosiery to new destinations and to increase the level of exports to existing buyers.

(3) To improve progressively the quality of Indian knitwear offered for export and in pursuance of this to introduce effectively quality control schemes.

(4) To make adequate arrangements for suitable raw materials required for the export programme of the right qualities and at the right time.

(5) To achieve modernisation of the industry with a view to offering high quality goods in the world market; and

(6) To evolve joint marketing strategies with a view to obtain fair and reasonable prices and with a view to guarantee qualities and deliveries.

(c) Does not arise.

आसाम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क की विभिन्न दरें

7025. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के वित्त मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से शिकायत की है कि आसाम तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दरों की असमानता का आसाम के चाय उद्योग पर बहुत ही बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आसाम के वित्त मंत्री ने भी यह कहा है कि नये उत्पादन शुल्क के फलस्वरूप देश के अन्य भागों में आसाम चाय की कीमत प्रति किलो 60 पैसे बढ़ जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) अभ्यावेदन विचाराधीन है ।

बिहार में हथकरघा बुनकरों को कठिनाइयां

7026. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हथकरघा बुनकरों को निर्यात मूल्य पर सूत, रंग तथा हाइड्रोसल्फाइड नहीं मिलता ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में मधुबनी में हाइड्रो-सल्फाइड 40 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर पर बिक रहा है जब कि इसका निर्यात मूल्य 14

रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम है ।

(ग) क्या मधुबनी उपमण्डल बुनकर कल्याण संघ ने बुनकरों को निर्यात मूल्यों पर (1) सूत तथा रंग दिलाने (2) सरकारी अधिकरणों के माध्यम से हथकरघे खरीदे जाने तथा (3) सूत और रंग कारखानों तथा व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने की मांग की है ; और

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

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : (क) और (ख) सूत और रंजक तथा रसायन-सामग्री के मूल्य निर्यात नहीं हैं । परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि इन सामग्रियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मशीनी औजारों का निर्माण करने के लिये निर्माताओं का सार्थ संघ

7027. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन निर्माताओं का जो निर्यात के लिए मशीनी औजारों का निर्माण करते हैं सार्थ संघ बनाने की दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेबक) : भारतीय मशीनी औजार निर्माता संघ द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि उन्होंने मशीनी औजारों के निर्यात के लिए अपने सदस्यों में से एक सार्थ संघ बना लिया है ।

### India's Role in UNO on Rhodesia

7028. SHRI D. AMAT :  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador in U. N. O. has supported the Afro-Asian draft in the Security Council on the issue of Rhodesia on the 13th March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the full text of the Ambassador's speech there ; and

(c) how many countries have supported India's point of view and how many opposed that and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). India is not at present a member of the Security Council. However, India's representative participated in the debate. The text of the statement by the Permanent Representative of India is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3271/70.]

### Application of Operational Research in National Planning Development

7029. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has favoured the application of operational research in National Development for the country's economic renaissance and for waging a war against poverty ;

(b) whether it is a fact that wide use of computers, advanced applied mathematics and information theory was a sophisticated tool for the management ; and

(c) if so, how far it is conducive to conditions in India ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is precisely in a developing nation like India, where substantial investment in conventional hardware does not exist, and where the problems of premature obsolescence arise, that there is imperative need to base decisions on quantitative analysis involving the optimisation of the use of scarce resources thereby deploying advanced technologies on the basis of a careful analysis of choices related to local conditions.

### रूस में विश्व धर्म सम्मेलन

7030. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या बौद्ध-शिक्ष-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस में मास्को के निकट जुलाई, 1969 के आरम्भ में हुए विश्व धर्म सम्मेलन में भारत से आठ प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था ;

(ख) उन प्रतिनिधियों तथा उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिये चुना था और उनका चयन करने की कसौटी क्या थी ; और

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई तथा क्या संकल्प पारित किये गये और क्या पारित संकल्पों की प्रतियां सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और शान्ति के लिए सोवियत रूस में सभी धर्मों के प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन की प्रारम्भिक समिति की ओर से सोवियत प्राधिकारियों ने भारत सरकार के माध्यम से जुलाई, 1969 में मास्को के निकट जगोरस्क में इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को निमन्त्रण-पत्र दिए थे :

मान्यवर मार थियोफिल्स फिलिपोस  
मान्यवर फादर पाल वर्गीज

सोवियत राजदूतावास से जो अन्य दो निमंत्रण प्राप्त हुए, उन पर कोई पता नहीं था, इसलिए उन्हें नहीं भेजा जा सका।

(ख) सोवियत प्राधिकारियों ने उन्हें चुना था।

(ग) यह सम्मेलन सरकारी स्तर पर नहीं हुआ था और जो प्रस्ताव पारित हुए उनका मूल पाठ सरकार को नहीं भेजा गया है। लेकिन तास के अनुसार, इस सम्मेलन में घासिक दृष्टिकोण से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा, उपनिवेशवाद, नव-उपनिवेशवाद, जातिवाद, पृथग्वासन के प्रश्नों पर विचार किया गया।

**बरहामपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड, (मध्य प्रदेश)  
का बन्द होना**

7031. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या बंदे-शिक ब्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि बरहामपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड, (मध्य प्रदेश) की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है और वह निकट भविष्य में बन्द होने वाली है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 3000 श्रमिकों के बेरोजगार होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मिल्स के प्रबन्धकों ने 12 फरवरी, 1970 से तीन पारियों में 600 करघे तथा 40 हजार तकुए बन्द कर दिये हैं और मांग की है कि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत इस मिल के कार्यों के बारे में अविलम्ब जांच की जानी चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख)

के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार तुरन्त क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

बैंदेशिक ब्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लि०, बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) से है। यदि ऐसा है तो बताया गई स्थिति ठीक है, सिवाय इसके कि मिल के रजिस्टर में 2422 श्रमिक दर्ज हैं।

(ख) फरवरी 1970 में मिल प्रबन्धकों ने सभी करघे और 28000 तकुए बन्द कर दिये थे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया कि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अधीन मिल के मामलों की जांच कराई जाये।

(ग) मिल समवाय के मामलों की जांच करने के लिये हाल ही में एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई है।

#### **Role of Friendship Organisations Operating in India**

7032. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of 'friendship' organisations with an object ostensibly to develop friendship between India and the European, Asian, Communist countries and U.S.A. are operating in India ;

(b) if so, the names of such friendship organisations and the names of office bearers together with the details of their activities and foreign tours organised during the last three years ;

(c) the names of books, booklets, journals published by these organisations in different Indian languages and figures of their circulation ;



(d) whether these organisations get any financial assistance from diplomatic Missions and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether Government officials are allowed to be office bearers or members of the executive bodies of such organisations ; if so, their names and official designations ?

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

(b) to (d). The information is not readily available and will have to be collected.

(e) Government servants are not expected to be members or actively participate in the activities of Indo-foreign cultural organisations without the permission of Government.

**Functioning of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in India**

7033. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS) is operating in various places in India ;

(b) if so, the year from which this organisation is functioning in India ;

(c) the terms, conditions and nature of its functioning, in India ; the number of its branches with their locations throughout India and its total membership at present with names of office bearers of Central and State Boards ;

(d) the names and number of quarterlies, books, booklets and brochures published by the Central and branch organisations in various Indian languages nature and number of lectures, seminars and film shows organised by the Central and branch organisations of the Society during 1967-69 ;

(e) the number of foreign tours organised by the Society during the last 3 years ; and

(f) whether the activities of the Society are directed in spreading political influence of Russian Communism in India ?

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

(b) Since 1952.

(c) to (f). Available information may be seen in :

(i) The Constitution adopted at the 9th National Conference of ISCUS.

(ii) Reports of General Secretaries to the 9th National Conference of ISCUS ; and

(iii) Monthly issues of ISCUS bulletins. Copies of (i) and (ii) above are placed in the library of Parliament.

**Prime Minister's Invitation to Naga Hostiles for Talks**

7034. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has invited the Naga hostile leaders for talks ;

(b) if so, their response in this regard ;

(c) whether the meeting has since taken place, if so, results thereof ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative when the meeting is likely to take place and the specific items be discussed with the Naga hostile leaders ?

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

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

(d) Government have made their position clear on the question of holding of further talks with the Underground Nagas, on several

occasions in the past. A solution of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960 and Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the Underground Nagas. When law and order is fully restored, further implementation of the agreement reached with the Naga leaders in 1960 can be gone into.

Nagas, as Indian citizens, may however, make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

**लद्दाख में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बिजली और सनिज विकास पर खर्च की गई राशि**

7035. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रोप सरकार द्वारा लद्दाख के लिये नियत की गई राशि में से गत वर्ष (1) शिक्षा, (2) स्वास्थ्य, (3) बिजली और सनिज विकास के संबंध में खर्च की गई राशि का ब्योरा क्या है और उनके सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (1), (2) और (3). राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सूचना के अनुसार 1969-70 में 14.07 लाख रुपये निम्न रीति से खर्च किये गये थे :—

शिक्षा	3.36
स्वास्थ्य	3.33
बिजली	7.38
	14.07

सनिज विकास पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया क्योंकि जांच पड़ताल का काम भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था (ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया) द्वारा किया गया था। उपलब्धियों

के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

महत्वपूर्ण वास्तविक उपलब्धियां

#### शिक्षा

(1) छह नये प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले गये, ग्यारहवीं कक्षा बढ़ाकर दो मिडिल स्कूलों को उन्नत करके लोवर हाई स्कूल स्तर का बनाया गया और 6 प्राइमरी स्कूलों को और कक्षाएं बढ़ाकर उन्नत किया गया। पांच सी टेइस छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं। चार मकतबों और पाठशालाओं को सहायता दी गई और जिला पुस्तकालयों के लिए पुस्तकें खरीदी गईं। लेह और कागिल में दो पुनर्नवीकरण पाठ्यक्रम चलाये गये।

#### स्वास्थ्य

डास में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोला गया, दो फर्स्ट एड केन्द्रों को डिस्पेन्सरियों में परिवर्तित किया गया और लेह तथा कागिल स्थित अस्पतालों के लिए एकसरे प्लांट और वाशिंग मशीन खरीदी गईं।

#### बिजली

लेह और कागिल की बिजली स्कीमों के लिए ट्रांसमिशन तथा अन्य सामग्री की खरीद।

षष्ठीयदड़ में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के साथ प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों की सांठगांठ

7036. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय

का एक कर्मचारी चंडीगढ़ में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के साथ मिला हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जासूस केवल उस कर्मचारी की सहायता से ही प्रतिरक्षा मामलों संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण तथा गोपनीय फाइलों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सफल हुए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इत्याद तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) मे (ग). कुछ रक्षा कर्मचारी भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं। यद्यपि उनमें से कोई भी रक्षा मंत्रालय में सेवा नहीं कर रहा था। मामले की जांच अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई।

#### Export of Films by IMPEC

7037. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4797 on the 1st April, 1970 and state the terms and conditions on which the Indian Motion Pictures Export Council exports Indian Films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : Indian films are usually exported on outright sale basis by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. Some films were, however, exported on minimum guarantee and distribution basis.

#### Poor popularity of Indian Films in Burma

7038. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian films do not find a good market in Burma ; if so, the

extent of imports of Indian films into Burma during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the main reasons for the unpopularity of Indian films in that country ; and

(c) the names of other countries from which films are exported to Burma and compete with Indian films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. India's export of films to Burma increased from Rs. 111 thousands in 1968-69 to Rs. 145 thousands in 1969-70 (upto December, 1969). As would be evident from these figures, Indian films are not unpopular in Burma. However export of Indian Films is facing certain difficulties on account of decrease in Indian population in Burma, and shortage of foreign exchange in that country.

(c) The main competition is from English pictures from Britain and America.

#### Financial Assistance to Handloom Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra

7039. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Handloom Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the action being taken to provide more financial assistance to these societies to improve their lot ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The required information is as follows :

Year	Grants	Loans
1967-68	Rs. 42.74 lakhs	Rs. 1.67 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 45.04 „	Rs. 1.92 „
1969-70	Rs. 52.22 „	Rs. 0.23 „

(b) The question regarding more financial assistance is under Government's consideration of Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Discrepancy in Pension Rates of Emergency Commissioned Officers**

7040. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a discrepancy in the pension rates of the released Emergency Commissioned Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Emergency Commissioned Officers, recruited direct from civil life, are eligible for grant of gratuity at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each completed year of service. Those, who were serving in a permanent post under Central or State Government at the time of grant of Emergency Commission and were allowed a lien on the civil post count their Emergency Commission service towards civil pension. Gratuity is not payable to them. Pension under military rules is payable only to those who were granted Emergency Commission while they were serving as Junior Commissioned Officers or other Ranks in the Army or equivalent in the Air Force or Navy. They have an option to choose one of the following two alternatives:

- (i) Accept pension earned for pre-Commissioned service and terminal gratuity for Emergency Commission service.

OR

- (ii) Count Emergency Commission service for pension in the substantive rank held prior to commissioning. Gratuity is not payable in such cases.

(c) The entitlement of an individual to pension depends on the nature, i.e. permanent or temporary appointment held, and when holding a permanent post, whether he is governed by civil or military pension rules. The entitlement of ECOs would, therefore, vary

according to the position in which they were at the time of the grant of commission.

#### **Increase in Fourth Plan Outlay for Delhi**

7041. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether any increase has been made for the allocation for the Union Territory of Delhi in the revised Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Yes, Sir, by Rs. 7 crores from Rs. 155.65 crores to Rs. 162.65 crores. Details are still being worked out.

#### **Subsidy to boost up Export for Engineering goods**

7042. SHRI SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI DHANDAPANI:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant subsidies to the manufacturers/exporters to boost the export of Engineering goods and have also classified the export of engineering goods as non-traditional;

(b) if so, the nature of Government subsidies; and

(c) how far this will help the manufacturers/exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Engineering goods are classified as non-traditional exports. Some cash assistance is given to overcome disadvantages inherent in the economy, to compensate for unfunded taxes and to promote product development and market research.

(c) As a cumulative result of Government measures to help the Registered Exporters, the

export are showing a rising trend. The following are the engineering exports during the last four years :

Year	Export figures of Assisted items. Value (Rs./crores)	Total exports of Engg. Goods.
1966-67	13.33	31.14
1967-68	33.65	41.47
1968-69	66.86	84.97
1969-70	100.00	105.00
	(approx.)	(approx.)

### Fall in the Import of Machinery

7044. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a fall of 40 per cent in the import of machinery during the period 1965 to 1968 ;

(b) if so, the position of imports of machinery during 1969 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to further reduce the imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached indicating the value of import of complete machinery (including transport equipment) and the fall in the value of imports from 1964-65 to 1969-70.

(c) (i) Schemes for the setting up of industries for the manufacture of machinery and capital equipment in the country are accorded preference within the available resources.

(ii) Machine building industries are included in the priority list. In terms of the import policy as detailed in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. I) for 1970-71 period, the maintenance import requirements of machine building industries are fully met.

(iii) The indigenous availability is reviewed every year and items of machinery available are included in Appendix 35 of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) which

contains the list of machinery, the import of which is not ordinarily allowed.

(iv) As a further step towards import substitution, applicants whose requirements in respect of capital goods or machine tools exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs in value, must first advertise their requirements so that indigenous manufacturers are afforded an opportunity of offering to supply the goods in question.

### Statement

Imports of Complete Machinery and Transport Equipment during 1964-65 to 1969-70 (Up to December, 1969).

Value in Lakhs of Rs.

(Post Devaluation rate)

Year	Value	Percentage fall over 1964-65	Percentage fall over 1965-66
1964-65	30234		
1965-66	30933		
1966-67	25992	14.0	16.0
1967-68	20086	33.6	35.1
1968-69	19037	37.0	38.5
1969-70	12118		
(Up to Dec. 69)			
Estimates for			
1969-70	16157	46.6	47.8

### विदेशों को रेल के डिब्बों की सप्लाई

7045. श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या बौद्धिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में किन-किन देशों को कितनी-कितनी संख्या में रेल के डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये ;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष किन-किन देशों से रेल के डिब्बों को सप्लाई करने के क्रयदेश प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक देश ने कितने-कितने डिब्बों की मांग की और उन्हें इनकी सप्लाई कब तक की जायेगी ?

**बैथेनिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) वर्ष 1969-70 में तैवान को 100 रेल बोगियों का निर्यात किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इंजीनियरी परिषद से पता चला है कि रेल के सवारी डिब्बों/बोगियों की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित क्रयादेशों पर विदेशी खरीदारों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है :—

100 प्रतिवर्ती कुसियों वाले	
सवारी डिब्बे	तैवान
130 बोगियां	"
113 यात्री डिब्बे	"
77 वातानुकूलित रेल के डिब्बे	सूडान
55 रेल के डिब्बे	ईरान

8 बोगियां परीक्षण के आधार पर जो 101 बोगियों के क्रयादेश हेतु है न्यूजीलैंड

#### War Preparations by India as Alleged China

7046. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press reports that China has accused India of frantic arms expansion and war preparation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a report circulated by the Chinese News Agency Hsinhua on March 6, 1970, alleging that we have re-enforced troops on the border and stepped up war preparations. Radio Peking has also been

making such propaganda. While these reports have no basis in fact, we have to continue to exercise full vigilance in the defence of our border.

#### Alleged Violation of Pakistani Airspace by Indian Aircraft

7047. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-  
APPA :  
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-  
WALE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a note has been received from Pakistan Government charging that Indian Aircraft have violated its air-space in the month of March, 1970 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government of Pakistan lodged protests alleging violation of their airspace by Indian aircraft on 17th and 21st March 1970.

(b) The allegations are without any foundation and the Government of India have rejected the protest notes.

#### Supply of Television Sets on Cheap Rates

7048. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some decision for the supply of television sets on cheap rates ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Firms which have been licensed to manufacture TV sets are marketing the 23" screen sets at Rs. 1900/-.

With large production of TV sets the price

is expected to come down. Gradual reduction in price of electronic components would also tend to reduce the price.

Manufacture of transistorised sets with smaller screens of sizes 12" to 16" in course of time would also bring down the prices.

**मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण जन-धन की हानि**

7049. श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत वर्ष किन-किन जिलों पर बाढ़ का प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ख) कितने एकड़ भूमि में पानी भर गया था ; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप जन-धन की कितनी हानि हुई ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1969 वर्ष के दौरान बस्तर, सागर, दमोह, सतना, पश्चिमी निमार (खरगोन), रेसन तथा मन्दसौर के जिले अधिकतर बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुए थे ।

(ख) बाढ़ों से कुल 1,02,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ था जिसमें से 8000 हेक्टेयर वह क्षेत्र था जहाँ फसलें उगी हुई थीं ।

(ग) 7 व्यक्तियों और 49 पशुओं की जानें गई थीं और 2.27 लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति को हानि हुई थी ।

**Request by Released Emergency Commissioned Officers' Association for Securing Jobs**

7050. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Released Emer-

gency Commissioned Officers' Association has requested the Chief of the Army Staff to take steps to secure jobs for its members ;

(b) whether in a letter to the Chief of the Army Staff, the Secretary of the Association has pointed out that the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions of Parliament on jobs to the released Emergency Commissioned Officers had not been implemented so far ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In this connection attention is invited to the statement attached in reply to parts (a) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 2425 answered in the Lok Sabha on 11.3.1970.

**Mowu Angami's Disclosure about Chinese Aid to Hostile Nagas**

7051. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI D. AMAT :  
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a self-styled Commander-in-Chief of the underground Nagas, Mowu Angami who is under arrest by the Security Forces, has disclosed valuable clues regarding the Peking terms for aid to Nagas and also about flow of Chinese money to the hostile Nagas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Mowu Angami is, at present, an Under Trial Prisoner in Nowgong jail. It would, therefore, not be proper to supply any information which may prejudice his trial.

(b) At the time of the capture of Mowu Angami's gang, Rs. 104,786.87 in Indian currency and Kyats 1573 in Burmese currency were recovered from them.

**Talks between Chief Minister, Nagaland and Naga Leaders**

7052. SHRI ONKAR SINGH:  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Nagaland invited the Naga leaders for talks ;

(b) if so, the result of the talks ;

(c) the details of assurance given by the Chief Minister to the hostile Nagas and the reaction of the Hostile Nagas thereto ; and

(d) the number of hostile Nagas rehabilitated so far ?

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

(b) The object of these talks has been to acquaint the extremists among the Underground Nagas with the realities of the present day situation in Nagaland. While the talks have not yielded any significant results, nevertheless a continuing dialogue has some restraining effect on the extremists and is useful to that extent.

(c) No assurance was given by the Chief Minister to the Underground Nagas.

(d) Approximately 300 Underground Nagas have been admitted in rehabilitation camps. Of them, 42 persons have been enlisted in

Nagaland Armed Police. The possibility of absorbing some more in other civil posts is being considered.

**Earth Quake Belt in Narmada Basin near Bharoach**

7054. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Narmada Basin near Bharoach is in Earthquake belt ; and

(b) if so, whether a dam can be built on the Narmada in the said area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Narmada Basin is known to be in a seismic belt where earthquakes of a slight to moderate intensities have been experienced in the past, *viz.*, earthquakes of 1847 May, 27, 1865, November 18, 1938, March 14, and 1969 March 26.

The town of Bharoach is situated on the bank of river Narmada about 20 miles from the Gulf of Cambay. This is quite close to the Western margin of the peninsula, which is believed to be a complex zone of folding and faulting and where earthquakes are also known to occur. Due to its location near the meeting place of these two seismic belts, Bharoach and adjoining areas are likely to experience earthquakes. The earthquake of 23rd March, 1970, appears to be associated with these features.

Considering these geological features and the past seismic history, these areas have been included in zone III corresponding intensity VII M.M.

(b) Dams can be built in areas having such seismic activities at sites with suitable foundations, and by making provision for the needed seismic factor. The Bhakra Dam in Himachal Pradesh and the Umiam Dam in Assam are two such examples of dams built in seismic areas.



**Projects approved by Planning Commission on which work has not started**

7055. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any projects, other than Nagarjunsagar, have been approved by the Planning Commission and the work thereon has not started on them ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not starting work on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). According to the information available in the Central Water and Power Commission, work on the following irrigation projects, which had been accepted by the Planning Commission prior to 31-3-1969, have not yet been started by the State Governments :

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Gajuladinne.
2. Kalyani Reservoir.
3. Gandipalam Project.

**Assam**

1. Longa Irrigation.

**Bihar**

1. Baksha.

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Jhirciri.
2. Kunwarpur.

**Maharashtra**

1. Kaholi.
2. Kudala.

**Mysore**

1. Lakshmantirtha.
2. Arkavathy.

**Orissa**

1. Baghua.
2. Dahuka.

**Rajasthan**

1. Angore.
2. Lassadia.
3. Gopalpur.

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Remodelling Bhimgoda.
2. Headworks.

**West Bengal**

1. Hinglow.
2. Bandhu.

Irrigation is a State subject. The execution of projects and according of *inter-se* priority in their construction are the sole responsibility of the State Governments. In most of the cases, the reasons for not starting works would be lack of resources, available resources being concentrated on the works already in hand. In some cases it would be due to rethinking on the project proposal by the State Governments.

**Development Plan for Tripura for 1970-71**

7056. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Planning Commission team which visited Tripura to assess the financial outlay of the State's development plan for 1970-71 had approved allocation of a sum of Rs. 816.810 lakhs for the purpose ; as against an outlay of Rs. 979.668 lakhs demanded by the Tripura Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that actual allocation made by the Central Government for the purpose falls short of even the amount recommended by the Planning Commission team, if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the actual demands made by the Tripura Government for each development and other programmes included in the annual plan for 1970-71, the amount of allocations recommended by the Planning Commission's team for each of them ; and the allocations actually made by the Government of India for each programme and how far each programme is likely to suffer on account of this drastic cut ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Programme Adviser, Planning Commission

assisted by a few officers made recommendations about the Annual Plan 1970-71 of Tripura.

(b) and (c). A budget provision of Rs. 5.5 crores has been made in the Central Budget for Tripura's Annual Plan 1970-71. Sectoral distribution of this amount has still to be made. Planning Commission will consider shortly the recommendations of the Programme Adviser.

**Suggestions made by Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Development of Gujarat**

7057. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :  
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :  
SHRI DIVENDER SINGH  
GARCHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been made for the development of Gujarat by a delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry which met him in the month of March, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No delegation of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry seems to have met the Prime Minister in March, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

**प्रशुल्क आयोग का भविष्य तथा इसका कार्य संभालन**

7058. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक स्थायी औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो की स्थापना करने से सम्बन्धित अपने निर्णय के संदर्भ में प्रशुल्क

आयोग के भविष्य और उसके कार्यकलाप के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं ?

**बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) :** (क) तथा (ख). जी हां । टैरिफ आयोग और औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के कार्यों में परस्पर विरोध होने की संभावना नहीं है । टैरिफ आयोग के कार्य विवरण 1 में (अंग्रेजी में) दिए गए हैं । जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3272/70] औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के कार्य टैरिफ आयोग के कार्यों के संपूरक होंगे । ब्यूरो के प्रमुख कार्य विवरण 2 (अंग्रेजी में) में दिए गए हैं । जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3272/70] यद्यपि ब्यूरो भी उसके द्वारा जांच किए गए उद्योगों के मूल्य पहलुओं पर सरकार को परामर्श दे सकता है तथापि ब्यूरो द्वारा किए गए अध्ययनों में मुख्य बल निम्नलिखित पर होगा । लागत कम करने की सम्भाव्यताएं, ऐसी सम्भाव्यताओं के नीति आय तथा उपयुक्त संदर्भ में उचित समझे जाने वाले मूल्य अतः टैरिफ आयोग और औद्योगिक लागत ब्यूरो के प्रयासों तथा कार्यों में विरावृत्ति की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

**Difference in the Prices of Cotton Yarn and the Prices of Cloth made out of it**

7059. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide disparity in the recent rise in the price of cotton yarn and the corresponding prices of the cloth made out of it ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps

being taken to remove this disparity in the interest of consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is not possible to say whether the rise in the price of cloth of a specified category is proportionate or disproportionate to the rise in the price of cotton yarn.

#### **Expansion of Rayon Filament Staple Fibre Industry**

7060. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3992 on the 25th March, 1970 and state the details of the programme regarding the extent of expansion of the Rayon Filament Staple Fibre Industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : It is proposed to licence further capacity so as to increase the production of Rayon filament yarn and Viscose Staple fibre during the Fourth Five Year Plan period to 48,000 tonnes per annum and 90,000 tonnes per annum respectively. Only integrated proposals involving the production of both Staple Fibre and pulp would be considered.

#### **Accumulation of unauthorised Stocks of Cotton by the Textile Mills**

7061. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that textile mills have created huge unaccounted stocks of cotton creating artificial scarcity of this raw material ignoring the cotton stocks stipulations as laid down by Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation ?

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

(b) Dose not arise.

#### **New Pay Scales of staff of Coffee Board**

7062. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board has sanctioned realignment of Scales of Pay of the Coffee Board ;

(b) if so, when was the sanction given ;

(c) whether the new pay scales have been implemented ; and

(d) if not, when it is proposed to give effect to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The Coffee Board submitted proposals for rationalisation of scales of pay of officers and staff of the Board in July 1969. At present there is ban on the revision of existing scales of pay at any level upto June 30, 1970. The Board's proposal cannot therefore be considered till that date.

#### **Assessment of requirements of Electricity of Maharashtra**

7063. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirements of electricity of Maharashtra have been recently assessed ;

(b) if so, the present estimated requirements of the said State ;

(c) the quantity of electricity likely to be required and that which is likely to be supplied during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the difference between the two, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The power supply situation in Maharashtra

during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan has been assessed as indicated in the Table below :

	1970-71 MW	1971-72 MW	1972-73 MW	1973-74 MW
Installed capacity Firm	2114	2174	2183	2735
Anticipated Demand	1447	1517	1526	1923
Anticipated deficit	1621	1767	2001	2328
	174	250	475	405

(d) Steps being taken to make up the deficit are as follow :

- (i) accelerating the commissioning of two units of 120 MW each at Koradi for benefits during the Fourth Plan ;
- (ii) supply of surplus power anticipated to be available in Mysore through the 220 KV transmission link between Kolhapur and Belgaum ;
- (iii) availing of bulk power supply from Madhya Pradesh through the existing Chandni-Bhusaval 132 KV transmission line and proposed 220 KV transmission line from Satpura to Ambazari.

#### Area Irrigated by PUS River Project in Maharashtra

7064. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the area proposed to be irrigated in Maharashtra from PUS River Project during the year 1969-70 ; and

(b) the area actually irrigated during the said year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 300 acres.

(b) Nil.

#### Licence for Setting up a Cloth Mill at Akola

7065. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an application from Setakari Sabha, Akola (Maharashtra) for a licence to set up a spinning and weaving cloth Mill at Akola ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to grant them a licence ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Representation regarding Closure of Chillianwanja Firing Range

7066. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the people of Ranikhet over the closure of Chillianwanja-Firing Range ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision on the representation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been found possible to shift the range, as its continued use is necessary to meet the requirements of the troops in the area.

राजस्थान में भूमिहीन सैनिक कर्मचारियों को भूमि का आबंटन

7067. श्री मोटा लाल मीना : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राजस्थान में कितने

भूमिहीन सैनिक कर्मचारियों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) भूमि आवंटन के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में सिवाई माधोपुर जिले (राजस्थान) में सैनिक कर्मचारियों को कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई है और उपर्युक्त सैनिक कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) भूमि आवंटन के कितने आवेदन पत्र सिवाई माधोपुर जिले में अब भी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ङ) उपर्युक्त प्राथियों को भूमि कब तक आवंटित कर दी जाएगी ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) से (ङ). सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है और उसे राज्य सरकार से लिखा पढ़ी द्वारा इकट्ठा करने में अन्तर्प्रस्त समय और प्रयास प्राप्त हो पाने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न होंगे ।

#### **Migration of Africa Indians**

7068. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has recently offered financial inducements to the African countries not to accelerate British Asians immigration from their countries ;

(b) whether the Indian High Commissioner in London has gone on record to say that around 40,000 British passport holders of Indian origin should go to India ; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India in regard to (a) and (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There were press reports to the effect that

Britain had recently offered financial inducements to the Government of Kenya to phase out the immigration of British passport holders of Indian origin into the U. K. Subsequently these reports were denied by the Vice President of Kenya.

(b) Our High Commissioner in London had estimated that such a number may ultimately choose to go to India.

(c) Government are in continuous diplomatic communication with the Government of the U. K. regarding the people of Indian origin settled in East Africa. The thrust of our effort has been to get the British Government to realise their responsibility in relation to the sizable number of people of Indian origin holding British Passports and to afford them liberal conditions of entry into the U. K. for purposes of setting down there.

#### **East Africa Indians Opting for British Citizenship**

7069. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people of Indian origin in East African countries have opted for British citizenship ; and

(b) if so, the number of people of Indian origin who opted from each of the East African countries ?

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

(b) According to information available the following is the approximate break-down of people of Indian origin holding British passports in the East African countries :

Kenya	82,100
Uganda	30,000
Tanzania	50,000
Malawi	10,600
Zambia	10,000

### Indo-Ethiopian Collaboration

7070. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Ethiopian collaboration in Textile-manufacturing has achieved excellent results; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to extend such collaboration in other industries with Ethiopia?

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

(b) The Government is encouraging Indian entrepreneurs for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad with Indian collaboration and cases are considered wherever the proposals fall within the normal policy on the subject. Six proposals have been approved so far for Ethiopia four are in production and two are in various stages of implementation.

### Housing of Indian Ambassador and Embassy in Ethiopia

7071. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India does not have her own residence for Ambassador nor a building for offices of Ambassador in Ethiopia;

(b) if so, whether Government is required to pay exorbitant rent for accommodating our Embassy; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan for constructing buildings in Ethiopia for our Embassy and the Ambassador?

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

(b) The rent currently being paid for the Embassy Residence and Chancery building in

Addis Ababa are not considered exorbitant by the local standard.

(c) Discussions are in progress with the Government of Ethiopia for the allotment of a suitable plot in Addis Ababa for the construction of an Indian Embassy Residence.

### Atomic Power Project at Kalpakam

7072. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how much atomic energy is likely to be produced in the Kalpakam Atomic Project;

(b) to what uses is likely to be put; and

(c) the estimated cost of the Project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is expected that each of the two units of the Madras Atomic Power Station will generate about 1400 Million Kilowatts of Electricity per year at a load factor of 75%.

(b) The power so generated will be used for domestic, agricultural, industrial and other similar purposes.

(c) The first unit of 200 MWe was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 61.78 crores in 1967, but this estimate is under revision on the basis of more up-to-date information and actual cost experience of the Rajasthan Station.

### Rural Electrification Scheme for Backward Areas

7073. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation have been directed to waive the conditions of economic viability for a period of five years with the intention of accelerating the

pace of rural electrification scheme in respect of programme for the backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWE (RSHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). The Government have directed the Rural Electrification Corporation to waive the condition of economic viability for a period not exceeding five years in respect of schemes in economically backward areas with future agricultural potential. The Corporation has implemented this directive as follows :—

(I) For Schemes relating to backward areas :

(a) Scales of minimum return applicable :

$\frac{1}{4}$ % after 5 years from the beginning of the project.

2% within 5 years thereafter ; and

3% within 10 years thereafter.

(b) Terms of repayment :

(i) Interest at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ % for the period covered by the moratorium plus the first 5 years thereafter ;  $5\frac{1}{4}$ % for the next 5 years ; and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ % for the remaining period.

Note : In all cases a rebate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ % will be allowed for prompt repayment.

(ii) Period of moratorium—5 years.

(iii) Total period of loan—30 years including period of moratorium.

(II) For schemes relating to other areas :

(a) Scale of minimum return applicable :

2% after 5 years from the beginning of the project and

$3\frac{1}{4}$ % within 5 years thereafter ;

(b) Terms of repayment

(i) Interest at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ % p. a. with a rebate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ % for prompt repayment.

(ii) Period of moratorium—5 years.

(iii) Total period of loan—20 years including period of moratorium.

### Indo-Japanese Trade Relations

7074. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Japanese Editors and T. V. experts who were recently on two-week-tour of India made certain suggestions to Government for the development of Indo-Japanese Trade relations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on those suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. No specific suggestions for the development of Indo-Japanese Trade relations were made by the Delegation of Japanese Editors and T. V. Experts.

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

### Turkish businessmen trade delegation

7075. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :  
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Turkish Businessmen visited India recently to explore the possibilities for increasing trade between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held during this visit and the agreements signed, if any ?

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

(b) The delegation held discussions with Indian businessmen. The visit was in the nature of a fact-finding Mission and the question of signing any agreement, therefore, does not arise.

**Jordan's Support to Pakistan on Kashmir**

7076. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether King Hussain Jordan backed Pakistan's stand in the matter of Jammu and Kashmir and said in a statement recently in Pakistan that the future of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided in accordance with the wishes of its people as envisaged in the United Nations resolution; and

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

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

(b) The Pak-Jordan joint communique issued on March 18, 1970 on the conclusion of the visit of the King of Jordan to Pakistan, contains the following reference to Kashmir:

"The two leaders reaffirmed that full respect should be accorded to the principle of self-determination and to the sanctity and binding nature of international agreements.

They agreed that the future of the State of Jammu & Kashmir should be decided in accordance with the wishes of its people as envisaged in the UN resolution."

Government's stand on Kashmir is well known and the Government of Jordan are aware of it. Any assertions and declarations by Pakistan and those who support her, can not in any manner, affect the position of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India.

**Army Firing Range at Tughlakabad**

7077. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI DEVENDER SINGH  
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether any protest had been lodged with the Government over the existence of the Tughlakabad Army firing Range and the rising death toll among villagers of the Mehrauli area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Government to shift the range from Tughlakabad to some other place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have received representations for shifting the range at Tughlakabad, and on the loss of life which has occurred on a few occasions.

(b) In the absence of any other suitable range in this area Army Units located in and around Delhi have to utilise this range for firing practices. Adequate safety measures, as outlined in answer to Unstarred Question No. 5553 given in the Lok Sabha on the 8th April, 1970, are taken whenever the range is used: they will continue to be enforced.

**Arms received by India from Sweden**

7078. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India received arms and ammunition from Sweden during the year 1969; if so, to what extent and whether she is to get the same in the near future also; and

(b) whether the arms and ammunition were received or likely to be received from other countries also and if so, the details thereof and to what extent and on what basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). With due regard to the need for conserving foreign exchange, the urgent requirements of equipment and other material for the Services have been or are being procured from foreign countries to the extent these cannot be obtained



from indigenous sources. It will not be in the public interest to give details of import of arms and ammunition and of the countries from which they were imported.

**Report of Indian High Commissioner on Desecration of Hindu Shrines in East Pakistan**

7079. SHRI JAI SINGH:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received a report from our High Commissioner to Pakistan regarding the desecration of Hindu shrines in East Pakistan: and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is still being collected.

**Use of Proposed Booking for Cultural Centre at Trivandrum by USSR**

7080. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of USSR have specifically informed India about the use to which the proposed building for cultural Centre at Trivandrum will be put; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Embassy of U. S. S. R. have, however, indicated their willingness to discuss with the Ministry of External Affairs the future usage of the proposed building.

(b) Does not arise.

**Re-Employment of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers in Army**

7081. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the released Emergency Commissioned Officers Union has urged upon Government that the released officers are always ready to lay down their lives for sake of the country rather than to die of starvation;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take them back in the army; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No communication to such effect has been received by Government, but a report in this connection has been published in a newspaper.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All Emergency Commissioned Officers who are eligible and adjudicated fit and suitable for grant of Permanent Commission were permanently absorbed in the Army. It is not feasible to take the others back.

**Problem of unemployment**

7082. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay greater emphasis in future on studies in depth of the problem of unemployment apart from routine collection of statistics through employment exchanges etc.;

(b) whether the solution of this problem will have to be found on area wise basis by matching available human resources with other natural endowments; and

(c) if so, whether this calls for planning from below?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A Committee set up by the Planning Com-

mission has recommended various studies on different segment of the labour force and special studies of the conditions of the employee class in different parts of the country and sectors of the economy. Suitable action on these recommendations will be taken after the Report is considered by Government. The Ministry of Labour and Employment also proposes to set up an Expert Committee to assess the extent of unemployment in all its aspects and to suggest remedial measures. The terms of reference of this Committee and its composition are being finalised in consultation with State Governments. The solution to the problem of unemployment lies in a faster rate of growth of development of the economy, which in turn depends on the capacity of the nation to channel more resources into productive investments. It is in this view that the Budget for 1970-71 has provided for a significant step up in outlays in the public sector. It is also true that the problem will have to be tackled to a large extent on an area wise basis by matching the available manpower with the natural resources in the respective regions. This will underline the need for local planning on which considerable emphasis is proposed to be laid in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### **Allocation for Development of Kerala during Fourth Plan**

7083. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala representative to the recent meeting of the National Development Council made out its special case for development of that State under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the specific problems of Kerala highlighted and demands made therein and the allocations sought for the development programmes of that State for the Fourth Plan and for the Annual Plan for 1970-71; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Kerala had sent a

note containing suggestions for consideration by the National Development Council. The suggestions related to:

(i) increase in the Central assistance for the State Plan, (ii) allocation of adequate resources for a minimum Plan for each State, (iii) establishment of steel plant and a petro-chemical complex in Kerala, (iv) rectification of regional imbalances, (v) re-formulation of the Centre State relationship in respect of resource allocation and mobilization.

No specific suggestion was made for the Annual Plan 1970-71.

(c) The various suggestions of the Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Kerala were considered by the National Development Council before it endorsed by general consensus the Plan outlays as presented by the Planning Commission.

#### **Testing of an Atom Bomb by U.S.A.**

7084. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the atom-bomb test conducted by the U. S. A. in March this year;

(b) if so, the assessment of its destructive capacity; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto in the context of Government's policy to ensure banning of atomic test explosions?

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

(b) The yield of the explosive device computed from measurements of signals was approximately 2 megatons.

(c) India has been consistently pleading for the cessation of all nuclear tests. The Government of India sponsored and supported at the last U. N. General Assembly Session Resolution No. 2455 calling upon all Nuclear Weapon

States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments. The Resolution further requested the Disarmament Committee in Geneva to elaborate a treaty for this purpose. India is a member of this Committee and will pursue this matter further in that forum.

### Export of Engineering Goods to Japan

7085. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council visited Japan recently to explore the possibility of marketing Indian goods in Japan ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been entered into with the Government of Japan in regard to the export of Indian goods to that country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No agreement has been entered into with the Government of Japan.

### STC Agreements with some Firms of West Germany and France

7086. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has recently entered into an agreement with some firms in West Germany and France for the supply of castings and forgings etc. ;

(b) if so, the names of the firms ; and

(c) the details of the agreements arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Negotiations are

under way between the State Trading Corporation and certain reputable manufacturers in Western Europe for supply of castings, forgings, automobile components etc. It will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose names of the parties with whom negotiations are in progress.

### Statement issued by the Indo-Pakistan Conciliation Group

7087. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement issued by the India-Pakistan Conciliation Group on 30th March, 1970, in regard to the Indus Waters dispute between India and Pakistan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government intend to continue the Indo-Pakistan talks on the Eastern Rivers on the same basis as hitherto adopted.

मऊ छावनी के निकट बारगोडा में व्यापारियों से बरामद सैनिक सामग्री

7088. श्री अंकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :  
श्री देबिन्दर सिंह गार्चा :  
श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :  
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :  
श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मऊ छावनी

से कुछ दूर बारगोंडा गांव में दो व्यापारियों के पास से मार्च, 1970 के दूसरे सप्ताह में बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार, टैंक, इस्पात की चादरें और ट्यूब बरामद हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बरामद हुई उक्त सामग्री का ब्योरा क्या है और उनकी अनुमानित कीमत कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) से (घ). मऊ छावनी के पास दो व्यापारियों से सामान पकड़े जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथ्य . राज्य प्राधिकरणों से पता किए जा रहे हैं।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत बढ़ाने के लिये योजना**

7089. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री उत्तर

प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के बारे में 18 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3484 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अंत तक उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 90 किलोवाट तक बढ़ाने के लिए उक्त योजना में कौनसी योजनाएँ शामिल की गई हैं ; और उक्त योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है कि योजना के अनुसार जिन बिजली जनरेटरों आदि के उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाए जाने की सम्भावना है वे वहीं लगाए जायें और एक बार लगाए जाने पर उन्हें फिर उखाड़ा न जाए और हटाकर किसी अन्य राज्य को न ले जाया जाये ?

**सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में शामिल बिजली उत्पादन स्कीमों की मोटी रूप रेखा और प्रत्याशित लाभ, इत्यादि नीचे दिए गए हैं।

	प्रत्याशित लाभ
मुख्य ब्योरे के साथ स्कीम का नाम	चौथी योजना के पांचवीं योजना के दौरान (मैगावाट) दौरान (मैगावाट)

1. यमुना पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण—1 (11.25 मैगावाट और 17 मैगावाट के यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन)	28.25	—
2. यमुना पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण—2 चिबरो बिजली घर 4×60 मैगावाट कोडरी बिजली घर 4×30 मैगावाट	360.00	—
3. ओबरा पन-बिजली परियोजना (3×33 मैगावाट)	99.00	—

मुख्य ब्यौरे के साथ स्कीम का नाम	चौथी योजना के दौरान (मैगावाट)	प्रत्याशित लाभ पांचवीं योजना के दौरान (मैगावाट)
4. रामगंगा पन-बिजली परियोजना (3 × 60 मैगावाट)	180.00	—
5. हरदुआगंज तापीय योजना चरण—4	110.00	—
6. ओबरा तापीय योजना (50-50 मैगावाट के चौथे और पांचवें यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन)	100.00	—
7. ओबरा तापीय विस्तार (3 × 100 मैगावाट)	300.00	—
8. मेनेरी भाली पन-बिजली परियोजना, चरण—1 (3 × 35 मैगावाट)	—	105.00
9. यमुना पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण—4 (अवसान बराज) (3 × 10 मैगावाट)	—	30.00
10. पनकी तापीय विस्तार (2 × 110 मैगावाट)	—	220.00
11. हरदुआगंज तापीय विस्तार (1 × 120 मैगावाट)	—	120.00
	11.77.25	575.00

उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रतिष्ठापित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता 1968-69 के अंत तक 1372 मैगावाट थी और उस वर्ष के दौरान इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 51 यूनिट थी। चौथी योजना के अंत तक प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के बढ़कर 2549 मैगावाट हो जाने की संभावना है और प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के 90 यूनिट तक हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन किसी बिजली उत्पादन यूनिट को उखाड़ कर अन्य राज्यों में लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा में आणविक बिद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना

7090. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3485 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अणु शक्ति

आयोग और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त दो सक्रिय दलों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा को आणविक बिद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये सब प्रकार से उपयुक्त स्थान बताया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नरोरा में उक्त केन्द्र स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख) . परमाणु बिजली-घरों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थानों का चुनाव करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने सन् 1961 में जो कमेटी नियुक्त की थी उनकी सिफारिशों के अनुसार दिल्ली, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर-प्रदेश क्षेत्र में परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने के लिए नरोरा हूड वर्क्स के पास स्थित गंगबास नामक स्थान दूसरा श्रेष्ठ स्थान है तथा सबसे अच्छा स्थान राजस्थान में स्थित रावतभाटा

है, जहाँ आजकल एक बिजलीघर लगाया जा रहा है।

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3485 में उल्लिखित कृषि उद्योग समूह सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी वर्ग ने तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े आकार के एक परमाणु बिजली घर के आसपास कृषि उद्योग समूह की स्थापना की सम्भावना मात्र का अध्ययन किया है। ऐसे एक समूह की स्थापना और आगे विस्तार-पूर्वक किए जाने वाले अध्ययन तथा आवश्यक साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है।

सिगरेट, शराब, ताश तथा दुग्ध चूर्ण के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाली सामग्री के आयात पर रोक

7091. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वंशेश्वर व्यापार मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 529 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में ताश, अंग्रेजी शराब, सिगरेट तथा सौंदर्य प्रसाधन सामग्री के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री का आयात करने में अलग-अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ;

(ख) मरे हुए गायों की खालें किन स्थानों से एकत्रित की जाती हैं और उनकी मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सिगरेट, ताश, शराब तथा दुग्ध चूर्ण में प्रयुक्त होने वाली सामग्री के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ताकि गो-मांस के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध के कारण हुई विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि को पूरा किया जा सके ?

वंशेश्वर व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें वर्ष 1969-70 में, (दिसम्बर, 1969 तक जिसके लिए अधुनातन आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) ताशों, इंग्लैंड तथा अन्य देशों से शराबों और सिगरेटों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाले माल के आयात पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी है सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 3273/70] शृंगार सामग्री के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाले माल के आयात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि आंकड़े प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिए समग्र रूप में रखे जाते हैं, चाहे वह किसी वस्तु के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त हों, और शृंगार सामग्री के निर्माण के लिए आयातित मर्दों का अन्य उत्पादों के निर्माण में भी उपयोग होता है।

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं जहाँ से मृत पशुओं की खाल और चमड़ियाँ प्राप्त की जाती हैं। गाय के चमड़े और प्रत्येक स्थान से इस प्रकार एकत्र किये गये चमड़े के परिमाण के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

इंग्लैंड में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त के साथ विद्यार्थियों का दुर्व्यवहार

7092. श्री रमेश चन्द व्यास : क्या वंशेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भारतीय विद्यार्थियों ने लन्दन में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त और उनके सहयोगियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे विद्यार्थी नक्सलवादी थे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में भारतीय उच्चायुक्तों की सुरक्षा की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करने का है ;

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 16 फरवरी, 1970 को ससेक्स विश्वविद्यालय में, उच्चायुक्त द्वारा भाषण देते समय तथा 17 मार्च, 1970 को लन्दन विश्वविद्यालय में, उप-उच्चायुक्त द्वारा भाषण देते समय नक्सलवादी नारा लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा गड़बड़ी उत्पन्न की गई थी। उनमें से कुछ भारतीय प्रतीत होते थे।

(ग) विदेशों में दूतों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए स्वागत राज्य प्रथागत रूप से उत्तरदायी होते हैं।

**Setting up of a Modern Component Testing unit at Bangalore**

7093. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a modern component testing unit is being set up by the Defence Ministry in Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the main objects of this unit ;

(c) whether the facility will be available to private entrepreneurs supplying Defence equipment ;

(d) whether Government are considering to tackle or to persuade private sector to enforce strict quality control ; and

(e) how far the setting up of this Unit will help the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The unit is con-

cerned with the testing of electronic components.

(b) In addition to meeting the requirements of the Department of Defence Production, the facilities of this unit are also intended for use by any private or public sector undertaking which may have a requirement for the services they provide.

(c) These facilities have been made available to private entrepreneurs supplying defence electronic equipments and components in the past and continue to be so made available even now.

(d) So far as defence equipment is concerned, strict quality control is generally enforced by the private and public sector firms themselves and quality is assured by a system of thorough inspection by the Defence Inspectors.

(e) The setting up of this Unit will help to maintain the quality of electronic items required by the Government, particularly for the Defence Services. It also helps in setting standards for electronic equipment and components in general use.

**Demand for another bridge on Kosi River at Dagmara**

7094. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for another bridge across the Kosi river at Dagmara has been made in a memorandum submitted to the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kanwar Sain Kosi Committee report has favoured the construction of a second bridge ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kosi Technical Committee set up by the Government of Bihar under the Chairmanship of Shri Kanwar Sain had, *inter alia*, recommended construction of a barrage-cum-rail-cum-road bridge across the Kosi near about Dagmara.

(c) A decision is to be taken by the Government of Bihar after detailed studies, taking into consideration all the technical aspects, particularly its impact on the existing barrage and the availability of resources for financing such a big work. The proposal will only be considered by the Planning Commission after the same is received from the State Government.

**Protest by U. S. Secretary of States on Cultural Centre Closure Issue**

7095. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Secretary of States, William Rogers has protested to the Government of India over India's decision to close down their cultural centres ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). An exchange of communications between the Minister of External Affairs and the U. S. Secretary of State in respect of Government's decision to close down certain cultural centres has taken place. It is not customary to reveal the details of such communications without mutual consent. There has been no protest. However, the Secretary of State has pointed out in one of his messages that the U.S. Cultural centres have not been indulging in political activities.

**Placing of orders for uniforms with Ordnance Clothing Factories by Railways and Posts and Telegraph Departments**

7096. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways and Posts and Telegraph Departments are not placing their orders regarding uniforms with the Ordnance Clothing Factories ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same ;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the Ministries concerned ; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). It has not been possible for the Railways to place substantial orders for uniforms on the Ordnance Clothing Factories since they have their own cutting factories and a major portion of the stitching work is being done in their own handicraft centres and the balance by contractors working in Railways premises at cheaper rates. However, certain small orders for fabrication of uniforms have been received from the Northern, Central and North East Frontier Railways.

As regards P&T Department, the matter is still under negotiation.

(c) and (d). The matter was taken up with the Ministries of Railways and Communications and the resultant position is as above.

**Decisions taken by D. G. O. F's Industrial Council at a meeting held in Kanpur**

7097. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the D.G.O.F's. Industrial Council was held in Kanpur from the 1st March to 3rd March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in that meeting ;



(c) whether his Ministry is considering some of those decisions ; and

(d) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3274/70.*]

(c) and (d). Action is already being taken in respect of some of these recommendations. In respect of the others, further detailed examination will be needed and it will take some time before final decisions can be reached.

**Overtime allowance for Workers of Western base Workshop, Pathankot**

7098. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that workers in the Western Base Workshop, Pathankot are entitled to late sitting allowance, if they work beyond the prescribed working hours ;

(b) if so, the excess period for which the workers, category-wise, sat late during each of the months in 1969 till March, 1970 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have not been compensated for this late sitting ; and

(d) if so, under what rules ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Overtime allowance is not admissible to the GREF personnel as most of them serve in forward areas where they are entitled to special concessions like free rations, free accommodation, special compensatory allowance, etc. They are also subject to Army Act and Rules

for purposes of discipline. Therefore, like the Army personnel, they have not been brought within the scheme of overtime allowance.

**Promotion from U. D. C. to Head Clerk Grade II**

7099. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons whose cases were recently considered for promotion from U.D.C. to Head Clerk Grade II due to revision of ratio from 120 to 112 by the Promotion Committee ;

(b) the number of candidates selected and those rejected ; and

(c) the reasons for rejection in each case ?

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

**Criterion for Promotion from U. D. C. to Head Clerk Grade II in the EME Corps**

7100. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion for promotion from U.D.C. to Head Clerk Grade II in the EME Corps in the vacancies caused due to revision of ratio from 120 to 112 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of supersessions in the promotions made recently ;

(c) the names of the persons who have been superseded giving details of the grading of their documents in each case ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this discrimination has resulted in a great resentment and demoralisation among the employees of the Corps ; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The post of Head Clerk Grade II is a selection post and promotion to this grade is made on the basis of merit, as adjudged by a Departmental Promotion Committee, from the category of Upper Division Clerks. Supersession is inherent in the case of promotion by selection.

(c) The proceedings of the Departmental Promotion Committee are confidential and their disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(d) The Government is not aware.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Reported Supply of Tanks by China to Pakistan**

7101. SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the reported supply of Chinese tanks to Pakistan, recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). After the 1965 conflict, China has supplied a large number of weapons and equipment including tanks, air-craft, artillery pieces and ammunition to Pakistan. More recently, China has supplied about 100 T-59 tanks to Pakistan.

#### **Engineers and Technicians Interviewed by General Manager, H.A.L. Unit at Sunabeda (Koraput)**

7102. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, H. A. L. Unit at Sunabeda (Koraput) interviewed En-

gineers and technicians for appointment in the month of February, 1970 ;

(b) if so, how many of such persons were interviewed and how many of them were selected ;

(c) whether most of them were not taken on the plea that they had no requisite qualifications ; and

(d) if so, whether Government is planning to absorb such Engineers as trainees to start with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No Sir. An interview was however held in January, 1970.

(b) to (d). 44 candidates of various trades were interviewed. A final decision on selection has not yet been taken because the position has changed due to the introduction of revised wage structure. H. A. L. have no proposal to absorb unqualified engineers and give them training.

#### **Help sought by Organisations trying to help Kenya Indians to go to U. K.**

7103. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations in U. K. which are trying to help the Kenya Indians holding British Passports to go to U. K. ;

(b) whether these organisations have sought any help from the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The organisation principally concerned with assisting U. K. citizens in Kenya and elsewhere in East Africa is the Committee on United Kingdom Citizenship. Organisations such as the Joint Council for Welfare of Immigrants and the International Social Services are also

concerned in handling matters connected with immigration from East Africa and the welfare of East African Asians.

(b) and (c). The Committee on U. K. Citizenship is in constant touch with us and we have provided them such support and assistance as we have found possible. The Honorary Secretary of the Committee on U. K. Citizenship visited India in 1968 and 1969 and had discussions regarding the problem of British passport holders in Kenya and following the discussions Government agreed to permit British passport holders of Asian origin to enter India on a visa for a period of six months subject to an endorsement assuring entry into the U.K.

#### **Import of raw Cashew Nut through the State Trading Corporation**

7104. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Kerala State Cashew Nut Development Corporation had reiterated the need for channelling the import of raw cashewnut through the State Trading Corporation or a similar body ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has already announced its decision in the Lok Sabha to canalise import of raw cashewnuts through an official agency. Details of the Scheme are being worked out.

#### **Taking over of the Import of Steel**

7105. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to take over the import of steel ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it would be done partially or wholly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A decision has been taken already and incorporated in the Import Trade Control Policy 1970-71. To start with, imports of Stainless Steel, B. P. Sheets and open top sanitary can quality Tinplate have been canalised for certain end uses.

#### **Complaints regarding allocation of Quota of Raw Films**

7106. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a complaint has been lodged with Government by the various Bombay Film Companies regarding the allotment of quota of Raw Films to them as compared to that allocated to West Bengal and Tamil Nadu Film Industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity and the quantity of Raw Films fixed by Government to each film Company in the country ; and

(c) the names and addresses of the Film Producers or Film Companies in India to whom Raw Film quota has been issued during the last three years till March, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). At present, imported stocks of black and white raw films (negative) are distributed to the film industry in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta regions in the ratio of 40 : 48 : 12 respectively. This ratio has been fixed after consulting the Film Industry and taking into account the production of films in each region. No complaint has so far been received against this distribution ratio. There is no fixed quota for individual film companies.

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

**Import Export through S. T. C.**

7107. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the details of additional items which have recently been entrusted to the State Trading Corporation for import and export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): A statement is attached.

*Statement*

The following are the new items, the import of which has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation during the licensing period April, 1970 to March, 1971 :

1. Aniline oil
2. Sulphadimidine
3. Amidopyrine
4. Analgin
5. Phenobarbitone
6. Piperazine and its salts
7. Vitamin B1
8. Vitamin B2
9. Folic acid
10. Chloramphenicol
11. Streptomycin sulphate
12. Sulphathiazole
13. Sulphadiazine
14. Sulphamethazine
15. Tetracycline
16. Graphite
17. Formic acid
18. Dodecyl benzene
19. Pentaerythritol
20. Tartaric acid
21. Meta aminophenol
22. Urea (Chemical grade)
23. Cyno pyridine
24. Lithophone
25. Cellulose nitrate sheets and flakes
26. Melamine pure
27. Acrylic resins
28. Cryolite
29. Nylon moulding powder
30. Polypropylene

No new item has been exclusively canalised for export through the State Trading Corporation recently.

दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में रंगभेद नीति के बारे में डा० दादू के साथ बातचीत

7108. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफ्रीका राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की क्रांतिकारी परिषद के उपाध्यक्ष डा० यूसुफ दादू ने भारत की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने उनके साथ तथा भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री के साथ बातचीत की थी ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने उस आन्दोलन में सहयोग देने के बारे में सरकार के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था जो कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका में अनुसरण को जा रही रंगभेद की नीति के विरुद्ध चलाया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ङ). वे शिष्टाचार के नाते प्रधान मन्त्री से मिलने आए थे तथा विदेश मन्त्री से उन्होंने मुलाकात की थी ।

विदेश मन्त्री से मुलाकात के दौरान डा० दादू ने उन्हें यह बताया था कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका सरकार की जातिवादी नीतियों के खिलाफ अफ्रीकन नेशनल कांग्रेस के संघर्ष की क्या स्थिति है । डा० दादू को यह आश्वासन

दिलाया गया कि भारत दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोगों को, उनके न्यायोचित संघर्ष में, बराबर समर्थन और सहायता देता रहेगा।

### रूस के साथ व्यापार करार

7109. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा रूस के बीच एक नया व्यापार करार होने वाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस करार को अन्तिम रूप देने में कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है ;

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

(घ) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम को हानि

7110. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लिमिटेड को कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि निगम को घाटा न हो, सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी) : (क) मूल्य-ह्रास के रूप में 62.22 लाख रुपये, उधार ली गयी राशि पर दिये जाने वाले ब्याज के लिए 36.88 लाख रुपये तथा खानों के विकास तथा मिल के चालू होने से पहले हुए खर्च को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिये 16.02 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने के बाद 70.51 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) कुछ प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बाद जादुगुडा यूरेनियम मिल ने मई, 1968 से व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन करना शुरू किया। नवम्बर, 1968 में मिल पूरी क्षमता से काम करने लगी। इस कारण, पूर्ण तथा स्थिर उत्पादन का लाभ वर्ष 1968-69 में नहीं उठाया जा सका।

(ग) संचालन-कार्य अब नियमित रूप से चल रहा है तथा खान और मिल अब लगभग पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं परिणाम स्वरूप, यह आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1969-70 में कम्पनी की आर्थिक उपलब्धियां ज्यादा अच्छी रहेंगी।

'ब्लिट्ज' तथा 'सर्च लाइट' के नेपाल में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध

7111. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जार्ज करेनेन्डीज :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री बेवेन सेन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी के दैनिक 'सर्च-लाइट' तथा बम्बई से प्रकाशित

होने वाले साप्ताहिक 'ब्लिट्ज' के नेपाल में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ;

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

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हम समझते हैं कि नेपाल सरकार ने इन प्रकाशनों में छपे कतिपय लेखों को नेपाल के राजनीतिक तंत्रों और वहां के प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की आलोचना माना है । कार्रवाई नेपाल सरकार का पूर्णतः आन्तरिक मामला है ।

(ग) नेपालियों से यह बता दिया गया है कि भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता है और वे सरकार के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं । उन्हें यह भी सूचित कर दिया गया था कि वे लेख भारत सरकार के विचारों को नहीं व्यक्त करते ।

#### **Inter-Ministerial Committee on Export of Iron Ore**

7112. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the High Level Inter-Ministerial Committee on Export of Iron Ore, constituted ;

(b) the names of the members of the Committee ; and

(c) the number of times it has met and what are its reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) An Inter-Ministerial Committee called the Iron Ore Export (Project) Committee, was set up in October, 1964.

(b) A list of the present members of the Committee is attached.

(c) The Iron Ore Export (Project) Committee has had 27 meetings so far, besides a number of informal meetings. This is a permanent Committee and was not to prepare any particular report. The Committee's main objective is to coordinate all the activities in relation to the implementation of the Long-Term Programme for the export of iron ore.

#### *List of Members referred to in Part (b) above*

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Chairman, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.  | Chairman |
| 2. Chairman, National Minerals Development Corporation Ltd.   | Member   |
| 3. Adviser (Industry and Minerals) Planning Commission.   | "        |
| 4. Joint Secretary concerned with development of iron ore mines—Department of Mines and Metals.                               | "        |
| 5. Joint Secretary (Port and Transport) Department of Shipping and Transport.   | "        |
| 6. Joint Secretary concerned with H.E.C., M.A.M.C. and other Heavy Engineering Projects—Department of Industrial Development. | "        |
| 7. Joint Secretary concerned with iron ore exports, Ministry of Foreign Trade.  | "        |
| 8. Director (Transport)—Railway Board.  | "        |
| 9. Director (Planning)—Railway Board.   | "        |
| 10. Director (Plan Finance) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).  | "        |
| 11. Director, National Mineral Development Corporation.   | "        |

12. Director concerned with exports of iron ore—  
Minerals and Metals  
Trading Corporation of  
India Ltd.

Member-  
Secretary.

**फ्रैंड्स आफ इसराइल सोसाइटी, संस्कृत एण्ड हिब्रू सोसायटी तथा सर्वेट्स आफ गाड सोसाइटी का कार्यकरण**

7113. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में फ्रैंड्स आफ इसराइल सोसाइटी, संस्कृत एण्ड हिब्रू सोसाइटी तथा सर्वेट्स आफ गाड सोसाइटी कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन समितियों का कार्य-क्षेत्र तथा चुनाव प्रणाली क्या है ; और

(ग) इन समितियों के सदस्यों तथा अधिकारियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा कार्यालयों के पते क्या हैं ?

**बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

**ज्वायंट साइफर ब्यूरो में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के तकनीकी सहायकों की श्रेणी 2 के पदों पर पदोन्नति**

7114. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3488 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 जुलाई, 1969 को बनाई गई तालिका में से, 6 व्यक्तियों को राजपत्रित (श्रेणी 2) पदों पर पदोन्नत करने का विचार है और उक्त तालिका में अनुसूचित-जातियों

और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के किसी तकनीकी सहायक का नाम नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये श्रेणी 2 के राजपत्रित पदों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त तालिका के व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नत करते समय इन जातियों के उन तकनीकी सहायकों को, जिनका नाम तालिका में नहीं है, आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार पदोन्नत करने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विलोकन करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) 16 व्यक्तियों के पेनल में से 15 को अब तक पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है। शेष एक को कि जो अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित वर्ग का नहीं है पदोन्नति के लिए विचारा जाएगा यदि 10-7-1970 तक कोई रिक्त स्थान प्राप्य हुआ ।

(ख) पदोन्नति द्वारा पूरे किये गए द्वितीय श्रेणी (राजपत्रित) स्थानों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित वर्गों के लिए कोटे के सुरक्षण के लिए सरकारी आवेशों में कोई उपबंध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर के समक्ष प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Generation of Power in Atomic Reactor, Kalpakkam**

7115. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not accorded sanction for additional generation of 200

million m. w. of power in the Atomic Reactor at Kalpakkam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It has been decided to add a second unit of 200 MWe capacity to the Madras Atomic Power Station being set up at Kalpakkam.

(b) Does not arise.

**Delivery of fountain presented by the City of Halle (G. D. R.) to the Corporation of Madras**

7116. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corporation of Madras has requested for an import licence and customs clearance certificate for taking delivery of a fountain presented to the City by the City of Halle (German Democratic Republic); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A Customs Clearance Permit has since been issued in favour of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras on the receipt of the C.I.F. value.

**China's hand in Indo-Pakistan Conflict in 1965**

7117. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press report in which Soviet Russia has blamed China for Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen Indian press reports quoting a statement from a Soviet newspaper to the effect that the Maoists have tirelessly stirred up clashes between Pakistan and India. As the House is aware, Government's view that collusion exists beyond doubt between China and Pakistan in hostile activities against India has been generally recognised.

**India's Participation in Commonwealth P. Ms' Meet in Singapore**

7118. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to attend the next meeting of the Commonwealth Nations to be held in Singapore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is scheduled to be held in Singapore in January 1971. Participation of member States at such conferences is usual.

**चम्बल घाटी परियोजना के कर्मचारी**

7119. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चम्बल घाटी परियोजना में कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनमें अधिकारी कितने हैं तथा अन्य कर्मचारी कितने हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ग के बेतन-मान क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जवाहर सागर



बांध (राजस्थान) इस समय कार्यान्वित हो रहा है। इस परियोजना पर काम कर रहे कुल 955 व्यक्तियों में से 94 अधिकारी हैं, 237 अधोनस्य तकनीकी स्टाफ, 415 अनुसचिवीय स्टाफ और शेष 209 चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं। इन व्यक्तियों को राज्य सरकार के वेतनमान मिलते हैं।

(ख) बांध के 1971 के अन्त तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। राज्य सरकार ने पूर्ण होने में देरी के कारण ये बताए हैं : (1) खुदाई कार्य की मात्रा में वृद्धि (2) मात्राओं में तबदीलियों के कारण कंक्रिटिंग अनुसूची के अनुसार काम करने के लिये ठेकेदारों की असमर्थता (3) केबल मार्ग के हेड मास्ट के निर्माण में देरी।

**रावतभाटा परमाणु शक्ति परियोजना में कार्य कर रहे विदेशी राष्ट्रजन**

7120. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रावतभाटा परमाणु शक्ति परियोजना में कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजन हैं और कितने भारतीय ; और

(ख) उसमें कितने अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना में 1 मार्च, 1970 को 2700 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे, जिनमें 192 अधिकारी थे। ये सभी कर्मचारी भारतीय हैं। परियोजना द्वारा किसी भी विदेशी नागरिक की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है। तथापि, 29 विदेशी

नागरिक, जो परियोजना के परामर्श दाताओं की नौकरी में हैं, वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं।

**Allocation of Additional Funds for Bihar State Plan for 1970-71**

7121. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demands for additional allocation of funds was made by the Bihar Chief Minister at the recent meeting of the National Development Council for the annual development plan 1970-71 for the State of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the demands ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No Sir, the Chief Minister of Bihar made a request for an allocation of Rs. 23 crores from out of the provision of Rs. 175 crores made in the Central budget for giving special accommodation (by way of loan) to certain States.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6756 given in the Lok Sabha on 20.4.1970.

**Schemes Sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for Agricultural Purposes**

7122. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation has processed and sanctioned some viable schemes for agricultural purposes ;

(b) if so, how many of them have been set up in backward areas and how many in advanced areas ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far processed and sanctioned 12 rural electrification schemes for energisation of agricultural pump-sets.

(b) 5 of these schemes relate to backward areas and 7 to other areas.

(c) *Schemes sanctioned for backward areas :*

- (1) Mohindergarh District in Haryana : Rs. 44.70 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 20 villages and energisation of 1250 tube-wells.
- (2) Kanhiwada Area in Seoni District of Madhya Pradesh : Rs. 44 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 40 villages and energisation of 2500 pump-sets.
- (3) Chindwara District in Madhya Pradesh : Rs. 79 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 16 villages and energisation of 4500 tube-wells.
- (4) Kadiri Taluk in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh : Rs. 45 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 45 villages and energisation of 1350 tube-wells.
- (5) Palnad and Vinukonda Taluks in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh : Rs. 37 lakhs sanctioned for energisation of 1110 pump-sets.
- (6) Meerut District in Uttar Pradesh : Rs. 53.849 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 65 villages and energisation of 500 tube-wells.
- (7) Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh : Rs. 24.33 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 150 villages and energisation of 300 tube-wells.
- (8) Gurgaon Tehsil in Gurgaon District of Haryana : Rs. 51.38 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 69 villages and energisation of 1725 tube-wells.

(9) Ferozepur District in Punjab : Rs. 74.02 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 40 villages and energisation of 2820 tube-wells/pump-sets.

(10) Machiwara Block in Ludhiana District of Punjab : Rs. 39 lakhs sanctioned for energisation of 1500 tube-wells.

(11) Erode Taluk in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu : Rs. 49 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 45 villages and energisation of 1597 pump-sets.

(12) Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu : Rs. 48.54 lakhs sanctioned for electrification of 63 villages and energisation of 923 pump-sets.

#### **Imports and Sale of Goods by Cine sales Corporation, Delhi**

7123. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the goods imported by the CINE SALES Corporation, Delhi through the State Trading Corporation have been sold at the prices fixed by the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In respect of goods imported by M/s. Cine Sales Corporation against licences obtained by the State Trading Corporation in its own name, the latter have fixed the prices and no complaint of over-charging done by M/s. Cine Sales Corporation in excess of the margins prescribed has been received.

#### **Imports and Sale of Russian Film Projectors by Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi**

7124. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CINE SALES Corporation,

Delhi are suppliers of Russian Film Projectors in India and if so, the number of Film Projectors imported by this Corporation during the last 3 years and at what price the Film Projectors were sold by them ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the above Corporation are selling Film Projectors in Black market and if so, the steps being taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Messrs. Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi, are reported to be Indian agents of the USSR Suppliers of film projectors. No licences for import of film projectors have been issued to the firm in the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

### ब्रिटेन, अमरीका तथा रूस में भारतीय राजदूतों के भत्ते

7125. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या बंबेईशिक-कार्य मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3975 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन, वाशिंगटन और मास्को में भारतीय राजदूतों को उनके वेतन के अतिरिक्त दिये जाने वाले भत्ता का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन दूतों को उक्त भत्तों के अतिरिक्त अन्य निःशुल्क या राजसहायता प्राप्त सेवाएं या सुविधाएं, जैसे कि किराया रहित या कम किराये पर आवास, निजी नौकरी के वेतन, कार, उनके या उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को चिकित्सा की सुविधा दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें मूल्यरहित उन वस्तुओं की सूची देनी होती है जो कि वे भारत वापस आते समय अपने प्रयोग के लिये लाते हैं तथा उन्हें उन वस्तुओं पर सीमा शुल्क की कितनी छूट दी जाती है ;

(घ) उन अन्य कर्मचारियों की श्रेणियां कौन-कौन सी हैं जिन्हें सीमा शुल्क तथा उनके द्वारा लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं की जांच से छूट दी जाती है तथा प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को कितनी उक्त छूट दी गई है ?

बंबेईशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) संलग्न विवरण में भत्तों का व्यौरा दिया गया है ।

(ख) भत्तों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं :

(1) किराया मुक्त सुसज्जित आवास ।

(2) उन्हें आंशिक चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है और उनके परिवार के ऐसे सदस्यों को भी जो इस तरह की चिकित्सा सहायता के हकदार हैं, ये चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उनके ऐसे घरेलू नौकरों को भी, निर्धारित वेतनमान के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती हैं, जो इसके पाने के हकदार हैं ।

(3) शोफर सहित गाड़ी (पेट्रोल, तेल और स्नेहन सम्बन्धी खर्चा स्वयं मिशन प्रमुख वहन करते हैं) ।

(4) विदेश भत्ते में निजी नौकरों के वेतन की भी आंशिक व्यवस्था निहित रहती है ।

(ग) और (घ). जब मिशन प्रमुख अपना नियुक्त कार्य समाप्त कर लेते हैं तब उन्हें सीमा शुल्क जांच, सीमाशुल्क और सामान सम्बन्धी घोषणा पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करने से छूट दे दी जाती है । लेकिन इस छूट में सम्बन्धित मिशन प्रमुखों के निजी सामान ही शामिल हैं और अगर वे अन्य लोगों के लिए या उनकी तरफ से कोई सामान ले आ रहे हों तो उन्हें

सम्बन्धित सीमा-शुल्क प्राविकारियों के सामने उस मामान की सूची बतानी होती है और अगर उस पर आयात शुल्क लगता है तो उन्हें उसकी अदायगी करना होती है। सीमाशुल्क की इस छूट में ये चीजें भी शामिल हैं, बशर्त कि ये सम्बन्धित मिशन प्रमुख के निजी प्रयोग के लिए हों और जो कम से कम दो महीनों में उनके निजी प्रयोग में हों :

1 मोटर गाड़ी

1 रेफ्रिजरेटर

1 रेडियो

विदेश स्थित मिशनों से भारत लौटने वाले अन्य सभी भारत आस्थानों कर्मचारियों पर, (1) यात्री (अ-पर्यटक) सामान नियम (2) आवास स्थानांतरण नियम वैसे ही लागू होते हैं जैसे कि आवास स्थानांतरण पर भारत लौटने वाले सभी भारतीय राष्ट्रियों पर।

### विवरण

#### भत्ते का व्योरा

	लंदन (रु०)	वाशिंगटन (रु०)	मास्को (रु०)
1. प्रति मास विदेश भत्ता	4260	9710	7585
2. प्रतिमास प्रतिनिधान अनुदान	5165	6740 *	5285
3. प्रतिमास आयात के बदले अतिरिक्त विदेश भत्ता।	760	760	760
प्रतिमास भत्ते की दर	10185	17210	13630
प्रति वर्ष कुल भत्ते	1,22,220	2,06,520	1,63,560

डा० धर्म तेजा की स्वदेश वापसी

7126: श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री हेम बहआ :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डा० धर्म तेजा और उनकी धर्मपत्नी को भारत लौटने के प्रयासों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : 25 मार्च, 1970 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर में जैसी स्थिति बताई गई थी वैसी ही बनी है।

क्लोरमफेनिकोल चूर्ण और क्लोरमफेनिकोल पाल्मिटेड का आयात और उत्पादन

7127. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री 25 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4047 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, किस किसम के क्लोरमफेनिकोल चूर्ण और क्लोरमफेनिकोल पाल्मिटेड का आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, सरकारी उपक्रमों ने तथा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों ने उपर्युक्त रसायन कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में बनाये थे ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, उपर्युक्त रसायनों का प्रति किलोग्राम आयात मूल्य कितना-कितना था और उनका फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य कितना था ?

बंधेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में आयातित क्लोरमफेनिकोल तथा उससे निमित्त वस्तुओं का मूल्य निम्नलिखित था :

	हजार रु०
1967-68	4883
1968-69	2578
1969-70	3196

(दिसम्बर, 1969 तक)

(ख) इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी भी एकक में क्लोरमफेनिकोल अथवा उसके एस्टर का उत्पादन नहीं होता। गत तीन वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इन मदों का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :

	बांकड़े कि० ग्रा० में		
	1967	1968	1969
क्लोरम- फेनिकोल	22,258	21,012	24,025
क्लोरम- फेनिकोल पाल्मिटेट	नगण्य	882	429
क्लोरम- फेनिकोल के अन्य एस्टर	2,474	4,812	5,939

(ग) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु, 1969 में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित क्लोरमफेनिकोल की आयात लागत तथा उसका फुटकर मूल्य निम्नलिखित था :—

आयात लागत फुटकर मूल्य  
(लागत, बीमा,  
भाड़ा, मूल्य तथा  
आयात शुल्क)

	(रु० प्रति कि०ग्रा)	(रु० प्रति कि०ग्रा)
क्लोरमफेनि- कोल चूर्ण	145.20	400.00
क्लोरमफेनि- कोल पाल्मिटेट	157.20	183.50

#### Compensation to Indian Repatriates from Burma

7128. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had finalised an agreement with the Government of Burma in 1948 over the issue of compensation ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of Burmese repatriates have still not received the amount of compensation ;

(c) If so, the number of such persons ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to make payment at an early date ?

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

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

(d) The matter is under the consideration of the two Governments.

#### Memorandum submitted by Workers of Army Workshop at Jabalpur

7129. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of

workers belonging to COD Factory-506 Army Workshop at Jabalpur have submitted a memorandum to the Manager of the Workshop ;

(b) whether it is a fact that memorandum contains request to the Manager to withdraw his threat asking them to leave their own built quarters as the Manager himself wants to buy the land over which the quarters have been built ;

(c) if so, whether the Government have given any suitable instructions to the Manager in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

#### Export of Machinery to USSR

7130. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Government had placed an order for the supply of excavators, cranes and reduction gears etc. from India recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and approximate foreign exchange likely to be earned in this deal ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Prison Reforms

7131. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to include prison reforms in the Five Year Plans as suggested recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Keeping in view the order of priorities and the various competing demands on resources, it has not been possible to accommodate provision for jail reform schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### STC Delegation to West Germany for Opening Branch Office

7132. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has sent any delegation to West Germany to select a site for opening a branch office to promote of non traditional goods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such branches have been considered to be opened in some other countries as well, if so, the decisions arrived at ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The State Trading Corporation sent a Delegation to West European Countries in January/February, 1970 to explore possibilities of increasing export of engineering goods. The Delegation found that there were great possibilities of exporting engineering goods like forgings, castings—both ferrous and non-ferrous, ACSR Conductors, transmission towers etc. in West Europe. The question of opening of branch offices of the State Trading Corporation, in West Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe is under consideration.

**Venue of Third International Trade Fair  
—1972**

7133. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third International Trade Fair will be held in New Delhi in the year 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). India has offered to host the Third Asian International Trade Fair at New Delhi in 1972. The offer is expected to be accepted by ECAFE in its Annual Session at Bangkok from April 14 to April 27. The details will be worked out after the offer has been accepted.

**Import licence to Cine Sales Corporation,  
Delhi**

7134. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of import licences and their total value issued to Cinesales Corporation, Delhi during the last 3 years ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that they misused the import licences issued to them and if so, the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Details of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Three import licences for a total value of Rs. 43,36,930/- were issued to the S. T. C. during 1968-69 and 1969-70 for import of permissible parts of cinema and studio equipment, with a letter of Authority in favour of M/s. Cine Sales Corporation, Delhi as agents of the S. T. C. for import of goods for stock and sale purposes.

(b) No complaint has been received against the firm regarding misuse of the import licences.

**Development of Orissa and Allocation of  
Funds for Fourth Plan**

7135. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what specific problems were highlighted relating to the development of Orissa at the recent meeting of the National Development Council and what demands for allocation of funds and resources were made for the development programmes of that State under the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1970-71 ; and

(b) Government's reactions thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The State Chief Minister suggested (i) increase in the State's Fourth Plan outlay from Rs. 223 crores to Rs. 265 crores through increase in Central assistance, (ii) adoption of suitable policies and procedures to ensure regional distribution of the investment in the Central and private sectors and (iii) appointment of new finance Commission to look at the financial problems of the weaker States failing which the Fourth Plan may be deferred and the development may proceed through Annual Plans. He also stressed the need for the setting up in the State of a paper plant, a steel plant, expansion of Talcher railway line to connect Paradip Port, filling up the gaps in the national highways, etc.

(b) The suggestions made by all the Chief Ministers were considered by the National Development Council before endorsing by general consensus the Plan as presented by the Planning Commission.

**बिहार विद्युत बोर्ड को हुई हानि**

7136. श्री क० वि० मजुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विद्युत

बोर्ड को प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत द्वितीय वर्ष में बोर्ड को कितनी हानि हुई तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये कोई तरीका निकाला है ;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को 1966-67 में 2.77 करोड़ रुपये, 1967-68 में 5.82 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1968-69 में 5.10 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध हानि हुई है। 1969-70 में 7.04 करोड़ रुपये और 1970-71 में 3.77 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध हानि होने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ) . अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग की सलाह के साथ निम्नलिखित उपाए किए हैं :

- (1) टैरिफ में संशोधन करके इसे बढ़ाना।
- (2) सिम्बन्धी सम्बन्धी व्यय में किफायत लाना।
- (3) उन्नत तकनीकों को अपना कर और निर्माण कार्यों को चरणबद्ध तथा समन्वित करके निर्माण व्यय में किफायत लाने के उद्देश्य से विशेष यूनिट स्थापित करना।
- (4) सामान-सूची नियन्त्रण।
- (5) कोयले और ईंधन तेल की खपत में बचत।

(6) बिजली के अधिकाधिक समुपयोजन के लिए परेषण सुविधाओं का विस्तार।

बिहार सरकार ने बोर्ड के कार्यप्रचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपाय सुझाने के उद्देश्य से भी एक समिति स्थापित की है जिसमें केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग का एक सदस्य भी सम्मिलित है। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के इस सदस्य ने अभी हाल में एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशों की गई हैं। ये सिफारिशों बिहार राज्य सरकार तथा बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को कार्यान्वयन के लिए भेज दी गई हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार के गंडक, पश्चिम कोसी, बागमती तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए धन की मांग

7137. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के नदी घाटी परियोजना मंत्री ने बिहार में गंडक, पश्चिम कोसी तथा बागमती और अन्य परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है ;

(ग) उन्नत नदी-घाटी परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये नये वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान तथा



ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दिये जाने की सम्भावना है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) और (ख) . जुलाई, 1969 में बिहार सरकार ने योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत 12 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के अलावा गंडक परियोजना कार्यों के लिये 6 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त परिव्यय की मांग की है। इस अनुरोध पर राज्य सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करके जांच की गई थी और 5 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया था जिसमें से भारत सरकार ने 2 करोड़ रुपये योजनातर ऋण सहायता के रूप में देना स्वीकार किया और 3 करोड़ रुपये राज्य संसाधनों में से जुटाए जाने थे।

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के पहले 22 मीलों के निर्माण के लिए, जो नेपाल में पड़ते हैं, नेपाल सरकार की स्वीकृति अभी तक प्रतीक्षित है।

बागमती परियोजना अभी हाल में (24-1-1970 को) योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई है। इस परियोजना के लिए सहायता का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) . सिचाई परियोजनाएं राज्य योजनाओं का भाग हैं। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किन्हीं विशेष स्कीमों अथवा विकास शीषों के लिए पृथक पृथक नहीं दी जाती।

**सैनिक अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति आयु बढ़ाने के निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप उनकी पदोन्नति के अवसर कम होना**

7138. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल

ही में लेफ्टिनेंट के पद से ऊपर के सैनिक-अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु को बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निर्णय से पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होंगी और प्रतिभाशाली सैनिक अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) . प्रश्न शायद, (उन अफसरों को छोड़कर) जो समयमान द्वारा ले० कर्नल पद पर नियुक्त होते हैं सेना के ले० कर्नल और उससे उच्च पद के अफसरों के संबंध में सेवा से विमुक्ति के कम से कम आयु की 1-1-1970 से हाल के संशोधन के संदर्भ में है, जो आमंडं कोर, इन्फैंट्री, आर्टिलरी, इंजीनियर तथा सिग्नल के अफसर हैं, कि जिसके अनुसार वह अब कम से कम 50 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा करने के अधिकारी हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Plural Marriages of Officers under the Ministry of External Affairs having Foreign wives**

7139. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers in the Ministry of External Affairs at present who have foreign wives ;

(b) the number out of them who have

married second time even when their first wife is alive ; and

(c) whether the permission of Government has been obtained or is obtained before the second marriage or before marrying a foreign lady ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The names of such officers are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3275/70]

(b) None.

(c) The question of the grant of Government's permission in such cases is governed by the relevant provisions of the Conduct Rules as obtaining from time to time.

### विद्रोही नागाओं से पकड़े गये हथियार

7140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3417 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ गत दो वर्षों में विद्रोही नागाओं से बरामद किये गये 2316 हथियारों में से 321 हथियार जो विदेशों में बने हुए लगते थे निर्मित किए गए थे ;

(ख) विद्रोही नागाओं से बरामद किये गये हथियारों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की हुई है जिसके आधार पर मिटे हुए चिन्हों का पता लगाया जा सके और उनका निर्माण करने वाले देश के नाम का पता चल सके ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). चूँकि निशान मिटे मिटे हैं और उन्हें

पढ़ा नहीं जा सकता इन आयुधों के निर्माण के देशों को पहचाना नहीं जा सकता। तदपि, इन में से अधिकतर आयुध उनके समान किस्मों के थे कि जो चीनी सेना में प्रयोग में हैं। मशीनी मशीन गनों, राकेट प्रक्षेपक, मार तोड़, हल्की मशीनगनों, स्टेनगन, सब-मशीनगनों, राइफलें और पिस्तौल इन आयुधों में शामिल हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा जांच

7141. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके सचिवालय में कितने ऐसे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच करवाई गई है ;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है और उनमें से कितनों को दंड दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच करवाई गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) से (ग). प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के किसी राजपत्रित अधिकारी अथवा कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कोई विभागीय जांच नहीं कराई गई और न किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया अथवा सजा दी गई। लेकिन कुछ छपे हुए पावती कार्डों के खो जाने के विषय में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के जरिये पूछताछ करने पर एक लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था। यह क्लर्क स्टेशनरी का इंचार्ज था। पता चला कि यह कर्मचारी

सिर्फ स्टेशनरी रजिस्टर को ठीक तरह से रखने में कुछ भूल के लिए ही दोषी था। ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला, जिससे यह पता चल सके कि उसने बदनियती से कुछ किया था। उसे लिखित रूप में यह हिदायत कर दी गई थी कि वह भविष्य में रजिस्ट्रों को ठीक तरह रखने और स्टेशनरी की देखभाल करने में अधिक सावधानी बरते।

**केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा सिचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गई जांच**

7142. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 3 वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से विभागीय जांच करवाई गई थी ;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड मिला था ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच करवाई गई थी ;

**सिचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) से (ग). गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संलग्न और अधोनस्थ कार्यालयों समेत, सिचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय के 6 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और आठ अन्य कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के जरिए विभागीय जांच की गई। इनमें से एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है और यह मामला न्यायालय में चल रहा है।

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच**

7143. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से विभागीय जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमें चलाए गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) जिन लोगों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई थी, उनमें से राजपत्रित अधिकारी कितने थे ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) और (ग). पांच, जिनमें से चार राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं।

(ख) इन सभी मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है।

#### Power Generation in the Country

7144. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generated in the country State-wise ; and

(b) out of the above, the quantity supplied to big industries, small industries, irrigation purposes and lighting, separately under each head and in each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). State-wise details of electrical energy generated in the country and energy sales to various categories of consumers during the year 1969-70 are given in the statement

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No LT-3276/70].

**Publications Issued by Foreign Mission in India**

7145. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have sent a note to his Ministry drawing their attention to abnormally massive circulation of publications by the foreign missions in India as revealed in the meeting of Consultative Committee held on the 28th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether periodicals published by these foreign missions exceeds 5.5 percent of the total publication of Indian periodicals and circulation of some of them are higher than the highest circulation of any Indian periodicals or daily newspaper; and

(d) if so, the nature of such publications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting sent a communication on November 29, 1969, to the Ministry of External Affairs on the general question of publications brought out by foreign missions in India, dealing with the various aspects of this matter. It mentioned, *inter alia*, the volume of circulation of these publications.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of Ordnance Establishments to achieve Greater Efficiency and Economy**

7146. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn by Government for modernising the working of

ordnance establishments to achieve greater efficiency and economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any help of some foreign agency has been sought in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The modernisation of Ordnance Depots with a view to achieve greater efficiency and economy is a continuous process, and suitable steps are taken from time to time to this end. The following, *inter alia*, are some of the steps taken in this direction in the recent past:

(i) A Pilot Project Study on inventory control in the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt. based on Electronic Data Processing System has been sanctioned to explore the area of inventory control which can be successfully computerised;

(ii) Material handling equipment in Ordnance Depots are being progressively replaced or supplemented by modern equipment to achieve greater efficiency in handling stores;

(iii) A technical Study Group has been constituted with a view to devise the most efficient and economical inventory system for spares.

(c) No, Sir.

**Economic Development of Sunderban Region**

7147. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to her recently for the rapid economic development of the Sunderban region;

(b) if so, whether she proposes to take any specific steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal has submitted a project report for Sunderban Delta Scheme (Phase I). This report has been prepared by the River Research Institute of the State Government with the help of the Netherlands Reijkswater--Staat (Waterways Department of the Netherlands Government). The technical details of the project are under examination in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power/CW & PC. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture are the other related Ministries which will be associated with the technical scrutiny of the project.

(c) The cost of the project is Rs. 18.75 crores. This reclamation project is the first of its kind to be undertaken in our country for the protection of a part of Sunderban Delta Region of West Bengal from salt water intrusion over an area of 50,000 hectares. One of the main features of the project is the closure of the estuary of the Sapha mukhi River and connecting it with a system of encircling dykes on either side.

**दारेस्सलाम में गुट-निर्पेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन**

7148. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री इंडोपाणि :

श्री मयाबन :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुट-निर्पेक्ष देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों का एक प्रारम्भिक सम्मेलन 13 अप्रैल, 1970 को दारेस्सलाम में हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में किन-किन देशों ने भाग लिया तथा उसमें किन-

किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया ; और

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

**बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :** (क) दारेस्सलाम में 13 से 17 अप्रैल, 1970 तक गुट रहित देशों की, एक प्रारम्भिक बैठक हुई थी ।

(ख) इसमें निम्नलिखित देशों ने हिस्सा लिया :

अफगानिस्तान, अल्जीरिया, बोत्सवाना, बुरुंडो, कैमेरून, मध्य अफ्रीकी गणराज्य, श्रीलंका, कांगो लोक गणराज्य, कांगो जनतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य, क्यूबा, साइप्रस, इक्वेटोरियल गिनी, इथियोपिया, घना, गिनी, गुयाना, भारत, इण्डोनेशिया, ईराक, जर्मनी, जोर्डन, कीनिया, कुवेत, लाओस, लेबनान, लीसोथो, लाबीरिया, लीबिया, मलावी, मलयेशिया, माली, मारोतानिया, मारिशस, मोरक्को, नेपाल, रूआंडा, सैनैगल, सीयरा, लिब्रोन, सिंगापुर, सोमालिया, दक्षिण यमन लोक गणराज्य, सूडान, स्वाजीलैंड, सीरिया, तूनीशिया, उर्गांडा, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, संयुक्त तंजानिया गणराज्य, यमन अरब गणराज्य, यूगोस्लाविया और जम्बिया ।

इनके अतिरिक्त अर्जेंटीना, बोलीविया, ब्राजील, चिली, कोलम्बिया, पेरू, त्रिनिडाड और तोबागो तथा वेनेजुअला प्रेक्षक की हैसियत से इसमें उपस्थित थे । इस बैठक की कार्य-सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है ।

(ग) सम्मेलन ने निश्चय किया कि :

(1) गुट-मुक्त राज्यों के राज्याध्यक्षों अथवा शासनाध्यक्षों का तीसरा सम्मेलन जंबिया

की राजधानी लुसाका में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के 25वें वार्षिकोत्सव अधिवेशन से पूर्व होना चाहिए।

- (2) सम्मेलन के लिए निमंत्रण गुटमुक्त देशों के 1961 और 1964 के सम्मेलनों में स्थिर मानदण्डों के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए।
- (3) आवश्यक तैयारियां करने के उद्देश्य से आतिथ्य देश के साथ सम्पर्क और तालमेल रखने के लिये 16 सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई जाए।
- (4) भाग लेने वाले देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों की शिखर सम्मेलन से पूर्व बैठक हो।

इस बैठक में तीसरे शिखर सम्मेलन के राज्याध्यक्षों और शासनाध्यक्षों के अनुमोदन के लिए एक कार्यसूची की भी सिफारिश की।

### बिबरण

गुट-मुक्त देशों की प्रारम्भिक बैठक दारेस्सलाम अप्रैल, 1970

### कार्य-सूची

1. अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, रिपोर्टर, महासचिव का चुनाव और कार्य-संगठन का पारित होना।
2. प्रारम्भिक बैठक की कार्य-सूची का स्वीकार किया जाना।
3. (क) कम्बोडियाई प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के भाग लेने की समस्याएं।

(ख) दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी क्रांतिकारी सरकार की यह प्रार्थना कि गुट-मुक्त देशों की प्रारम्भिक बैठक में और शिखर सम्मेलन में उसे भाग लेने दिया जाए।

(ग) मुक्ति-आंदोलनों की ओर से इस बैठक में शामिल होने की प्रार्थना।

(घ) वर्तमान मानदण्डों के आधार पर गुट-मुक्त देशों के शिखर सम्मेलन में नए राज्यों का भाग लेना।

4. उपनिवेशवाद की समाप्ति, जातीय प्रथक्वासन, जातीय भेदभाव, नव-उप-निवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद तथा विश्व शांति और सुरक्षा की समस्याओं के प्रति गुट-मुक्त देशों की भूमिका के विशेष संदर्भ में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर सामान्य पुनर्विचार।

5. आर्थिक विकास और सहयोग।

6. (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र में तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर गुट-मुक्त देशों की गतिविधियों में समन्वय।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सिलवर जुबली की तैयारी के लिये न्यूयार्क में विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक में गठित उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट।

7. (क) गुट-मुक्त राज्यों के तीसरे शिखर सम्मेलन की कार्य-सूची का मसौदा,

(ख) समय और स्थान।

8. सम्मेलन के लिये प्रशासनिक और दूसरे प्रबन्ध।

9. प्रारम्भिक बैठक का खर्च।

10. रिपोर्टर की रिपोर्ट।

11. अन्तिम विज्ञप्ति।

**Jeevable Road Linking Lhasa with Khinzemane near India-Tibet-Bhutan Junction**

7149. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a jeevable road links Lhasa with khinzemane near the India-Tibet-Bhutan junction;

(b) whether these activities of the Chinese be taken any flare-up in the future; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure the safety and security of the border and our armed forces against a surprise attack by Chinese forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Chinese are known to have improved their communication facilities across the border, including across Khinzemane. The House has been informed from time to time of Chinese activities across the border having a military significance, including construction and improvement of roads. There has been no significant change in this position, recently. Developments having a bearing on our security are constantly taken note of and suitable measures on our side are taken.

**Conditions in Pak-Occupied Kashmir**

7150. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book on the conditions in Pak-occupied Kashmir and writings of Pak. leaders on this issue;

(b) if so, whether Government will take the issue to the UN Human Rights Commission for an on the spot investigation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen a booklet entitled "Real

Azad Kashmir" written by one Raja Abbas Khan of POK. The booklet exposes Pakistan's acts of oppression and repression in Pak-occupied Kashmir and the extremely backward economic conditions in the area. The booklet substantiates Government's stand that POK which has throughout been under Pakistan's illegal occupation, is completely under the control of Pakistan, and only a facade of a local Government in that area is maintained.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The only issue to be settled in Kashmir is the situation arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of the State. Government's view is that this issue of POK can best be settled bilaterally and peacefully. Government are opposed to any third party interference on Indo-Pakistan differences, including Kashmir.

**HF-24 Aircraft**

7151. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether in view of the special reports of the Public Accounts Committee on the HF-24 aircraft and the non-technical and other considerations that affected the development of this engine, Government propose to institute a judicial inquiry into the entire episode leading to the plane crash near Bangalore on the 10th January, 1970 killing the Chief Test Pilot of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): A Board of Investigation headed by a Senior Air Force Officer had been constituted to investigate and determine the circumstances and cause of the accident to the HF-24 aircraft in January 1970, and other allied matters. Besides the Chairman, the members of the Board included representative of the Director of Aeronautics, Director of Technical Development and Production (Air), Armament Branch of the Air H. Qrs., the Aviation School of Medicine, besides the Chief Designer of HAL and the Director of the Gas Turbine Research Establishment. The report of the Board has been received and is under examination.

2. There is no evidence to show that non-technical considerations affected the development of the engine. It is not proposed to institute a judicial inquiry into the accident.

### पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निकट पाकिस्तानी नौसैनिक बल में वृद्धि

7152. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निकट समुद्री क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी नौसेना ने अपनी नौसैनिक शक्ति बढ़ा ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उससे हमारी समुद्री सीमा के लिये तत्काल खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय की सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में रिपोर्ट देखी है कि पाकिस्तान नौसेना ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के तट के साथ-साथ अपने रक्षा संस्थानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए पग उठाए हैं। तदपि, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निकट नौसैनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई पक्की सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है।

हमारी सक्रियात्मक योजनाएं पाकिस्तान की विभिन्न नौसैनिक यूनिटों से संभाव्य संकटों को ध्यान में रखती हैं।

### चीन द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमा पर स्थापित निरीक्षण चौकियां

7153. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने हाल

ही में पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमा पर निरीक्षण चौकियां स्थापित की हैं, ताकि वे पश्चिम बंगाल के भीतर होने वाली गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रख सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीन की उक्त कार्यवाही के विरोध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जबकि सरकार को, पूर्वी-पाकिस्तान में चीनी प्रशिक्षकों की गतिविधि का ज्ञान है, पश्चिमी बंगाल पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर चीनियों द्वारा कोई निरीक्षण चौकी स्थापित किए जाने सम्बन्धी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

### चीन द्वारा तिब्बत की मूर्तियां नष्ट करना।

7154. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी लोगों ने तिब्बत की बहुमूल्य मूर्तियां तथा पाण्डुलिपियां नष्ट कर दी हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चीन को लिखा है कि वह इन मूर्तियों और पाण्डुलिपियों को सुरक्षित रखे न कि उन्हें नष्ट करे ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की अखबारी खबरें देखी हैं।

(ख) भारत और चीन के वर्तमान संबंधों और तिब्बतियों के प्रति चीन के रवैये को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस विषय पर चीन सरकार को लिखने से कोई प्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं होगा।



**Issue of Import/Export Licences by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay**

7155. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the licences issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay during the year 1969-70 ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the licences so issued are properly utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The details of the licences issued are available in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) In the case of Actual User Licences or licences issued under the import policy for registered exporters, the licencees are required to maintain proper accounts of consumption of imported raw materials, components and spares in the prescribed manner as one of the conditions of the grant of the licence. Contravention of these conditions attracts penal action under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and the Imports (Control) Order, 1955. Intimation about the issue of the licence in each case is sent by the licensing authorities to the sponsoring authorities concerned and the latter are required to keep a watch over the proper utilisation of imported materials. Before recommending cases for the issue of import licences to the Import Control authorities, the sponsoring authorities are required to check the proper utilisation of imports in the previous period. In the case of units in priority industries, applications for the grant of import licences have to be supported by a certificate duly attested by a Chartered Accountant to show that the materials previously imported have been properly utilised by them. Copies of these certificates are sent to the Central Excise authorities by the licensing authorities to enable the former to check actual utilisation with reference to their production. Particulars of all import licences

issued are sent to the sponsoring authorities of the units concerned to enable them to watch the actual import and proper utilisation of the imported materials.

In the case of established importers, the Customs authorities exercise necessary checks at the time of clearance of goods to detect if there is any trafficking in licences. Where breaches of the rules and regulations are noticed, reports are made by the Customs to the licensing authorities who take separate action under the Imports (Control) Order.

**Import of Egyptian Combed Yarn for Lungis**

7156. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to liberalise the import of Egyptian Combed yarn for lungis ;

(b) if so, by what time a decision in the matter will be announced ; and

(c) whether a decision regarding the agency through which the import will be handled has also been taken ?

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

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

**Purchase of 'Buffalo' Aircraft from Canada**

7157. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to purchase a small plane nicknamed 'Buffalo' of Canada for the use of I.A.F. ;

(b) if so, under what terms ; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to manufacture them in India ?

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

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

**Nepalese Newspaper's Accusations against Indian Newspapers**

7158. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the *Times of India* of 20th March, 1970 in which it is stated that the Nepalese press led by 'Rising Nepal', the Government mouth piece, has accused Indian newspapers of publishing deliberate slanders and prejudicial thinking on Nepalese affair ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto ;

(c) whether the Indo-Nepalese relations in any way, have been damaged by this confrontation between the press of the two countries, if so, to what extent ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Union Government to avoid such confrontation ?

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

(b) We understand that the Government of Nepal considered certain articles carried by these publications as critical of Nepal's political system and personalities. The action is entirely an internal matter of the Government of Nepal.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Temples in East Pakistan Alleged as Spy Centres according to Pakistan**

7159. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan considers temples in east Pakistan as spy centres ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is proposing to set up wire fencing around all Hindu temples and shrines there ;

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

(d) whether a protest in the matter is to be lodged with Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No dependable information to this effect has come to the notice of the Government.

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

**Transfer of Farakka Barrage's Administration to Defence Ministry**

7160. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision to pass on the administration of the Farakka Barrage to the Defence Ministry in view of the growing disturbances ;

(b) if so, when the work will be transferred ; and

(c) if not, whether there has been any improvement in situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to pass on the administration of the Farakka Barrage to the Ministry of Defence.

(c) There is an appearance of normalcy prevailing at the work sites of the Project except on the Feeder Canal where one of the Contractors has recently complained go-slow process by his workers.

**Approval by Malaysia for Russian Naval Patrols in Indian Ocean**

7161. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of Malaysia is reported to have given a tacit approval to the Russian naval patrols on the high seas in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the Government of India have ascertained from the Malaysian Government the text of the assurance given to the Soviet Navy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any tacit approval or assurance by the Malaysian Government in respect of Russian naval patrols in the Indian Ocean. The Government of India's policy on the Indian Ocean is well known. Government maintain that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace and cooperation, free of domination or interference by any power.

**Airspace Violations by Pak. Aircraft which go untraced**

7162. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI JAI SINGH:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, apart from air-space violations committed by Pakistan, Pak. aircrafts resort to reconnaissance flights which often go untraced;

(b) if so, the number of intrusions which have been traced during the last two years and whether they are increasing; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check

the recurrence of such violations by military planes of a hostile country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It is possible to detect all reconnaissance flights near the border. Action is taken when such flights commit violation of our airspace.

(b) There have been 36 air-space violations by Pakistani aircraft since 1st January 1968 as under:

Year	No. of violation
1968	16
1969	11
1970 (till to-date)	9

(c) Besides lodging the protests, our security forces continue to be vigilant on the border. Appropriate action has also been taken, wherever necessary to reinforce our security measures.

**Manufacture of Large Size Atomic Fast Breeder Reactor**

7163. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it would not be possible for India to manufacture atomic fast breeder reactor of large size for another 10 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government do not want to expedite the said project for manufacturing atomic reactor and reduce the said period of 10 years to 5 years keeping in view the demand for cheap and more power?

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

(b) If we are to build our own large size fast breeder power station, our scientists and engineers, as well as industry, have to acquire experience of the new technologies involved. The Fast Breeder Test reactor to be completed by 1976 is a necessary first step. Moreover, we

need an inventory of plutonium from our first generation natural uranium fuelled reactors before we can operate fast breeder power reactors.

**चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अतिरिक्त धनराशि के लिये बिजली सलाहकार परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन**

7164. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्वाधि के लिये अतिरिक्त धन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु बिजली सलाहकार परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) विद्युत जनन के लिये कितना धन नियत किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा क्या उससे विद्युत जनन के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय विद्युत सलाहकारी परिषद् ने पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये चौथी योजना के बिजली कार्यक्रम हेतु धन की आवश्यकता के पुनरवलोकनार्थ एक उपसमिति नियुक्त की। इस उपसमिति का एक शिष्ट-मंडल प्रधान मंत्री और योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष से मिला। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का भी लिखा गया कि जब चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार हो जाए तो अतिरिक्त धन के प्रावधान को सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता करें। चौथी योजना के मसौदे में सरकारी सेक्टर में बिजली के विकास के लिये 2085 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान बढ़ाकर संशोधित चतुर्थ योजना में 2455 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है और

तदनुसार, प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य 220 लाख किलोवाट से बढ़ाकर 230 किलोवाट कर दिया गया है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये आवश्यक पग उठाए जा रहे हैं कि चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक 230 लाख किलोवाट की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाए। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के विरुद्ध स्कन्व के सदस्य निर्माणाधीन प्रत्येक बिजली परियोजना पर प्रगति का पुनरवलोकन करने के लिये पृथक-पृथक लाभ दिये गए हैं ताकि परियोजनाओं को अनुसूची के अनुसार जालू करने के लिये आवश्यक सहायता और समन्वयन सुनिश्चित हो जाए।

**कोलेस्वर, शिवपुरी और टेहरी बांधों के लिये सर्वेक्षण**

7165. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा पर कोलेस्वर, शिवपुरी और टेहरी बांधों के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त बांधों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कोलेस्वर-शिवपुरी बांध परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। टेहरी बांध परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा ही सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण होने वाला है।

(ख) निर्माण के लिए उपर्युक्त स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने का प्रश्न परियोजना रिपोर्टों के प्राप्त होने और कार्यान्वयनार्थ स्वीकृत होने के पश्चात् ही उठेगा।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में आणविक केन्द्र की स्थापना

7166. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में आणविक केन्द्र की स्थापना सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल के प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन पर जिसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी गई थी, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) उक्त केन्द्र की स्थापना के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः उस प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो कृषि उद्योग समूह के बारे में परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त कार्यकारी वर्ग द्वारा तैयार किया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में उनका ध्यान लोक सभा में दिनांक 18 मार्च, 1970 को दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3441 के उत्तर की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है, जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि यह प्रतिवेदन प्रारम्भिक था तथा कार्यकारी वर्ग द्वारा सम्बन्धित विषय में अभी और अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। इस अध्ययन की समाप्ति पर ही किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँच सकने तथा प्रतिवेदन में दी गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न होगा।

### Central Project for Power Production in North Bihar

7167. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Bihar had in the meeting of the National Development Council held on the 21st March, 1970 demanded a central project to produce 300 megawatts of power, flood protec-

tion work etc. in North Bihar, if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(b) what were the other demands made by the Chief Minister and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Chief Minister, Bihar, asked for a project with an installed capacity of 300 megawatts in North Bihar.

There is already a provision for installed capacity of 145 megawatts in the present programme to be completed by 1970-71. Additional capacity of 110 megawatts is envisaged by the end of 1973-74 in North Bihar. No Central power project is contemplated in this area. Flood control programme forms part of the State Plan.

(b) The Chief Minister mainly asked for larger Central assistance and Plan outlay for Bihar State. All the points were considered by the National Development Council before endorsing by general consensus the revised Plan as presented by the Planning Commission.

### Loss of Export Market in Tea

7168. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to go-slow campaign launched by labour for the last ten weeks in the public tea ware-houses in Calcutta, many foreign buyers have cancelled their orders for importing tea to their countries ;

(b) if so, the loss in export market suffered by Government as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to resolve the strike ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have no information about the cancellation of orders by foreign buyers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of West Bengal are endeavouring to resolve the present stalemate. The Central Warehousing Corporation are considering taking over the public tea ware-houses in Calcutta from Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited.

#### Supply of Arms to Indonesia by India

7162. SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesian Government have shown great interest in Indian arms and have requested India to supply the same ;

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

(c) when and what kind of arms will be supplied to them and on what conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Exports by M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

7170. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., manufacturers of jeep vehicles have secured the orders of supply of 700 jeep vehicles to Yugoslavia and the supply of jeep component parts worth about Rupees 3.75 crores to Indonesia ; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the above mentioned two deals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. have recently secured the order to supply 700 jeep vehicles to Yugoslavia for the approximate value of Rs. one crore. It is understood that Indonesian order is in the process of negotiation and the approximate value thereof is estimated to be around Rs. 3 crores.

(b) It is presumed that deal is as per normal commercial terms and conditions, though specific details are not known.

#### Setting up of a Paper Mill in West Nepal by an Indian Industrialist

7171. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given permission to an Indian Industrial group to set up a paper mill in Western Nepal ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the conditions under which Government have accorded their permission to set up the paper mill ;

(c) the terms and conditions on which the Nepalese Government have agreed to let an Indian Industrial group to establish the paper factory ; and

(d) the location of the paper mill in Nepal and when is the mill under reference likely to be completed and go into production ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to available information, a Private Company styled "Nepal Paper Mills (P) Ltd." was registered in Nepal in September, 1969, for setting up a plant at Hitauda for manufacture of paper and paper board. M/s. Sahu Jain of India and a U. K. firm are collaborating in this project. The project is likely to be completed in about three years.

### हीरों और जवाहरात का आयात/निर्यात

7172. श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने हीरों तथा जवाहरातों का आयात एवं निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके आयात में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3277/70]

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अपरिष्कृत हीरों के आयात में वृद्धि के ये कारण हैं :

(i) निर्यातों को बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार की नीति के भाग के रूप में नये स्रोतों से अतिरिक्त कच्चे माल की पूर्तियों को प्राप्त करना ; तथा

(ii) निर्यातों में वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप कुल आयात प्रतिपूर्ति में तत्स्थानी वृद्धि।

साइकिलों, अखबारी कागज तथा हाथ से कते सूत के आयात में वृद्धि

7173. श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साइकिलों,

अखबारी कागज तथा हाथ से कते सूत और घागे का आयात धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) कई वर्षों से बाइसिकलों के आयात पर रोक लगा दी गई है। विदेशी व्यापार के आंकड़ों में दिखाये गये नगण्य आयात शायद अप्राधिकृत अथवा जन्त किये गये आयातों से सम्बन्धित हों। 100 और उससे अधिक काउन्ट वाले सूत के आयात के लाइसेंस वस्त्र-आयुक्त की सिफारिशों पर वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को दिये जाते हैं। सिलाई के सूती घागे का आयात केवल निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये अनुमेष है। चालू नीति के अन्तर्गत ऊनी घागे के आयात की अनुमति नहीं है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें बाइसिकलों और अखबारी कागज के आयात दिये गये हैं। हाथ से कते बुनाई तथा सिलाई के घागे के आयात सम्बन्धी अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). अखबारी कागज का स्वदेशी उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। एन० ई० पी० ए० मिल्स का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है। अखबारी कागज की दो मिलें, एक केरल तथा दूसरी हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थापित करने का विचार है और वर्ष 1973-74 तक उनमें उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

## विवरण

वर्ष 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक साइकिलों और अस्सबारी कागज के आयात ।

मूल्य हजार रुपये में  
(अवमूल्यन पश्चात की दर)  
परिमाण इकाइयों में

परिमाण  
इकाई सं०

## 1. साइकिलें

## (I) बाईसाइकिलें

वर्ष	परिमाण	मूल्य
1966-67	5	3
1967-68	1	नगण्य
1968-69	22	7

## (II) (अन्य साइकिल रिफ्ले, डिलीवरी साइकिलें, ट्राइसाइकिलें आदि) ।

वर्ष	परिमाण	मूल्य
1966-67	—	—
1967-68	—	—
1968-69	17	19

## 2. अस्सबारी कागज (हजार टन में)

वर्ष	परिमाण	मूल्य
1966-67	107	123736
1967-68	82	94410
1968-69	114	129518

वर्ष 1966-67 से वर्ष 1967-68

में प्रतिशत गिरावट (—) —23.4% —23.7%

वर्ष 1967-68 से वर्ष 1968-69

में प्रतिशत वृद्धि (+) +39.0% +37.2%

## Export of Iron Ore

7174. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targeted quantity of iron-ore export for the year 1970-71 can be achieved; and

(b) the country-wise break-up about our iron-ore exports for the years 1969-70 onward?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A target of 21 million tonnes of iron ore fixed for 1970-71 is likely to be achieved. A statement showing country-wise exports of iron ore in (April-December), 1969-70 is attached.



## Statement

1969-70 (April-December, 1969)

Qty. Lakh Tonnes  
Value-Rs. crores

Country	Quantity	Value
1. Japan	85.60	50.47
<i>East Europe</i>		
2. Czechoslovakia	4.10	2.67
3. Rumania	5.40	3.04
4. Poland	2.90	1.93
5. Hungary	0.10	0.07
6. Yugoslavia	1.11	0.74
7. Germany East	0.02	0.01
<i>West Europe</i>		
8. Italy	0.15	0.16
9. Spain	0.14	0.06
10. Belgium	2.37	0.92
11. Germany West	1.22	1.33
12. Others	1.30	0.63
Grand Total	104.50	62.03

**Passports applied for and Issued for  
Manipuri Haj Pilgrims**

7175. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of muslims from Manipur  
applying for passport for Haj during the year  
1969-70 ;

(b) the number of passports issued ;

(c) the number of applications rejected ;  
and

(d) the quota for Manipur during the year  
1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and  
(b). 225 had applied out of which 70 were  
granted Pilgrim Passes.

(c) 155.

(d) 1968-69 70  
1969-70 70

**Consultations with Manipur Reg. Decision  
on the Location of Borak Project**

7176. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND  
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur  
have given their opinion on the location of pro-  
posed Borak Project to the Government and in  
their joint meeting with the Assam Govern-  
ment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) in view of the absence of the popular  
representatives in the running of the Govern-  
ment of Manipur, whether the Government do  
not feel proper to postpone the consultation on  
the matter with the Government of Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :  
(a) to (c). The proposal for the construction  
of a Dam at Narayandhar in the Barak Valley  
was discussed by the Chief Minister of Assam  
and the then Chief Minister of Manipur on  
the 18th June, 1969, at Shillong. The then  
Chief Minister, Manipur, while agreeing to  
offer his whole-hearted support, felt that the  
construction of the dam at the site proposed at  
present might necessitate large scale displace-  
ment of people and also submerge substantial  
paddy growing areas and parts of the newly  
laid Cachar road. He therefore, suggested that  
the possibility of alternative sites for the loca-  
tion of the dam may be explored. It was deci-  
ded that the proposal may be examined by  
visits to the actual site by the Ministers and  
officials concerned of both States after the flood  
season. The Lt. Governor, Manipur, had  
programmed to visit the area on the 17th April,  
1970. The Union Minister of Irrigation and  
Power has also recently requested the Irrigation  
Minister of Assam and the Lt. Governor of  
Manipur to have a joint inspection of the area  
for early finalisation of the Barak Project. The  
question of execution of the Project would  
be considered after an agreement has been  
reached between the States of Assam and  
Manipur. In view of the importance of the

Barak Project, particularly from the flood control point of view, there is no proposal at present to postpone the consultations already going on in the matter with the State of Assam and Manipur.

**Demand of Electricity Employees' Union  
Manipur**

7177. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electricity Employees' Union, Manipur has submitted Charter of Demands of the Union to the Government of Manipur in the course of the last two years ;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands ;

(c) whether Government of Manipur have responded to the aforesaid demands ; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the demands so far fulfilled and those under consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the Government of Manipur, some of these demands been met as indicated below. The rest of the demands are under examination :

- (i) Declaration of quasi-permanency in respect of regular staff.
- (ii) Providing workshop kit, raincoat, etc.
- (iii) Promotion of regular staff on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.
- (iv) Overtime allowance is being given.
- (v) Government rules followed in regard to transfer.

(vi) Provision of medical facilities.

(vii) Payment of compensation to employees involved in genuine accidents.

(viii) Regular disbursement of salaries as far as possible.

(ix) Provision of drinking water and also latrine facilities.

(x) Provision of quarters to essential staff.

*Statement*

The demands of the Electricity Employees Union, Manipur, are as indicated below :

1. Creation of permanent posts in the regular service.
2. Dearness allowance to be given at Central Government Rates.
3. Services of the work charged employees be regularised.
4. All employees, whether they are regular or workcharged, who are in service for three years or more be confirmed or their services be declared quasi-permanent.
5. Workcharged employees be provided the same facility as extended to employees of regular staff.
6. Workers in the workshop be provided with workshop kit and dress and those working in the line, with raincoat and conveyance.
7. Promotion should be encouraged and it should be on the basis of seniority-cum-merit.
8. Employees posted as out-stations or at the power house be provided with free quarters or house rent allowance be sanctioned.
9. Employees working beyond working hours, should be given over-time allowance.

10. Transfer T. A. should be given to employees on transfer.
11. Regular medical check-up facilities be ensured to workers.
12. Power house and workshop of the electricity division, should be registered under Factories Act.
13. Employees, who have suffered accidents, be promptly given compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.
14. Pay disbursement at Imphal and the out-stations in the Hill and Jiri subdivisions be made regular.
15. Drivers with heavy vehicle licence who are asked to drive all sorts of vehicles, to be given the pay scales of heavy vehicle drivers.
16. Payments of same scale of pay of Rs.140-275 to the Divisional Electricians, Supervisors and Head Carpenters, as admissible to divisional mechanics.
17. Good drinking water be made available in the power house and in the out-station power house; latrines be provided for the employees for all power houses.
18. Residential Quarters be provided for all employees working at Thoubal, Kackching, Songno, Morch, Moireng, Churachandpur, Kangpokpi, Mao, Jiri and other places.
19. Basis of deduction of Rs. 100/- or so, some years back from all employees concerned, may be given.
20. The issue of permits to the employees for the purchase of scooter as framed by the Government of Manipur.
21. Important office bearers of the Union should not be transferred from the headquarters at Imphal.
22. Recognition of the Union.

**Bank Loans for Unemployed Emergency Commissioned Officers for Setting up Small Scale Industries**

7178. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :  
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to direct Nationalised Banks to provide easy loans to unemployed Emergency Commissioned officers to set up small-scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Government have no such proposal under consideration. Banks extend credit to any borrower who has a viable and economic scheme. The ECOs can get credit to set up small scale industries from any public sector bank, provided their schemes are viable.

**Irrigation Project of Maharashtra Pending with the Government**

7179. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a statement by Maharashtra's Minister of Irrigation and Power in the Legislative Council of Maharashtra on 4th March, 1970, to the effect that proposals for the construction of as many as 34 Irrigation projects in Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government have already sent information on technical point raised by the Centre in respect of 21 projects out of the above 34 pending projects ; and

(c) if so, whether he would lay a statement on the Table of the House giving details regarding each of the above projects about (i) date of submission of the project proposal. (ii) the reasons for not sanctioning the project so far ; and (iii) the date by which the projects would be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

**POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) Press reports have been seen.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3278/70].

**Misleading Information given by an Indian Embassy abroad to a Girl Student Coming to India**

7180. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to comments made under the caption, "Foreign Students", in the *Times of India* of 21st March, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a girl student who was told by one of our Missions abroad that she can obtain an M. A. degree, at Poona University by submitting a thesis, came to India all the way only to learn that she had been misinformed ;

(c) whether Government propose to make necessary inquiries into the matter and place the findings on the Table of House ; and

(d) whether steps would be taken to see that similar mistakes are not committed by our Missions abroad in future ?

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

(b) and (c). Necessary enquiries are being made as to the facts of the case.

(d) Suitable action will be taken as necessary.

**Export Trade in various Items**

7181. SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of fish, fish products, shoes, Handicrafts, forest products, Agarbati and Papad exported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned ;

(b) whether there is a special cell in his Ministry to explore the possibilities of export and to internal availability of the above products ;

(c) whether such a team for exploring the export of fish, fish products and shoes, visited Orissa and particularly Balasor district ;

(d) if so, the outcome of this visit ; and

(e) the target of export of the items mentioned in part (a) above during the coming five years and quantity to be lifted from different States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing the quantity and value of the items mentioned therein is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Targets in respect of most of the products during the coming five years have not been finalised so far and are under consideration of Planning Commission.

*Statement*

Products	Unit	(Value in Rs. Lakhs)					
		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70 (April-Dec.)	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Fish and fish products.	'000' Tonne	20.3	1814	24.8	2270	21.3	2379
2. Forest products (wood, lumber and cork and manufactures excl. furniture).	—	—	461	—	495	—	584
3. Papad.	'000' kg.	470	19	555	20	442	15
4. Shoes, footwear	Mill pairs.	11.0	916	13.0	918	6.7	521
5. Handicrafts.	—	—	4901	—	6906	—	5571
6. Agrabatis.	—	—	59	—	94	—	76

NOTE : Figures in post-devaluation rupees.

**Electrified Villages of Orissa**

7182. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa which have been covered with the Rural Electrification programme as against the total number of villages and percentage of the rural electrification as compared to West Bengal, Maharashtra Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and to all India averages;

(b) how many such schemes have been submitted by the State Electricity Boards of Orissa and by the above States during last two years and the cost of the project;

(c) how many schemes have been sanctioned; and

(d) whether 'any special area' scheme has been drawn up to integrate the rural electrification with minor irrigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:

(a) Out of a total number of 46,466 villages in Orissa, the number of villages electrified by the end of February, 1970, was 881, the percentage of villages electrified being 1.9. The percentage of villages electrified is 6.76 in West Bengal, 27.55 in Maharashtra, 45 in Punjab, 65.2 in Tamil Nadu, 23.75 in Gujarat, 25.5 in Mysore, 11.62 in J & K and 23.6 in Andhra Pradesh. The all-India average percentage is 14.5.

(b) and (c). Schemes which require to be sanctioned for implementation from State Plan outlays have been received for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 from the State Electricity Boards of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra

Pradesh. The details are given below:

State	No. of villages to be electrified	No. of pumpsets to be energised	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1968-69	1918	29749	1073
1969-70	2309	66423	2575
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1968-69	435	13425	694
1969-70	576	19975	900
<b>Mysore</b>			
1968-69	565	20536	588.99
1969-70	634	20000	750
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1968-69	2920	41496	1532
1969-70	2312	39903	1275

(No scheme for these years has been received from the Orissa State Electricity Board).

The scheme reports for the year 1968-69 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have been approved. The remaining scheme reports are being processed.

In addition, the State Electricity Boards have submitted rural electrification schemes for financing by the Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up since 25.7.69. The position in respect of these schemes is as follows:

Name of State	No. of schemes received	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
West Bengal	3	189 (Approx)	Under processing
Maharashtra	9	495 "	-do-
Punjab	2	113 "	Sanctioned by the Corporation
Tamil Nadu	3	145 "	2 schemes sanctioned
Gujarat	11	401 "	Under processing
Andhra Pradesh	20	947 "	2 schemes sanctioned
Orissa	3	122 "	Under processing

(There is no State Electricity Board in J & K).

(d) All rural Electrification schemes sanctioned under State Plan outlays and those to be financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation primarily relate to energisation of pump-sets/tubewells for increasing agricultural production. In respect of schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation, a project approach has also been adopted so that extension of electricity in rural areas along with other investments and inputs results in increased agricultural production.

**Disposal of Letter Addressed by a Member of Parliament to Minister of External Affairs**

7183. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had written a letter on the 8th September, 1969 to the Minister of External Affairs;

(b) whether the said letter was acknowledged by one Shri G. N. Mathur on 16th of September, 1969 vide letter No. 2-PS/FN/69/1103;

(c) if so, what are the main points mentioned in the letter;

(d) whether the letter was placed before the Minister and whether any reply has been given, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action has been taken on the points mentioned in the letter?

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

(c) The hon'ble Member of Parliament had given his impressions of the functioning of our missions abroad. He also made certain suggestions in this regard.

(d) and (e). A reply has since been sent by the Minister of External Affairs to the hon'ble Member.

**चंबल जल बिजली परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नहर के निर्माण के कारण विस्थापित किसानों को भूमि का आवंटन**

7185. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चम्बल जल बिजली परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना तथा भिड़ जिलों में नहर का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने के कारण कितने किसान भूमिहीन हो गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या इसी क्षेत्र में इन किसानों को परती भूमि आवंटित करने का वचन सरकार ने इस बीच पूरा कर दिया है?

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

**दक्षिण अफ्रीका में महात्मा गांधी की पोती कुमारी शान्ति नायडू के साथ की गई ज्यादतियाँ**

7186. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रह रही महात्मा गांधी की पोती कुमारी शान्ति नायडू के साथ की जा रही ज्यादतियों का पता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कुमारी नायडू का दुःख यथाशक्ति

दूर करने और उन्हें शीघ्र छुड़ाने के लिये, सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जो पहले ही से इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रहा है, निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है।

**सेना में विभिन्न यूनिटों द्वारा रम और विह्स्की की खरीद**

7187. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय और उनके प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कैंटीन भंडार विभाग (भारत) के अतिरिक्त सेना के अन्य यूनिट भी रम और विह्स्की आदि खरीदते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त यूनिटों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल आदि भी उक्त वस्तुयें सीधे खरीदते हैं ;

(घ) वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में उक्त वस्तुयें कुल कितनी मात्रा में खरीदी गईं और उनकी खरीद किन-किन फर्मों से की गई; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त खरीद किसी व्यक्ति की इच्छानुसार की गई थी या टेंडर मांग कर की जाती है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :** (क) सेना यूनिटों आमतौर पर सीधे रम, विह्स्की आदि नहीं खरीदतीं। असाधारण परिस्थितियों में रम स्थानीयतः खरीदी जाती है जब विशिष्ट तौर पर अधिकृत की जाए।

(ख) 1968-69 में आर्मी सप्लाय कोर, पूर्वी कमान के ब्रिगेडियर ने फोरी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए स्थानीयतः रम खरीदी

थी। सरकार को किसी अन्य मामले का ज्ञान नहीं है।

(ग) सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रम, विह्स्की इत्यादि के सीधे क्रय के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति पता की जा रही है, और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(घ) जहां तक सैनिकों का सम्बन्ध है लगभग 10,000 लीटर रम सर्वश्री सिविकम डिस्टिलरी लि० रंगपो, सिविकम से, सैनिकों की तुरन्त आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए खरीदी गई थी।

(ङ) उस क्षेत्र में और कोई साधन न होने के कारण, उपरोक्त (घ) में उल्लिखित क्रय केवल इसी फर्म से निर्र प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् किए गए थे।

#### Per Capita Income of Bihar

7188. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita income of Bihar is the lowest in India ;

(b) if so, whether any study of the reasons have been made ; and

(c) what special steps have been taken in formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan to remove the deteriorating economy of the State and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of estimates of per capita incomes prepared by Central Statistical Organisation on the estimates for 1965-66.

(b) and (c). While no separate study as regards the specific factors responsible for the low per capita income of Bihar has been made, the problem of disparities in levels of per capita income among the States is continually kept under review by the Planning Commission, and

it is one of the important objectives of the state and Central plans to reduce these disparities progressively. Disparities in per capita income among the States has been taken into account while distributing Central assistance in terms of the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. Bihar's Fourth Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 531 crores as against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 332 crores. Bihar will also benefit from Central investments envisaged in projects such as Bokaro. If the State fulfils the plan as now proposed, its per capita income should improve appreciably.

#### **Appointment of the Chairman of the Rural Electrification Corporation**

7189. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the Planning Commission has been appointed as the Chairman of the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the constitution of the Board of the Corporation has been delayed ;

(d) whether the Corporation has been delaying the sanctioning of the schemes for backward States like Bihar ; and

(e) whether Government is dissatisfied with the work of the Corporation and is reconstituting it at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present Chairman of the Corporation has extensive experience of the working of Banking Institutions Co-operative Credit Institutions and Agricultural Development Programmes. As Chairman of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee, he sponsored the formation of the Rural Electrification Corporation. As Member (Agriculture) of the Planning Commission, he is also concern-

ed with the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and other similar agencies whose activities would require co-ordination with the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(c) No Sir, the Board has held 5 meeting so far.

(d) No Sir, the Corporation has so far sanctioned 12 schemes including schemes from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where the progress in village electrification is below the All India average. Schemes in respect of similar other States including Bihar are being processed by the Corporation in accordance with the criteria adopted by it.

(e) No Sir.

#### **Construction of a Dam at Kutku on River Koil, Bihar**

7190. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a dam at Kutku on river Koil in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the main features of the said project ;

(c) whether the work on the project has been started and if so, the progress thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reason for delay and the steps which are being taken to start the work on said project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (d). Detailed investigations for a dam as Kutku on the river North Koel are at present being carried out by the Government of Bihar. The project features etc. can be finalised by them only after the investigations are completed. Work can start on the project after the project, yet to be prepared by the Bihar Government, is ready and is examined and approved by the Planning Commission, keeping the resources position in view.



### Progress of Construction of Some High Level Canal

7191. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work of the Sone High Level Canal has not been progressing satisfactorily ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which are being taken to complete the work within time ; and

(c) whether no special Central assistance was given to this project after 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The construction work of the Sone High Level Canals was started in 1968-69. After detailed pre-construction investigations, the alignments of the canals were finalised. 42% of the earthwork in the first 35 miles of the Western Canal and 77% of the earthwork in the first 18 miles of the Eastern Canal have already been completed. Keeping their resources position in view, the State Government have proposed to complete the work on this project, assessed to cost about Rs. 12 crores, early in the Fifth Plan.

(c) In 1968-69, a special Central assistance of Rs. 70 lakhs was given to enable the State Government to start the work. In 1969-70, the special assistance given to Gandak was made on the condition that the outlay during the year on the Sone High Levels would be stepped up from the budgeted outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs.

### Water Supply to Some Canal Systems from Rihand

7192. SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sone Canal System are not getting adequate water supply from Rihand ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure enough water to Sone Canal System from Rihand ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (c). The Rihand Project of Uttar Pradesh is a hydro-electric project for power generation and was not constructed for serving the Sone Canal system in Bihar. The water level in Rihand Reservoir is very low this year and is being used for needs of power production only. The Government of Bihar are utilising for irrigation whatever water is so released from the U. P. project for power production.

### Demands of Shipyard Technical Staff Association of Mazagon Dock, Bombay

7193. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipyard Technical Staff Association, Mazagon Dock, Bombay have submitted a set of demands to the management ;

(b) whether the demands include absorbing of over 200 workers into permanent services ;

(c) whether the management proposes to keep these 200 workers as probationers' for a long period than required ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. In September, 1967, however, this Association, which represents the officers, had submitted a set of proposals in regard to terms and conditions of officers.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**पाकिस्तान में मंदिरों तथा अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों का अपवित्र किया जाना**

7194. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2452 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के मन्दिरों, गुरुद्वारों, गिरजाघरों तथा बौद्ध मन्दिरों को अपवित्र किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1953 और 1955 के भारत पाक करार के बावजूद पाकिस्तान द्वारा अल्प संख्यकों के धार्मिक स्थानों को अपवित्र किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को भेजे गये विरोध पत्रों पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; सरकार और क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान स्थित अपने मिशनर्स से अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(ख) इस मामले पर बराबर विचार हो रहा है ।

**Help to Trolakya Nath Chakravarty to come to India from Pakistan for Medical Treatment**

7195. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Members of Parliament made repeated request to the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs to use their good offices for making effort to enable Shri Troilakya Nath Chakravarty, an old revolutionary of Bengal, to come to India for medical treatment, etc. ;

(b) whether Shri Chakravarty had been in jails, including Andaman Cellular jail, for over 30 years ;

(c) whether he has willingly accepted Pakistan citizenship and served the people of E. Pakistan in various capacities ;

(d) whether he wants to make short visit to India ; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to request Pakistan to permit him to make a visit to India ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. He suffered about 30 years' total imprisonment under the British and Pak. Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government are not aware of any recent wish expressed by Shri Chakravarty to make short visit to India.

(e) We had informally taken up this matter a number of times with the Pakistan Government. They, however, refused permission.

**Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme of Midnapur (West Bengal)**

7196. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of making financial provision for commencement of Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme of Midnapur District of West Bengal is before Government ;

(b) whether the necessary technical clearance for the scheme has been obtained ; and

(c) if so, whether the issue will be settled soon and work for this scheme will be started before monsoon this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

**POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :**

(a) to (c). The Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 268.35 lakhs was cleared by the Ad-hoc Committee at its meeting held in July, 1969, subject to its inclusion in the Plan being considered by the Planning Commission in the light of the resources of the State Plan. The irrigation and flood control programme in the Fourth Plan of West Bengal is under finalisation and the implementation of the Scheme will depend on the available resources.

**Loss of Foreign Exchange due to the ban on the Export of Aluminium**

7197. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of foreign exchange which would be lost due to banning the exports of aluminium ; and

(b) how long the ban will continue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There is at present no ban on export of aluminium. The policy for the current year with regard to export of aluminium is under consideration.

**Posting of Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission out of India after his retirement**

7198. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission on retirement is being posted out of India at Government cost ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No, Sir.

Does not arise.

**Draft Annual Plan for Madhya Pradesh for 1970-71**

7199. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted the draft annual Plan for the State for 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, indicating the financial lay-out for Agricultural, Industrial, Educational, Health and other developmental programmes envisaged therein ; and the rate of growth likely to be achieved thereunder ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon, indicating the cuts if any made therein and reasons for such cuts ?

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

(b) The details of proposed outlay of Rs. 70 crores are as under :

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>(Rs. crores)</i> <i>Outlay proposed</i>
1. Agricultural Programmes including Cooperation & C. D.	20.18
2. Irrigation & Power	28.55
3. Industry & Mining	2.35
4. Transport & Communications	5.24
5. Social Services	12.50
6. Miscellaneous	1.28
Grand Total	70.00

The rate of growth depends upon the total investment in the State's Economy and not merely on the outlays under a few sectors of development under the State Plan.

(c) The Plan outlay has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 67.2 crores on the basis of financial resources in sight.

### Allocation of Quota of Raw Films

7200. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 23rd July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the inquiries have since been completed by Government about the Film Producers who have sold their quotas of raw films to other Producers ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the action taken by Government against the Film Producers ?

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

(b) No complaints about the misuse of the quotas allotted to Film Producers in Tamil Nad have been received.

### Misuse of Import/Export Licence by Firms

7201. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken against firms for the misuse of import/export licences during the year 1969-70.

(b) the action taken against Government officials found involved in the misuse of licences ;

(c) the steps Government have taken to break collusion between Private firms and Government officials ; and

(d) the names of the firms black-listed in this connection during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (d). The names of firms against which action is taken under the Imports (Control) Order and Exports (Control) Order after investigation, are published in weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies

of which are placed in the Lok Sabha Library. Information regarding the names of firms which have been punished by the Courts under Imports and Exports (Control) Act as a result of prosecution launched against them after investigation of the complaints is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No cases of Government officials found involved in misuse of licences have come to notice.

(c) Licensing procedures are kept under constant review and simplified to the extent possible. Policies and procedures for issuing licences are announced by Public Notices in as great detail as possible so that intending importers may know how their applications are dealt with. Inspection of licensing files is carried out in order to detect cases of undue delay.

### Complaints re : Misuse of Import Licences by Firms

7202. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the misuse of import licences by some firms during the last 3 years till March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the names of the firms against whom the complaints have been received ; and

(c) the results of the investigations conducted by Government ?

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

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose the names of firms against which complaints have been received and enquiries are in progress. The names of firms against which action is taken under the Imports (Control) Order, after investigation of the complaints, are published in the Weekly

Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, copies of which are placed in the Lok Sabha Library.

Information regarding the names of firms which have been punished by the courts under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act as a result of prosecution launched against them after investigation of the complaints, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Senior Investigators appointed in the Statistical Department of Central Statistical Organisation**

7203. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD :  
SRI RAM CHARAN :  
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1962 ten Senior Investigators were appointed in the Statistical Department of Central Statistical Organisation through Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the time of furnishing data for integrated select list prepared for the Indian Statistical Service, Grade IV of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Statistical Department had shown some Senior Investigators on regular appointment and the others on *ad hoc* appointment in 1962 and 1963 as a result of which the Ministry of Home Affairs had included the former in the said list and the names of the others had not been taken into consideration for inclusion in the said list ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ; and

(d) the rules under which the appointment of those candidates, who were appointed directly after being selected through U. P. S. C. was made on an *ad hoc* basis ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Recruitment of ten Senior Investigators was made in 1962 through the Union Public Service Commission against ten temporary posts of Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation. Of these ten Senior Investigators who joined in 1962, five were adjusted against regular vacancies upto 31-12-1962, while the remaining five were adjusted against regular vacancies arising in 1963 and thereafter. Since the first five officers had completed four years' service against regular vacancies in the grade of Senior Investigators as on 31-12-1966, they were included in the list of officers eligible for consideration for promotion to Grade IV of ISS, while the remaining five were not included in the said list. The question whether these remaining five officers could also be considered for inclusion in the integrated select list is under consideration now.

**525 सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण**

7204. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन 525 सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) . पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं की सूची के दो विवरण, नं० 1 और नं० 2 सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [सन्ध्यालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या LT—3279/70] विवरण-II में बताई गई परि-

योजनाएं निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और उनमें से अधिकतर परियोजनाओं के चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

**Permanent Posts of Senior Investigators  
Unfilled in the Central Statistical  
Organisation**

7205. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4024 on the 25th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five reserved permanent posts of Senior Investigators were left unfilled in 1962 in the Statistics Wing of the Central Statistical Organisation ;

(b) whether selections for appointment against these posts were made through the Union Public Service Commission in the same year ;

(c) if so, the reasons for appointing three candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes against temporary posts of Senior Investigators ;

(d) whether a reference to the Union Public Service Commission was made requesting them to make selections from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment to the said five reserved permanent posts ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the details in regard to the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the said reserved posts ;

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question of making confirmations against the five posts against which confirmations could not be made in 1962, as also the permanent vacancies which have since arisen, is now under consideration.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**OUTCOME OF RECENT MEETING OF NON-  
ALIGNED COUNTRIES AT DAR-ES-SALAAM**

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“the outcome of the recent meeting of the non-aligned countries at Dar-es-Salaam.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Preparatory Meeting of Non-Aligned countries was held in Dar-es-Salaam from April 13 to 17 to settle the date, agenda, venue and other arrangements for the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries. The meeting was inaugurated by H. E. President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and was presided over by H. E. Mr. R. M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania. Delegates from 52 non-aligned countries participated in the Conference and 8 countries—all of them from South America—attended as observers. Representatives of 5 liberation movements were invited to make statements before the Conference. The question of Cambodia's representation was referred to a Committee, which did not report till the time the conference concluded. The People's Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam had also requested to participate but in the absence of a consensus in the conference did not do so. This matter was referred to the Summit.

The representative of Jordan proposed the participation of Pakistan, but his proposal was not supported by any other delegate. The

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Chairman ruled the proposal out of order on the ground that participation of new States could only be considered within the frame work of the present criteria. Some delegations voiced their objections to the Jordanian proposal and the Minister of External Affairs of India made a statement supporting the Chairman's ruling. He added that if Pakistan desired to participate in non-aligned meetings, India would be happy to support its application provided it gave up its membership of military pacts and became non-aligned. Also, that it would have been more useful for Jordan to persuade Pakistan to give up its association with the pacts rather than to have raised the matter in the conference. The joint communique issued at the end of the conference reaffirms the present criteria for participation and it is specifically stated in it that invitations to the summit will be issued only on the basis of the present criteria.

The delegates in their general statements referred to important international questions. These references helped the drafting committee to draw up the agenda for the summit. They are also reflected in the final communique. The draft agenda for the summit as accepted by the conference is based on a four-point programme under the headings Peace, Freedom, Economic Development and Co-operation between Non-aligned States suggested by us. The Indian Minister of External Affairs also emphasized that the non-aligned approach for safeguarding peace and security could only be for strengthening the social, economic, political and defence potential of each country and not through dependence on others.

Two sub-committees were formed, one for drafting the communique and the other for economic matters. Their reports were approved with slight modifications by the Plenary Meeting and formed the final communique with the report of the economic committee as a special annexure. The copies will be placed in the Library of Parliament.

India was elected the Chairman of the Drafting Political Committee and a member of the Economic Committee. India has also been

elected to the Standing Committee, which will help the host Government to make necessary arrangements for the summit conference.

It was agreed unanimously to hold the next summit conference in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia before the next General Assembly session of the United Nations.

Taking into account differences on some points of view and emphasis on various international issues, the conference reached agreements on them as reflected in the final communique. The need for economic and technical cooperation for development received special consideration and is brought out in the special annexure to the communique.

It was heartening to see the close cooperation that existed between the non-aligned countries and the desire expressed to strengthen them further. The need and validity of non-alignment to preserve peace and freedom and to further international cooperation on the basis of equality of all nations and respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity was well recognized. We are grateful to the Government of Tanzania for the excellent arrangements made by them for holding the conference in Dar-es-Salaam.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :  
The statement does not refer to the fact that Cambodia was represented by two delegations. I would like to know whether the Government of India's policy is to recognise the constitutional government and whether it is a fact that we accept that position in the case of Cambodia today. I would also like to know whether we functioned like that in the non-aligned conference or whether we were guided by the ideological predilections in the case of Cambodia. It is not a question of the non-alignment conference not deciding that issue. Even the attitude of the Government of India is very uncertain and unpredictable in this matter. Have we changed the policy of recognising the constitutional government or do we stand by that position? If we stand by that position what is our policy in regard to Cambodia? because, we are not very clear. What exactly is the Government. India's mind or is it that it

could not make up its mind when two delegations went there? Then, as Chairman of the Control Commission we recognise the Government of North Vietnam and we recognise the Government of South Vietnam. Also, we have to keep rapport with the national liberation fronts as we are the Chairman of the Control Commission. I would like to know whether the Government of India has worked out its policy because in the non-alignment conference we found that the Government of India could not take any decision and the Government of India was very helpless in that position. I would like to know whether the Government of India recognise this dual responsibility of recognising these two governments as well as keeping rapport with NLF. What is the policy of the Government of India in relation to its role as chairman of the International Control Commission? If any policy had been worked out in the past, why was Government of India so mum or silent about their specific position when the NLF representative wanted to have an entry into the non-aligned conference?

Then this statement is very relevant in that the agenda for the summit, as accepted by the conference based on the four-point programme under the headings peace, freedom, economic development and cooperation between the non-aligned States, was as suggested by us. The latest policy of the Government of India is to lay stress on economic cooperation, technical development and technical cooperation. This policy was projected by the Government of India time and again vigorously. This policy was projected by the Government of India at the UNCTAD. We sought the cooperation of a wider number of countries in UNCTAD. The foreign Minister had a special responsibility as Chairman of the UNCTAD Standing Committee to give out policy about economic development and technological cooperation. By participating in the non-aligned conference to discuss economic cooperation are we not now seeking alignment with a few countries leaving the rest of the countries with which we are more or less committed to seek and supply economic and technological cooperation? Are we not align-

ing in an indirect manner with a few countries leaving aside other countries and actually undoing the policies which we have projected? The Foreign Minister of India has the biggest responsibility and obligations to discharge that he carries as the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the UNCTAD so as to see that the widest number of countries are brought within the purview of economic and technical cooperation.

Lastly, what were the hindrances which made the Government of India reluctant to hold the conference of non-aligned countries here? Is it a fact that the Government of India is apprehending a lot of difficulties in the coming months or is the Government of India seeing some very intense pre-occupation in its own functioning so that the Government of India has not found it very comfortable and convenient to hold the conference some time in August or September? I would like to have a categorical answer as to why Government of India assumed so much reluctance to hold that conference in the coming months like August or September.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):** Mr. Speaker, I should like at the very outset to say that there was no hesitation about our policy in regard to the various matters that came up for discussion in the non-aligned preparatory conference. However helpless I may look to the hon. lady Member, that was not the situation of our delegation in Dar-es-Salaam.

Regarding the question of Cambodia's participation, two delegations came from Cambodia and the question arose as to which one should be represented. No delegation expressed any doubt about Cambodia's participation as such; they all accepted that Cambodia as a non-aligned country had a right to participate and that Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played a very important part in strengthening non-alignment. But the whole question came up as to which of the two delegations should find representation and it was felt that this matter could best be considered in a small committee rather than having a



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lengthy discussion in the plenary. This was the consensus of the conference. I spoke there as the leader of the Indian delegation and made our position very clear, namely, that we were not doubting either the right of Cambodia to participate or in any way the role that Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played in strengthening non-alignment.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : My question was not that. My question was as to what was your attitude. . . . (Interruption)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have all your questions with me. It was a very lengthy question and, therefore, I am afraid that I shall have to give a rather lengthy answer. It is not my style of speaking in the House but I am compelled by the long question that was put.

We made it quite clear that we were not going into the constitutionality or the legality of the Government of Cambodia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why not ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to recognise one government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The whole question was as to how best the conference could associate Cambodia with it. It must be quite clearly understood that this conference was not a conference held for going into legal or constitutional issues. There are a large number of countries which decide these issues. . . . (Interruption)

SHRI P.VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): They do not want to recognise the present government in Cambodia, Sihanouk is their legal representative. . . . (Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The main point is about the role that the Government of India played in the Dar-es-Salaam Conference. . . . (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You put a very long question and a very delicate question. He is also trying to give a lengthy reply in a delicate manner.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : She put a straight question whereas he is giving an evasive reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Neither the question was straight nor the reply. Both are very delicate.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would beg of the hon. Members to realise that just as this country is sovereign and we exercise our sovereignty, so are other countries sovereign and have the right to decide issues on their own without interference of the hon. Members from the Opposition. They have the right to decide issues on their own. I could not or anybody could not compel any other Government in Dar-es-Salaam to change its national stand. . . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What was your attitude ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have to look at others' national interest. Our national stand has been quite clearly stated in this House. I do not know why the Members forget it so easily. Should I produce a copy of my statement and place it again on the Table of the House ? May I have your permission, Sir, to request the Members to read the statement that I have made again and again in this House on our position on Cambodia. What is our position on Cambodia has been clearly stated in this House.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : There is a very important omission in the Minister's reply. The Cambodian Government has been elected by Parliament of Cambodia. What is our position in that regard ? Do we recognise a Government elected by Parliament or do we change that position ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): The present Government of Cambodia is not a constitutional Government. It is a Government brought about by *coup d'etat*.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Any *coup d'etat* that appears in any country is

not our concern. We are only concerned about a Government which comes into existence in a constitutional manner. What is the Government of India's position in that regard? I would like to know this categorically.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : About Cambodia, we have made our position very clear in the House. I answered a Call Attention notice and made the statement. And our position remains the same. Regarding India's position on participation of PRG, this question came up.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The lady Member is sufficiently competent to look after herself.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will he repeat it again? What is the position? I don't remember.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I will be glad to send a copy to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI TERKESHWARI SINHA : I would like it to be explained in the House. Will you please repeat it and explain it again?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : On a point of order, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : No, madam.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : On a point of order, Sir. You have given me the permission?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, it was only yesterday you said that lady Members do not get special privileges in the House.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Sir, We Members are referred to as lady Members....

MR. SPEAKER : What should I say?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : This is a derogatory term. (Interruption) Let me finish. When I was a medical woman, practising medicine, it was derogatory to call as a lady doctor. We are all women, not ladies.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, Gandhiji did not even like the word "woman".

MR. SPEAKER : We like them all.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Regarding the participation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the question was considered by the Conference but there was no consensus on the participation of PRG. I explained the position of the Government of India that we do not recognize the Government of PRG, but, if the intention of the Conference was to have the participation of PRG, the only possible way of doing so could have been to accept the suggestion made by some other Delegation that they be invited as observers. The matter could not be resolved as there was no consensus about the participation.

Regarding the economic aspect which the hon. Member has raised, it is certainly a very important aspect because we feel that the field in which we have the greatest opportunity to forge closer co-operation among the Asian countries, among the non-aligned countries and among the developing nations is the field of economic co-operation. This matter was discussed at considerable length in the Non-aligned Preparatory Conference.

Now the point the hon. Member has raised whether a discussion in a similar group would in any way weaken the larger co-operation of the developing countries—which is called the Group of 77—we have been attempting. This does not really weaken the co-operation but strengthens it because it is recognized by the nations and all other organizations that we can have regional, sub-regional and other arrangements provided we keep in view the larger co-operation. In the non-aligned Preparatory Meeting this point was borne in mind that the co-operation that we have been seeking in the Non-aligned Group was in no way restrictive. It can be available for the other developing countries also to co-operate. In fact if the hon. Member would recollect the tripartite arrangement which we made with Yugoslavia and UAR, it is open to all developing countries to participate. There-

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fore, closer co-operation being sought by the Non-aligned countries would not in any way weaken larger co-operation being attempted but would strengthen it because it will provide.....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : A model.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : not a model—I don't make models—but a base for—co-operation with which other countries also can join. Therefore, it is our expectation that the non-aligned countries would really strengthen it and not weaken it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He did not reply to one point. Why have they shown reluctance to hold the Non-aligned Conference in India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry I left it out. I am not quite sure whether the House is aware or not. It was our feeling earlier that we should host the Non-aligned Conference in New Delhi and I am glad to see the support that has been extended by the hon. Lady Member.....(Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : 'Hon Member' will do.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I cannot help recognising her sitting just in front of me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : At last he has gone to 'models'.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But the Government of Ethiopia said that they were keen that this Conference should be held in Addis Ababa and that we support them. We said that in view of our very close and friendly relations with Ethiopia we should allow them to hold this Conference. Now after that gradually Ethiopia felt that they would not be in a position themselves to hold a conference but this was only indicated to us within this month and it was not possible for us to make all the arrangements that would be really necessary to the successful holding of this conference in Delhi in the next 4 months. So

we felt that we should not press for our claim and that we should really see which other countries wanted to hold the conference ; and finally it was decided that the conference should be held in Zambia.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he admit that Zambia is more efficient than the Indian Government ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I would like to congratulate the Government for the two concrete achievements that they have secured. One is the very close rapport and cooperation—much closure than it was previously, with our neighbours in the Dar-es-Salaam preparatory meet and the other was about the non dilution of the criteria of non-alignment. Now, I would like to know what the reaction of the Government is to the proposal of widening the scope of non-alignment. Our friend, President Tito, was the sponsor at one time of the idea of widening the non-alignment bloc. In the summit conference to be held towards the end of this year this may be again coming up and I hope this issue may be discussed there.

Secondly, Sir, regarding the question of Cambodia, I think, the Government is right in supporting the idea that the seat be kept vacant till the fluidity in the situation is removed and some sort of clarity emerges. So far as this area is concerned it is a matter of great concern to us. Because, what has happened in Vietnam is beginning to spread to Cambodia and may spread to Laos also in the same manner. It is necessary that this should be discussed in the non-aligned conference. I would like to know about this because it has come in the news that requests may be made to the U. S. in advance by the Cambodian regime and it is also reported that private talks are being held. Did Dar-es-Salaam conference do something more concrete than discussing procedural matters ? I want to know whether there was a proposal for sending a fact-finding mission to Cambodia. Was there any other proposal for a Geneva-type of conference as was sponsored by France ? Was it discussed ? This is what I would like to know. So far as Cambodia is concerned, it is a matter

of concern to us and the American intervention there is creating distress not only in the countries concerned but it is creating tension all along the time and for America itself. I would like to know what the position of the Government was in regard to the admission of the People's Revolutionary Government of Vietnam. So far as Palestine Revolutionary Movement was concerned, so far as South African Liberation Movement was concerned, these Movements were allowed to address the conference though no formal decision was taken there. I can understand this, India being Chairman of the ICC, must be careful in taking a decision; but at the same time I would like to know whether India supported the observer status being given to P. R. G., and not merely saying that it would support observer status if others proposed it. I know we have got certain responsibility; we have got certain position; we have to be cautious etc. But even in spite of that, I want to know whether we really sponsored this Observer's status for the People's Revolutionary Government.

My next point is this. President Nyerere is reported to have proposed in the Conference something more concrete than a more moral support to the Liberation Movement in Africa. What is it? We have to make our position very clear in regard to this. I want to know as to how much of assistance, and to whom, are you going to give to the Liberation Movement in Africa.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** It is quite true, as has been referred to by the hon. Member, that we had very close consultations and cooperation between the Asian countries at the non-aligned conference.

Regarding the expansion of the Conference members and the criteria for it, the hon. Member will see from the communique that it was clearly stated by various delegations which participated that the criteria should not be altered. There is no proposal before the Summit to alter the criteria. And the question of enlarging the membership by bringing in those countries which conform to the criteria is always open in the non-aligned Conference at any time.

As regards the participation of the representative of the PRG, I have already stated what we have stated in the Conference. Regarding the reference to the statement by President Nyerere for the assistance to the Liberation Movements, Mr. Speaker, this was a Preparatory Conference and it was not expected to take concrete decisions on political issues but only to prepare for the Summit. It will be for the Summit to decide how effectively the non-aligned countries can assist the Liberation Movements in countries where colonialism still continues.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Mr. Speaker, most of the Indian papers have commented on the outcome of the Dar-es-Salaam Meet of a non-aligned order. This non-aligned Meet has lost its purpose. Now it has turned to be a grandiose rendezvous for the two World Powers. Out of the fifty-two participants in Dar-es-Salaam Meet and about sixty invitees for the Lusaka Meet, it is a fact that most of the Powers are having infra-structural relations with Super Powers like Russia or U. S. A. particularly after the theory of limited Sovereignty practised by Russia on Czechoslovakia. The teeth of non-alignment practised by Czechoslovakia were blunted and it has now become subservient to the military aid of Russia. And India, Sir, is now in doldrums without knowing what to do.

In this background I would say that our Foreign Minister, consciously or unconsciously, has allowed to create two dangerous precedents in the Dar-es-Salaam Meet—one is by allowing Cambodia's deposed King to use the prerogative not to allow the present Government's representative to sit in Dar-es-Salaam and the other is by allowing to discuss the question of representation of N. L. F. or the Provisional Government of Viet-Nam. In future, any other deposed leaders like U Nu, Nkrumah of Ghana or some others may raise such a question. You have allowed Cambodian King to use his prerogative from outside this country, especially when the present Cambodian Government has been approved by Cambodian Parliament. Then, Sir, what is the position? Our Government is saying that they have considered the issue—constitutional or legal. I do not know

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whether recognition of the right of representation by any power can be considered extra-constitutional or illegal.

Secondly, because now the NLF have lost the liberation movement there, if Pakistan with a mischievous design, with the help of Morocco and Jordan raises the issue, on the basis of this precedent, that, since the Mizos have started a liberation movement in Mizoland, the Nagas have started a liberation movement in Nagaland, Azad Kashmir has started a liberation movement, the question of giving them representation in some future summit meeting should also be considered in the non-aligned meeting, how can this question be met by this Government?

Lastly, it is a fact that the Government has made a solid contribution by blocking the entry of Pakistan into the non-aligned meet, but I want to know from the Government whether, as anti-colonialism, anti-nationalism and anti-economic exploitation are the main objectives of the non-aligned powers, the representatives of our Government raised this issue at the Dar-es-Salaam conference that the political Pandas of Rawalpindi are treating East Pakistan as a colony of West Pakistan, treating the people of East Bengal as inferior people and started baiting the minorities, Buddhists and Hindus, more than 10 million of whom they are expelling from the country, and are exploiting economically the eastern wing of Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Various points have made by the hon. Member and really only one question has been put at the end.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had asked how you would meet the two dangerous precedents that have been set up.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I heard the point that has been repeated by the hon. Member. These points were in our minds as well as in the minds of other delegations when these question were considered, and that is why it was felt that it should be left to a committee to go into all these matters in depth rather

than have a discussion in the plenary session. That is why the matter was referred to a particular committee to examine it.

So far as the question of bringing forward the plight of the minorities in Pakistan is concerned, as also the situation in East Pakistan, the hon. Member had himself spoken against it when he said that we should not bring in the question of liberation movements.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Anti-nationalism, anti-colonialism, anti-economic exploitation, anti-baiting of the minorities—these are the avowed objectives of the non-aligned Powers. (Interruptions) He has not replied to any of my questions, although you have been very sympathetically indulgent about replies to be given to the other Members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): All those questions were balloted and he has selected only one:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Before I put the question, may I request the hon. Minister through you that, though he might have learnt the art of evasion very well, he should answer specific questions specifically.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Let him put specific questions and not make statements.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In the statement that he has made there is specific mention of Cambodia and PRG. They are two separate things. When the delegation of the lawful Government of Cambodia, whose Ambassador is accredited to our Government here, was there, when the seat was kept vacant and this delegation was not allowed to take its place, what was the attitude of our Foreign Minister as India's delegate? Did you support keeping the delegation out of the conference, or did you support the delegation taking its place, and was the decision to keep the seat vacant taken in spite of your opposition? This is a specific question to which I would like to have a specific answer.

PRG is a rebel Government. We are having Naga and Mizo rebels and Naxalites.

The Arabs had their own axe to grind, they wanted the Palestine Liberation organisation to be seated there. For that purpose they brought in the question of the PRG. What was your specific attitude? If a rebel Government of Nagas and Mizos approaches them tomorrow for a seat in non-aligned conference. What attitude will you take? It is a question that can come up any day. Did you make your position clear in that meeting?

Thirdly, there is talk of economic co-operation. A lot of stress was laid on that. Did you raise the question of discrimination against Indian citizens practised by many of the so-called non-aligned countries? Did you bring to the notice of the Arab countries the ill-treatment meted out to Indians? This morning some Indians from Baghdad came to me and gave their woeful story, how the Government of Iraq is treating Indians like dogs and is taking away their business and driving them out? The Government of Iraq, take India's support for granted. If that is the attitude that prevails, what steps you take to make the conference realise that economic co-operation could not be one-sided and if they wanted co-operation from India they must also co-operate with our country.

Fourthly, was this non-aligned conference actually a conference of three blocs and did geopolitical and religious factors come to the fore? There were three blocs—Arab bloc, Asian bloc and African bloc. The decision about Lusaka was taken because the African bloc wanted that decision to be taken.

Finally, has any discussion taken place among the countries of Asia which were there about holding a conference of Asian countries to discuss the question of Cambodia which directly concerns peace and security in Asia?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: With regard to Cambodia. I have already explained the stand taken by the Indian delegation. There was no question about the participation of Cambodia; it had a right to participate. Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk had played a very important part.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Why do you mix up things? Sokarno was Indonesia once; today he is not Indonesia. We are talking about Cambodia. Today Sihanouk has nothing to do with Cambodia.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am stating the factual position; I am paraphrasing what I said there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Right or wrong?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Obviously, I do not expect the hon. Member to be able to differentiate between right and wrong. We have said that it was not our desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia; it is for the Cambodian people to decide. When the question of two delegations came up, we agreed to the proposal made by Afghanistan and some other countries that this matter should be gone into by a committee which can discuss this in a constructive manner.

Regarding PRG and PLO I have said that we do not recognise the PRG. So far as PLO is concerned there was no question of the recognition; it was allowed to make a statement along with other liberation movements from colonial territories.

Regarding the question of discrimination against Indians, a non-aligned conference is not the occasion to discuss bilateral issues, and if the hon. Member has some information about the difficulties that Indians may be experiencing in Baghdad, we shall be very glad to look into it and discuss it with the hon. Member if he wants. (*Interruption*)

Regarding the question of economic co-operation, some proposals were made and discussed and a kind of note was prepared for being submitted to the Summit. This is also being placed in the library along with the communications.

The hon. Member asked me whether there were three distinct blocs. We would not like to see geographical or geophysical or ideological or any other bloc developing within the non-aligned conference. The whole concept of non-alignment is national independence and the

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right to pursue independent policies and co-operation on the basis of equality. Any kind of bloc will tend to weaken this concept. Therefore we have not been encouraging any bloc, but naturally, when certain issues come up that concern a number of neighbouring countries like Cambodia's participation, like PRG, other members do expect that other countries which are nearer the scene of action might be able to throw some light on the situation. In this context, we did have some exchange of views with some of the Asian delegations of those areas that were there, and we did not wish to evolve any kind of concerted effort by any group but we were able to exchange our ideas and they were put forward by the various delegations that had participated.

Then the last question that the hon. Member asked me somehow I could not take it down.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Whether they discussed the question of holding an Asian conference.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** we did not discuss the question of holding an Asian conference to discuss the situation in Cambodia or Laos or Vietnam.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** (Diamond Harbour) : The PRG is a duly elected government of the people there ; it is a full-fledged government and it has a legal status ; it has a clear policy of peace, independence, democracy, and neutrality and it has not joined any alliance. In the Colombo meeting of non-aligned countries, 10 countries joined, and the CIA-controlled Cambodian junta was admitted and no objection was raised by India or any other country. (*Interruption*) Because of the backchat here, I do not know if you heard me. In the Colombo meeting of non-aligned nations, you had admitted this CIA-controlled Cambodian junta. You have raised no objection there. The Cambodian junta is born out of the CIA *coup d'etat*, and the US directed mass-killing is going on there. You do not recognise Lon Nol's regime because you say

it has no right ; it is a question whether you agree with us or not in this regard.

At the Dar-es-Salaam conference, full membership for PRG was proposed by UAR, Algeria, Czechoslovakia and six or seven other countries. But the US-controlled Indonesian Government and a few other satellites objected, and India, that is, yourself, under US pressure succumbed to that. You have proposed that if the PRG is to be admitted, it will be admitted only as an observer because you succumbed to US Pressure.

Now, will you kindly note it down ? In the next non-aligned conference, will you adopt an anti-colonial and anti-imperialist policy and are you going to press for the PRG's full membership in the non-aligned conference ? Your plea to remain neutral and maintain the so-called neutrality because you are the ICC Chairman is not tenable here. You have not been neutral. You have been allowing war materials to flow to South Vietnam while you are putting a ban on exports to Hanoi. Hanoi has sought help against the mass-killing by the Cambodian junta in Cambodia. Will you tell the House what positive steps you have taken about that and whether you are going to raise the issue before the Human Rights Commission as early as possible ?

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** (East Delhi) : How has his name appeared in the list to day ? Is it by manipulation ? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** It is a question of capitulation by the secretariat.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** You always think of others as you are.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** India's record and role against colonialism is far too well-known to require any emphasis from me now or at any other time. I think it is a matter of pride for the Indian people—the role they have played first of all in their own struggle for independence and then giving help to other people who have struggled for independence and who are still struggling for independence. So far as the PRG is concerned, I have

already stated in this House our position that we would not wish in any way to lessen our admiration for the struggle of the Vietnamese people, for their independence but we were not in a position to recognise PRG. This is the same attitude we took in Dar-es Salaam.

Regarding the question of Cambodia, the Cambodian Ambassador who is resident in Rangoon is also concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Ceylon and he participated in the Conference held in Colombo. Here the question arose, as two delegations came and we had to find a way. We do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The situation is still fluid and we are watching the situation. Our position on Cambodia has already been stated in the House.

So far as the question of taking up the issue before the Human Rights Commission or any other forum or giving any assistance is concerned, it does not arise because we do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the mass killings there? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Government does not interfere with the mass killing even in Bengal. Why should it interfere in mass killings elsewhere? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has no human feeling.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Hundreds of dead bodies are floating on the Mekong River. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Some hon. Members have drawn attention to the reported mass killings in Cambodia. That is, if may say so, a separate issue and it was not put by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): That was the last question he put. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Then hon. Members should wait in patience till I give the full reply. There is nothing to get excited about.

I quite appreciate their concern. We are also concerned in the matter. What I was saying that we would not send any assistance, arms and others because we would not wish to interfere in their internal affairs. Regarding the question of mass killings, it is a matter of very great shock and shame that such things should take place. I am sure that the conscience of mankind in all countries would be deeply disturbed by such news emanating from Cambodia. I should like to take this occasion to express our very deep distress and sorrow that such things should happen.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about loss of life in Bengal?

12.56 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### HUNDRED AND TWENTYTHIRD REPORT

SHRI M. THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to present the Hundred and Twentythird Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

SHRI J. AHMAD (Dhubri): Sir, I have received a telegram..

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any notice from him. So, I cannot allow him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): He has already sent a note to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received it.

SHRI J. AHMAD: If it was not given to you by the Secretariat, I am not responsible for it. Sir, I would request you to permit me...

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I have not received it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He has received a telegram. He has sent a note to you about the telegram which he has received about the minority community. I know it for



[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

a fact that he has sent a note to you. I do not know how it did not reach you. It is very strange. Now you say "unless I receive the note, I will not permit you". This member has sent a note to you. I want to know why you are not permitting him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that it was faulty. That is why it did not come to me.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Assam is being neglected. He has written a letter to you about the mass killing of minorities..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I receive notices in proper form, how can I allow them? Hon. Members give notice during the question hour and then get up as soon as the question hour is over. How could we proceed in this manner? There is not a single member who will follow the proper procedure.... (Interruptions). Everything should be done through a regular procedure.

SHRI J. AHMED: What about my note?

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it and let him know.

SHRI J. AHMED: This relates to the question of the minority community. So, I would request you to permit me to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: When there is some procedure decided by the whole House, we have to follow it.

12.59 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA  
ABOUT NOTICES OF LODGEMENT OF APPEAL  
SERVED ON SOME MLPs

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): The Chief Justice has made certain remarks.... (Interruption).

13 hrs.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): They should know that there is a Speaker. It is for you to decide.... (Interruption).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): He asked a question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down, whatever it may be? I am not going to allow it unless it comes through a regular motion. Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed sent it to me and has also sent something along with it. I will examine it. But please do not do like this, abruptly getting up and raising anything that comes up.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I am sorry about the attitude you are taking. There is no question of giving a motion. The Member does not want to give any motion. He has got important information that some members of the minority community have been killed in Goalpara District, Assam. He wanted to make a reference to that by informing you. There is my question of a motion. Such important and urgent matters are referred to in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get excited.

SHRI S. KUNDU: You do not listen to anything and when anybody gets up you say that he gets excited.... (Interruption). He comes out with a telegram and wants to bring it to the notice of Government through you. You should give protection to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kundu, please do not get excited. Have a sense of proportion.

SHRI S. KUNDU: We have a sense of proportion but you must cooperate with us.

MR. SPEAKER: You are almost insulting the Chair. I warn you not to do it. I am not going to tolerate it.... (Interruption).

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Betiah): Nothing should go on record unless you permit it.

SHRI J. AHMED (Dhubri): \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot bring up anything, unless I allow it. It will not go on record.... (Interruption). If all of you behave like this, God help you.... (Interruption).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jahanuddin sent it to me at 11.40. I will see it. Please do not be under the impression that I will not have a favourable attitude towards it... (*Interruption*). You will have a very sympathetic attitude from me. But please do it in a regular manner. I will see it and then decide about it... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are all forcing yourself on the House.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we should have one hour in the evening where anything could be allowed without the Chair being there and letting Members say whatever they like.

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra): I want to know whether all this is being taken down.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please do not make a mockery of it.

MR. SPEAKER: This morning, I have received all these motions under Rule 377 by Sarvashri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Hem Barua, K. L. Gupta, Bal Raj Madhok, N. K. P. Salve and Umanath to raise the matter on the remarks made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court about notices served on some Members of Parliament.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I have also given a Call Attention notice on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: These are motions under Rule 377. Of course, your name may also be added. I don't mind. The subject is identical. All these motions are identical.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Because I am affected, my name should also be added.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I crave your indulgence, Sir. I seek your verdict on the letter I wrote to you on the 16th April that I

want to appear before the Supreme Court and defend myself. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me say what I have to say.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo Indians): Sir, I happened to be in the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let us first hear the Speaker what he is going to say. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding some remarks made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we have utmost respect for our courts and, specially, the Supreme Court which is the highest court in this country. About the observations made by the judges and all that, I would wish, if you want to say anything, that should be said with full realisation of your responsibility as Members of Parliament and with full restraint and only on merits keeping in view the relation between the Supreme Court and this august body so that there should not be any bad precedent created.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gaubati): We should have a full discussion to discuss the conduct of these judges. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, I would request you to be very brief in your observations and to be also with full restraint. Before we come to any conclusion, I will keep all these motions pending. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, it is reported in the press what the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has remarked with regard to your being misled by the Law Minister and that the Law Minister has not taken cognizance about the lodgement of notices or issue of summons. This is what the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court says:

"It is a serious matter if the report in the newspapers is true...."

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

It also says :

"The Chief Justice told the Attorney-General, Mr. Niren De, appearing on behalf of the Union Government that "lodgement of an appeal in this court by party and giving intimation of the same to the respondents in a procedural work under the civil procedure code and the Supreme Court rules and it is not a summons."

This is what the Chief Justice has stated in this regard. He also said :

"I am constrained to say that even the hon. Law Minister did not clarify the position to the House that a notice of lodgement in appeal is not a summons to the court."

As you have very rightly pointed out, this is a delicate matter and we have to very carefully see that there is not any sort of a confrontation between the Judiciary and the Legislature. The only point is the role of the Law Minister with regard to misleading the House and the Speaker is not informing the Speaker that the lodgement of a notice was not issue of a summons.

Under Art. 145(1) of the Constitution the Supreme Court is empowered to frame its own rules of procedure, but they are approved by the President of India before they are enforced. So this is a matter of Supreme Court framing its own rules which are approved by the President. So, Sir, it cannot be said that the Supreme Court is not aware of the privileges that are enjoyed by the Members of Parliament. Here, the only point is : whether there can be a distinction between 'lodgement of notice' and issue of summons. Lodgement of notice, so far as I can see, is a matter which the parties are informed of it and if they do not attend, there need not be any imposition made on them or any prosecution launched against them whereas the summons enjoins upon the party to appear before the court. So, in this matter I feel that the Law Minister has definitely misled the Speaker and has created this sort of confusion. It will go in the country as if there is a confrontation between the judiciary and the legislature. So I want to know from the Law Minister why he has failed in his duty to inform the Speaker with regard to the correctness of the position.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make it clear because it is said that it was a matter of misinforming me by the Law Minister. When it came, the Law Minister then requested me that it should be dropped here and he will inquire into it and direct the Attorney-General. (*Interruptions*) I don't think the Law Minister is anywhere in the picture. Mr. Madhu Limaye raised it and I acted on Mr. Madhu Limaye's information.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुगेर) मैंने सम्मन की बात नहीं की थी, नोटिस की बात की थी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have received lodgement of notice. I never said 'summons'.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I don't want an atmosphere of conflict to be built up with the Supreme Court. It is the highest judiciary in the country and there should be no attempt to build up a sort of confrontation between the Indian Parliament and the Indian Supreme Court. If the prestige of the Supreme Court or the Judiciary in this country is undermined, then it will lead to political instability of the country which we see already in the country. If the judiciary is run down like this, that will lead to political instability. But, here the Chief Justice said that no summons was issued to Members of Parliament ; only according to the Rules of the Supreme Court, notice of lodgement of this particular appeal was rather conveyed to the Members and to the hon. Speaker also and the hon. Law Minister should have been in a position to explain the entire position. He has not done it. I think this was a notice to the Government and not to individual Members. This notice was served on the Government.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : No, no. On the Members.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That might be. This was not a summons. That should have been clarified. I do not want their position to be undermined also. We hold them in high respect. They should make a statement that this was not a summons. We were misled. Therefore, the Supreme Court Chief Justice has said all that.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Law Minister should be taken to task.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ला मिनिस्टर को अगर कुछ कहना हो तो वह पहले कह लें।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is a very delicate matter which is coming up in this House again and again. We have three wings of the Government, the judiciary, the legislature and the executive. The judiciary naturally holds a very important place and if the judiciary is not independent, the legislature will not also remain and therefore it is in the interest of all of us, including Members of Parliament to see that the independence of the judiciary is maintained. Now, there are people in this country who want to undermine the democratic institutions. They not only want to denigrate and bring disrepute to Parliament but they want to denigrate and bring disrepute to the judiciary as well. We must make it absolutely clear that we do not approve of such things—a Member here or a few Members there might have said something, but the House does not approve of anything said which is a reflection on the judiciary, which aims at denigrating the judiciary. So far as this matter is concerned there seems to have been some misunderstanding. As Chief Justice has said, it was intimation only. I think whether we are Members of Parliament or not, there are rules, and these rules are for everybody. And if such intimation came there should be no question of raising a hullaballo about it. If there was misunderstanding the Law Minister could clear it up. He is supposed to know law and he should have informed the House and you of this position, so that this awkward situation that has arisen could have been avoided. Even now it is not too late. The Law Minister can explain the position and this matter should not be allowed to carry on any further.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I wrote a letter to you. I want to go and defend myself in the Supreme Court on the merits of the matter without pleading the immunity contemplated under Article 105. I do not want to go into

the question whether or not there was a breach of privilege involved in the issuance of notice. Eminent legal pandits have informed me that this is mere issue of notice of lodgement, and the Supreme Court was in duty bound to issue this so that we are told of the proceedings of the Supreme Court. If it is mere intimation I submit, the language could be a little more temperate and dignified. The notice says :

....“take further notice that in default of your appearance within the time prescribed the appeal will be proceeded with and determined in your absence and no further notice in relation thereto shall be given to you....”

My submission very briefly is this. If you permit me to appear before the Supreme Court, on merits I will do so. Abusive and intemperate language has been used by the appellants in the plant. They have denigrated and ridiculed the House. I have not got anything personally against Shankaracharya. But we are against the cult or the philosophy which is propagated against Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask those members who have sent notices of the motion to speak. I will also ask the Law Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have given notice, Sir.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, will you not permit me to continue? I would like to have your categorical ruling as to whether this is a decision that I can take on my own or whether it is a matter for the decision of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The point that has arisen before the House, after the Law Minister has explained, the matter. The only thing that we have to decide is whether this notice should be considered as a summons or not. In what form the notice should have come is a different matter. The lengthy discussions on this should be shortened. After all both Members of Parliament and the Supreme Court enjoy certain rights and privileges.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह ठीक है कि सदन के कुछ एन्सोल्यूट राइट्स हैं। लेकिन कुछ एरियाज में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भी कुछ राइट्स हैं। उन दोनों के क्लैश होने का सवाल नहीं है और वह क्लैश होना भी नहीं चाहिए।

हाई कोर्ट ने जो सम्मन दिया था, वह तो ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज था। लेकिन अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केवल नोटिस दिया है, सम्मन नहीं दिया है। उसमें केवल यह इनफार्मेशन दी गई है कि फलां आदमियों ने अपील की है, आदि। उसमें कानून यह मांग नहीं करता है कि जिन चार सदस्यों को नोटिस दिया गया है, वे वहां जायें। उनको बुलाया नहीं गया है; उनको केवल इनफार्मेशन दी गई है।

**श्री स० भो० बनर्जी:** माननीय सदस्य इसको पढ़ें तो सही।

**श्री स० कुम्हू:** वह नोटिस किसलिये आया है? क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इन सदस्यों को डिनर खाने के लिये बुलाया है?

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त:** मेरा कहना यह है कि हाई कोर्ट ने जो भेजा था, वह तो सम्मन था, लेकिन जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भेजा है, वह एक नोटिस है। उन दोनों में फर्क है। जिस मेम्बर को नोटिस दिया जाता है, अगर वह नहीं जाता है, तो उसके लिये कोई सजा नहीं है। एक जज ने यह भी कहा कि ला मिनिस्टर को यह कानूनी पोजीशन सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिए थी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और पार्लियामेंट के क्षेत्र अलग अलग हैं। उन दोनों का कन्फ्लिक्शन होना गलत होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में एक कैंलकुलेटिड एटैम्ट की जा रही है। उसको एवायड करना चाहिए। हमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट को मर्यादा को भी कायम रखना चाहिए और इस

सदन की मर्यादा को भी कायम रखना चाहिए। जैसा कि आप ने उस दिन कहा था, कुछ मामलों में हमारा हाउस सुप्रीम है और हमारे राइट्स और प्रिविलेज एन्सोल्यूट हैं। नोटिस मिलने के बाद एटार्नी जनरल को कहा गया था कि वह कांस्टिट्यूशनल प्राविजन्स के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट को बतायें। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। बल्कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने अपना आबसर्वेशन किया, तो एटार्नी जनरल ने कहा, "आई एम नाट हियर टु डिफेंड दि एक्शन आफ पार्लियामेंट"। इस का मतलब है कि एटार्नी जनरल ने भी पूरी तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब यह केस फिक्स होगा, तो एटार्नी जनरल यह सारी पोजीशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने रखेगा, और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट उस केस को डिसमिस कर देगा। उसमें पहले कोई प्रिविलेज का सवाल नहीं उठता है, न सुप्रीम कोर्ट की और न इस सदन की मान-हानि का सवाल है। मैं इस सदन से और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दोनों अपने अपने स्फीयर में रहकर काम करें, वे ऐसी स्थिति न पैदा करें, जिसमें इन दोनों का कन्फ्लिक्शन हो और कुछ लोग देश में जो ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं, उसको एवायड करें।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यह सवाल यहां पर मैंने उठाया था, इस लिये मैं कुछ सफाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने स्वयं यह कहा है कि मैं पार्लियामेंट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बीच में कोई झगड़ा उत्पन्न नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी मेरे भाषण को देख सकता है। मैंने समन्ज की बात नहीं की थी; मैंने नोटिस की बात की थी। (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने यही कहा है। कम से कम वे भी तो हमारी प्रोसीडिंग्स को पढ़ें। जिस तरह हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट्स आदि को पढ़ते हैं, वैसे ही पार्लियामेंट के बारे में कोई

आक्षेप करने से पहले, यहां पर क्या कहा गया है, उसको वे पढ़ें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वे तो सिर्फ न्यूज-पेपर की रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्वयं मैंने कहा है कि यह नोटिस सर्टिफिकेट आफ अपील में से निकला है। मैंने यह भी उम्मीद प्रकट की थी कि शायद सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसको खारिज कर देगा।

लेकिन मेरा आक्षेप यह था कि जो सूट पेटन्टली इनकाम्पीटेंट है, उसके बारे में हाई कोर्ट के द्वारा सर्टिफिकेट आफ अपील देना, और उसके ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा आटोमेटिकली नोटिस जारी करना, अच्छा नहीं लगता है। इसके बारे में मैंने टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में एक लम्बा पत्र भी लिखा है। इसमें सबाल यह आता है कि चूंकि यह पच्चीस हजार का मामला है, इसलिये क्या संविधान की बाकी धारारें खत्म हो जाती हैं। जब संविधान के अनुच्छेद 105 (2) में साफ कहा गया है कि हम इस सदन में जो कुछ कहते हैं, या वोट देते हैं, उस के बारे में किसी भी अदालत में कोई लायबिलिटी नहीं है, तो क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अपने नियमों में परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए ?

मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि मैंने कई रिट्स फाइल किये हैं और जब किसी रिट पेटिशन में खामियां रहती हैं, तो खुद रजिस्ट्रार बुलाकर कहता है कि इन खामियों को दूर करो। अभी अभी जो मेरा रिट पेटिशन एडमिट हुआ है, उसके बारे में रजिस्ट्रार ने मुझे बुलाकर कहा कि इसमें इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि मैंने इस के बारे में हाई कोर्ट में अपनी याचिका फाइल की है या नहीं। उन्होंने मुझे इसकी सफाई देने के लिये बुलाया। मैंने कहा कि इसका उल्लेख है। उल्लेख होते हुए भी सफाई देने के लिये उन्होंने मुझे बुलाया।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम कोई झगड़ा नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जजिज को बिना पूछे रजिस्ट्रार ने नोटिस दिया है। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट को सोचना चाहिए कि जो सूट पेटन्टली इनकाम्पीटेंट है, उसके बारे में सर्टिफिकेट आफ अपील देना और नोटिस सर्व करना कहां तक उचित है। कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि अनुच्छेद 105 (2) में किसी तरह का सूट हो सकता है। चाहे 25 हजार हो और चाहे 25 लाख हो, अगर कोई केवल पैसे वाली बात को लेकर कहता है कि अनुच्छेद 105 खत्म हो गया है, तो मैं उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। एटार्नी जनरल का भी इस सदन से सम्बन्ध है। वह इस सदन में आकर बैठता है। हमको जो इम्युनिटीज प्राप्त हैं, वे एटार्नी जनरल को भी प्राप्त हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनके यह कहने का क्या मतलब है कि आई एम नाट हियर टु डिफेंड दि एक्शन "आफ पार्लियामेंट" ? तो फिर वह काहे के लिये हैं ? एटार्नी जनरल का यह कर्त्तव्य था और उनको कहना चाहिए था कि मधु लिमये ने कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं की थी, समन्ज की कोई बात नहीं की थी।

मैंने उस समय भी यह आशा प्रकट की थी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसको खारिज कर देगा, लेकिन अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नियमों में, और सर्टिफिकेट देने के बारे में हाई कोर्ट के नियमों में, कुछ खामियां हैं, तो उनको दूर करना चाहिये। मैं आपको मार्फत कानून मंत्री से विनती करूंगा कि एटार्नी जनरल इस स्थिति को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने पेश करें।

लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां जजिज के बारे में हमको कोई बुरी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए, वहां उनका दृष्टिकोण भी यही होना चाहिए। एक भूतपूर्व हाईकोर्ट के जज, श्री वी० एम० तारकुंडे, ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को इर्रेसपांसिबल कहा है। इस बारे

[ श्री मधु लिमये ]

में राष्ट्रपति गिरि ने हमारे सामने बड़ा अच्छा आदर्श पेश किया है। वह साधारण नागरिक के नाते सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने गये। उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इज्जत बढ़ाई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी राष्ट्रपति की इज्जत बढ़ाई। अगर यह सदन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक दूसरे के बारे में इसी तरह का रुख अपनायेंगे, तो दोनों की इज्जत बढ़ेगी और लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Our speeches have been quoted ; please read it. I want to say a few words. I have to face consequences.

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I would request you to allow me to explain what happened with respect to this matter. On the day on which it was discussed in this House this was not in the list of business so that I could know what the matter was. Hon. Members, particularly Mr. Limaye, raised the issue and said that he had received this notice and that under Article 105 there was absolute immunity so that the Court could not decide anything on this matter. When the matter came as from the High Court I submitted that what I should do was to request the Attorney General to appear in the High Court and point out to the Court the import of Article 105. In order to enable the Attorney General to do so in the High Court what was done was to implead the Union of India also for which a petition was filed by the Government advocate. That is how the Union of India became a party to the proceedings in the High Court. The High Court decided that they were aware of it that under Article 105 there was absolute immunity for members of Parliament with respect to what they said in the House. That contention was upheld by the High Court. Now the plaintiff in that case wanted to file an appeal to the Supreme Court and for that a certificate from the High Court was necessary. The certificate simply states that this case involves a question which in money value would be more than Rs. 20,000 ; otherwise no certificate is necessary. Because the Union of India was a party in the

High Court, in the Supreme Court also the Union of India became a party. On that day what I had suggested in substance was that you should not give any ruling or take any decision on this matter because in the Supreme Court also I would request the Attorney General to appear and point out this matter to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, yesterday the Attorney General,—I am informed, addressed the Court on this matter and the case has been posted for the 29th April for final disposal.

There has been some confusion regarding summons and notice of lodgement. I have not a copy of the notice with me. Whether it is called notice or summons, it is the same thing. Summons which issue from the courts also say that the case is posted on such and such date ; if you want to appear, you may appear ; if you do not appear the matter will be decided *ex parte*. That is exactly the notice which was read out by Mr. Madhu Limaye. I had a dual role on the occasion when I spoke in this House. As a Member of Parliament it is my duty to see that the privileges of member of Parliament are preserved ; as a Member of the Government it is my duty to see that no confrontation arises between Judiciary and Parliament.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : On a point of order. He says that the Attorney General has been given power to attend this House. The Constitution has given the power ; we can call him. The House can seek his clarification from him. He becomes the *via media*. It is the Law Minister and yourself ; through whom he can do it on behalf of the House.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Under the guise of a point of order, they are allowed to speak.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He is only saying that it is the authority of the House to call the Attorney General. First understand and then speak.

SHRI P. G. SEN : That power is given under the Constitution.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The question of calling the Attorney General has not been

raised. I was referring to the fact that I would request the Attorney-General to appear in court and point out the provisions of the Constitution so that the privileges of this House will not be in any way affected. There was no question of calling the Attorney-General to Parliament; nobody wanted it; nobody raised it.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** He can come on his own; he has every right.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** He has the right, and when the occasion arises he will come. Therefore, today, there is no difference of opinion between me, on behalf of the Government, and the Members of the House and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah and you, Sir, that so far as Article 105 goes, it gives an unlimited, absolute immunity to Members of Parliament. I said that. I suppose there is a consensus in the House on that matter. I further said that this matter would be brought to the notice of the Supreme Court, and accordingly the Attorney General yesterday did that, and the case has been posted as the first case to be heard on the 29th April.

Now, the question has been raised by Mr. Kundu and others as to whether the Supreme Court itself should not have looked into the matter and refused to issue notice or summons. A notice which issues from the Supreme Court may be either after a judicial decision or a routine, procedural matter. Now, as soon as the appeal memo is filed in the Registrar's office and the proper court-fee, etc., has been paid, as a matter of routine the notice goes out, and on that occasion also . . . .

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** Can a wrong notice be given as a matter of routine?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** On that occasion, I had said: "I do not know whether the summons which issued is a judicial order or a ministerial order." I did say that. If a ministerial order is issued from the Supreme Court, I do not think there is any scope for any complaint on the part of Members of Parliament. A judicial order comes this way. There are certain matters which have to be decided

by the judges where a notice should go or not. I do not know that; I have no copies. In the morning's newspapers I find that this was a notice of lodgement of the appeal. But even so, what I said was relevant: whether it is a judicial order or a ministerial order, I said that our immunity is absolute with respect to Article 105. In the high court, the Attorney-General made that representation and he did it again yesterday in the Supreme Court.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** No.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** He had to make it clear as to whom he was appearing for, and he said, "I am appearing for the Union of India."

**SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) :** That is a mistake.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Because a notice has gone to him and the Union of India has been made a party. It was done by the high court. If that were not there, the Attorney-General will be able to appear in the Supreme Court only if you authorise him to do so. At that time, the matter was referred to the High Court, I was permitted by the then Deputy Speaker . . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** माफ कीजिये, मैं इंटरप्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आपने कहा कि एटार्नी जनरल को नोटिस नहीं जाता है यूनियन का तो वह आपकी एघारिटी के बिना नहीं जाता, यह आप गलत कह रहे हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ आर्टिकल 76 (3) और 88 की तरफ। एटार्नी जनरल एक ऐसा अफसर है कि जिसको दो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। 76 (3) में कहा है :

"In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India."

और 88 में कहा गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के प्रति भी उनका अधिकार है।

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak



[श्री मधु लिमये]

in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

वह केवल वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं, वना आप में और उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। आप इस बात का खुलासा कीजिए कि एटार्नी जनरल ने क्यों कहा कि मैं यहाँ पार्लियामेंट का डिफेंड करने के लिये नहीं आया हूँ? इनको किस लिये ये सारे अधिकार दिये गये हैं?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: What I understood from the note which I got from the ministry is that the Attorney-General said that he is there on behalf of the Union of India, of which Parliament is an organ.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. De said, "I am not here to defend the action of Parliament."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Parliament is not an organ of Government; Government is an organ of Parliament.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I said "Union", not "Government". Parliament is one of the limbs of the Union and it is the interest of the Union to see that these various agencies do not act against each other.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): You need not defend the Attorney-General here too much.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not defending the Attorney-General. I said, no question of Attorney-General appearing in Parliament was raised the other day or today. I raised the point that I would request the Attorney-General to appear in the Supreme Court and show to the Supreme Court the provisions of Article 105. When a ministerial order is issued, as was done in this case, I do not think any of our rights have been invaded. At least to dismiss this suit and to proclaim that the immunity of Article 105 is unlimited, the

court has to look into this matter. We should not take any exception to that. We want a decision that there is no right for any citizen to file a suit against any one of us for what we say in Parliament. That can be done only by a judicial order. Therefore, accordingly the matter is being placed before the Supreme Court. (Interruptions) Neither any of us nor the Speaker committed any mistake on the previous day. You, Sir, accepted my suggestion that the matter may be explained to the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General. The House also agreed with that suggestion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He did not explain it. That is our charge against him.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That occasion will arise on the 29th. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any debate on this.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The point not is as simple as pointed out by Mr. Menon. Any sort of ministerial order cannot come. As no appeal can be if its valuation is less than Rs. 20,000/-. It is apparent that it does not have the jurisdiction. That means that they know the privileges of the members are there and no appeal can lie. So, the ministerial order cannot come.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If an appeal is filed our privileges under article 105 arise. But our privileges will get breached only if a decision is made against us. Even to declare that under article 105 Members of Parliament have absolute privilege and absolute immunity, even for that the question has to be considered.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My point is that the criteria will have to be the same for both the High Court and the Supreme Court. When the Delhi High Court issued the summons the Law Minister had taken a particular stand. . . . . (interruptions) It is not a frivolous point. . . . . (interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : The Law Minister has made a formulation which seems to me extremely dangerous. We have article 105 on the basis of which on that day, you gave your observations, which have a historical significance in view of what had happened earlier. Now the Law Minister talks of something which is laid down in the Constitution, of something of which judicial notice is automatically and necessarily taken by the judges of this country—whether they sit in the munsiff's court or in the Supreme Court, I make no differentiation between them; they have to take judicial notice of these things—because of article 105 being there, which is why you told us on that day "my members will not go", and in the mean time the judges come into the picture in a manner which I think is extremely regrettable. No body wants confrontation but if the judges try to drive a wedge into the relations between Parliament and the judiciary, things would be difficult. I know the Attorney-General very well and my relationship with him is such that I would not accuse him of anything unless I have reasons for it. From the reports I have seen from the papers I find that the Attorney-General has washed his hands off the matter by saying "I represent the Government of India, I do not represent Parliament; I am not supposed to say anything about the privileges of Parliament in this matter" at a point of time when the Judges of the Supreme Court—whether of the munsiff's court or the Supreme Court does not matter—when they were making some observations about the behaviour and the sense of responsibility of the Members of Parliament. We have been trying very hard to be as patient as possible. What has happened to the Supreme Court and what has happened to the High Court. The matter has went on appeal from the Delhi High Court to the Supreme Court and the High Court has got full cognisance of the point that in this case they could not do a thing to the Members of Parliament. Yet, in spite of that, a lodgement of notice takes place with some threatened consequences....(interruptions) So, I want the Minister to answer this. It is important that the judges must be under an obligation, legal, moral and otherwise, so

that judicial notice is taken of what is there in the article of the Constitution. If they do not do so, we cannot wait upon some application being made by some busy body to get something or other.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have nothing to add to what Shri Madhu Limaye and others have said on whether it was a summons or notice. I have read the newspaper today and I am surprised that the judges did not care to read the proceedings. They read only the report in the press about the proceedings. We are also discussing it from the newspaper reports. I would only request you that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to the learned judges, so that their mind will become clear. They should not say things against Members of Parliament. We do not want a confrontation but, at the same time, we want to establish once again that Parliament is not subservient to the Supreme Court Judges.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : As far as today's newspaper reports go, it seems the Chief Justice has said that the rules are framed under the Constitution and have been sanctioned by the President. Do the Judges want to forget that any rule which is contrary to any article of the Constitution is *ultra vires* and even if it is sanctioned by the President, it is not a rule at all? This ought to have been brought to the notice of the Supreme Court much earlier. They should have taken notice of it themselves, because as long as article 105 is disturbed there could be no rule and if there is a rule on the statute book, the Supreme Court as the best judges of law should have taken notice that no rule could be there against any article of the Constitution. The Supreme Court and the Law Minister should take notice of that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Parliament must file a writ for quashing that order.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It has been said in the House that it would have been proper for the Attorney-General to defend Parliament. I would like to have a categorical explanation from the hon. Minister whether it will be considered as a

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sihna]

precedent so that whenever the Attorney-General is appearing before the Supreme Court, on his own he starts representing Parliament, or whether Parliament has to authorise the Attorney-General to appear on its behalf. If we say that Parliament is supreme and sovereign, do we really expect the Attorney-General to represent Parliament before the Supreme Court? In what capacity can he represent before the Supreme Court? Therefore I would like to know from the Law Minister whether he contends that the Attorney-General on his own can represent any matter concerning Parliament without being authorised by Parliament or Government. He says that he was representing the Union of India; when he appeared in the Supreme Court, he was not representing Parliament. He should clarify whether the Attorney-General should be authorised to represent Parliament or not.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ( मधुबनी ) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यूनियन आफ इंडिया का एक पार्ट यह पार्लमेन्ट है और एटार्नी जनरल जो हैं वह यूनियन आफ इंडिया को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिये हैं। लेकिन इस हिसाब से पार्लमेन्ट के सदस्यों ने जो यहां पर कहा कि 105 में जो उनको रक्षा करनी चाहिए वह रक्षा उन्होंने नहीं की जिससे साफ हो जाता है कि अपने कर्तव्य से वे च्युत हो गए। इसलिए जुडिशियरी और पार्लमेन्ट में कन्फ्लिक्शन न हो, क्या सरकार एटार्नी जनरल को इस तरह की कोई वार्निंग देगी ताकि वह सचेत हो जायं वरना फिर उनको बदलने की बात सरकार सोचेगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What happened yesterday in the Supreme Court was that the Chief Justice enquired as to how the Union of India was a party to the suit in view of the fact that the suit was for defamation between the appellant and the other respondents. The Attorney-General pointed out that the Union of India was added as a party to the suit before the High Court; so,

in the appeal also it will be there. The Chief Justice pointed out that he remembered the matter and felt that the Speaker was not to blame; if he had been informed of the correct position, the whole difficulty would not have arisen particularly in view of the fact that what the Supreme Court had done was that it issued merely a notice of the filing of the petition on appeal. When it was stated that the Law Minister should have pointed out the position to the House, the Attorney-General pointed out to the Court the observation made by the hon. Law Minister which showed that the act of issuing the notice was an administrative matter and not a judicial one.

This is what happened yesterday in the Supreme Court. While I contended and continue to contend that any action against any Member of Parliament for speaking anything in the House would be a breach of privilege on account of article 105, I would say that if a suit is filed in the Supreme Court or any other court—it was given a number in the office and summons were issued.....(Interruption).

SHRI RANGA : Not summons, notice.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : or notice was issued; both are the same—that will not, according to me, be a breach of privilege. (Interruption) There are thousands of cases, writ petitions, appeal petitions, filed in the High Courts and the Supreme Court from day to day. It will be too much to expect that all these things will be read by the judges and then notices will issue.

What I am trying to do is to request the Attorney-General to point out to the court that this particular appeal which is in the Supreme Court contains an allegation with respect to what some Members said in Parliament. It is not bringing article 105 to the judicial notice of the judges. What is brought to their notice is, what is contained in the case is something which is covered by article 105. That has to be pointed out and it is for that purpose that the Attorney-General is attempting to place the case under article 105 on the 29th of this month.

This is exactly what we did in the High Court. Any question of breach of privilege will arise only when any action is taken in respect of any Member of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, after this, do you expect me also to say something?

SOME HON. MEMBERS; Yes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You stick to what you said last time.

MR. SPEAKER: I would just briefly state the whole position. After reading this thing in the newspapers, I again went into the whole background. Article 105 gives us immunities and privileges not to be dragged into any proceedings in the court for anything said or vote given in this House. Whether the Court issues a summons or a notice, it does not make any difference to us. I expect the Registrar to know... (*Interruption*) We are aware of the difference between summons and notice. In the notice of lodgement it was said that "if you do not appear, the proceedings will go *ex parte*."

The fact is that the proceedings are there in which the MPs are required to appear before the court, for what they said in this House. Whether the notice of lodgement is a part of the proceedings or not, whether the proceedings start after the notice, or whatever the point is, I think, the moment the notice is issued or any petition is submitted to the court on which a notice of lodgement is issued; the proceedings start.

The Members informed the House that they had received a notice in which they were asked to appear before the Supreme Court in connection with what they said in the House, and enquired whether they should appear or not. I thought, whether it is a summons or a warrant or a notice or even a request, it makes no difference. Ultimately, the privileges of the House are involved when they are asked to defend themselves for what they said in the House. The courts must know what is provided in article 105. That is the position.

As far as the rules of the Supreme Court

are concerned, I had a chance to look into them. I had a chance to discuss them with an able and competent senior officer, and the position is that the Registrar may issue a notice *suo motu* or, if he thinks there are certain matters, he may put up the case before the Judges for their orders. This is what I understood. In this case, the Registrar knew that in the proceedings not only Members of Parliament are concerned, but the former Speaker, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, is also involved. Not only the MPs, but the then Presiding Officer also was asked to appear before the court. The only question before this House is: If once we accept that the Courts have a right to call us, whether it is an optional notice or a judicial summons, our privileges are at an end. So, in the circumstances, it was my duty to request the hon. Members of Parliament to ignore the notice.

14 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Well done!

MR. SPEAKER: Without any reflection on the hon. Chief Justice or Judges or without questioning their authority, I have said in the very beginning that we are the last persons to seek any confrontation with the judiciary. But they also must know the position of this House and legislatures in general. I read in the papers that a Speaker of a Legislative Assembly is being called to appear before a High Court in connection with an adjournment of the House. I assure the Supreme Court that if within our rights we have every right to exist and protect ourselves and our rights also, we are the last persons to question their powers in their own sphere. We will show all respect to them.

About the Attorney-General there is not much to say. The Law Minister has brought to the notice of the House that in accordance with my earlier direction he has asked the Attorney-General to appear before the Court. I think when he appeared before the Court, he appeared on behalf of the Union Government; he is appearing again and he will be there to explain the whole position.

Mr. Salve is very impatient to appear before Supreme Court. If he appears before them

[Mr. Speaker]

fully knowing Article 105, I think we will have to bring a privilege motion against him.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Today the Speaker commands the highest position.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker and the hon. Members are conscious of their privileges. I hope that all the other wings of the Government are aware of that also.

Now we adjourn and meet again at 3 p. m.  
14.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—(Contd.)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES  
—(Contd.)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर बोलने के पहले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सुबह जब रेडियो सुन रहा था तो उस समय एक सफेद हाथी का किस्सा सुनाई पड़ा। वह मेघालय में मिला और कल जब यहाँ बहस चल रही थी तो इनके शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हमको दो सफेद हाथी दिखाई पड़े। एक तो सी० एस० आई० आर० था और दूसरा एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०। मैं चाहूँगा और राव साहब से निवेदन भी करूँगा कि इन दोनों संस्थानों के बारे में इस सदन में अलग से बहस करावें। सी० एस० आई० आर० का इतना किस्सा बिगड़ चुका है कि वहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार, अफसरों की आपसी गुटबन्दी और उसके साथ-साथ जो अफसरशाही की शृंखला है, वह बड़ चुकी है।

इनकी एक रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेट्री हैदराबाद में है, वहाँ के डाइरेक्टर डा० सिद्धू हैं और इनके सी० एस० आई० आर० के जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल हैं, इन लोगों के खुले आम एक दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाते हुए बयान अखबारों में छपते हैं। 16 अप्रैल के अखबार को आप पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि इन लोगों ने एक दूसरे पर जम करके कीचड़ उछाला है। मैं चाहूँगा कि राव साहब अपने कर्मचारियों को काबू में रखें और इतने काबू में रखें कि वह उच्छ्वसल न हो जाएँ और समय-समय पर इस तरह एक दूसरे के निन्दा करने की कोशिश न करें।

अब मैं बात शुरू करूँगा और सच पूछिये तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके महकमे ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को पिछले बीस सालों में इतना खराब किया है कि कभी-कभी तो इतना गुस्सा आता है कि हम मांग करें कि इनके मंत्रालय को एक कोड़ी भी न दी जाए। बहुत ही खराब इन्होंने किया है और बहुत ही दिशा-हीन और गतिहीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था बनाकर यहाँ रख दी है। कल शिक्षा मंत्री जो ने रिपोर्ट में भी कहा है कि शिक्षा संविधान के मुताबिक राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए इनको जिम्मेवारी से भागने का बहाना मिल जाएगा। कल इनके छोटे वजीर साहब सफाई दे रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान के मुताबिक हमने जो देश की जनता से वायदा किया था, धारा 45 के मुताबिक, कि 14 साल की उम्र वाले बच्चों को लाजिमी तौर पर अनिवार्य, जरूरी और मुफ्त शिक्षा देंगे दस साल के अन्दर, वह दस साल हो गये और अब 22 साल होने जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हमको अभी भी मालूम नहीं है कि कब तक पूरा करेंगे। फिर यह कहते हैं कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को पैसा कम मिलता है। यह तो हम को कहना चाहिए। मंत्री जो अगर यह समझते

हैं कि उनके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है तो चाहे छोटे मंत्री हों या बड़े मंत्री हों, वह अपना महकमा छोड़ें। दूसरा कोई मंत्री आएगा तो वह अपने मंत्रालय के पैसे के लिए लड़ेगा, क्योंकि यह देश को खराब कर रहे हैं पैसे के अभाव में, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

यह बुनियादी तालीम की बात बार-बार उठाते हैं। मैं राव साहब से कहूंगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में आधे से ज्यादा प्रारम्भिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी जब स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाते हैं तो एक बोरा बगल में दाब करके जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, जहां कहीं जाइए, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का जो कोई भी स्कूल हो, वहां लड़कों के लिए टाट-पट्टे नहीं। मैं भी जब पढ़ने जाता था प्राइमरी स्कूल में तो बोरा लेकर जाता था। टाट-पट्टे नहीं थे तो बोरा लेकर जाते थे। आज भी जब लड़के छुट्टी से लौटते हैं तो बोरा लटकाए हुए आते हैं। इस सदन में कालीन बिछोई हुई है। इससे भी कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी कालीन शिक्षा मंत्रालय के संस्थानों में बिछोई हुई है, लेकिन स्कूलों में टाट-पट्टे नहीं हैं और बच्चे बोरा लेकर जाते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जो इन बच्चों की तालीम की तरफ जरा भी ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में बच्चों के लिए देहरादून में, ऊटी में, बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जहां पर ढाई-सौ, तीन-सौ रुपया महीना खर्च करके लड़के पढ़ते हैं। फिर वे कलेक्टर, कप्तान और इंजीनियर बनते हैं। परन्तु बोरा ढोने वाला लड़का जीवन भर बोरा ढोता जाता है। मेरा इनकी कहना है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जो इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द करने के बारे में तत्काल कदम उठाएँ और अगर नहीं उठाते हैं तो हम इस सदन से मांग करेंगे कि एक घेला भी इनके मंत्रालय को नहीं देना चाहिए। समान उम्र के लोगों को समान किस्म की शिक्षा देने का इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

अब मैं माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के अध्यापकों से—चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, चाहे बिहार के हों, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश के हों,—उनसे डेढ़ सौ रुपये पर दस्तखत कराया जाता है और 60 रु० थमा दिये जाते हैं। दो-दो साल तक—उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से शिक्षण संस्थाओं के बारे में हमने देखा कि—अध्यापकों को तन-स्वाह नहीं मिली। एक-एक जिले में जितनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं हैं, खास तौर से प्रतापगढ़ जैसे जिले में जितनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं हैं, उन सभी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में एक ही आदमी मनेजर है। इनका नाम है मुनिश्वरदत्त उपाध्याय। उसी तरह से आप चले जाइए बलिया में। वहां पर भी एक ही आदमी मनेजर है जिसका नाम है तारकेश्वर पांडे। जिस किसी भी जिले में जाइये, लगता है कि जमींदारी खुली हुई है। हर जगह ऐसे ही चलता है और एक अजीब किस्म की जमींदारी बनी हुई है। आज उनके कोठारी कमिश्नर ने भी कहा था कि अध्यापकों के वेतन मान प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय, माध्यमिक विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय में 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में बन्धने चाहियें जबकि आज उनके वेतन मान 1 : 15 : 35 के हिसाब में बंधे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करूंगा खास तौर से अध्यापकों के वेतन मान के बारे में कि एक वेतन मान तय कर दिया जाये कि वह किस रिश्ते में रहेगा। उसी के बीच में वह घटता बढ़ता रहना चाहिये, नहीं तो एक ही काम करने वाले जो अध्यापक हैं, चाहे वह विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापक हों चाहे प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय के, सब के अन्दर असन्तोष फैलता रहेगा। यहां पर उर्दू के लिये बहुत बात चलती है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में गया, जहां से हमारे पहले जवाहरलाल जो आते थे। वहां उर्दू मकतब के मौलवी लोग जो थे उनमें मेरी सभा थी। जब बच्चे लोग चले गये तब मैंने मौलवी साहब से पूछा कि तुम

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

कितनी तनख्वाह पाते हो तो कहा कि 10 रु० मुझे पता लगा कि सन् 1930 में उनको 8 रु० मासिक पर रक्खा गया था। तब से लेकर अब तक केवल 2 रु० बढ़ाये गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर 10 रु० में कोई कैसे गुजर करेगा? यह जो अध्यापक के वेतन का सवाल है, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर ठीक से सोचें।

अब विश्वविद्यालय की बात आती है। कुछ विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र के जिम्मे भी हैं। इन विश्वविद्यालयों का नक्शा आप देखिये। अजीब अजीब ढंग के विश्वविद्यालय उनके हाथ में रहते हैं। कोई हिन्दू के नाम पर, खुला हुआ है कोई मुसलमान के नाम पर खुला हुआ है, कोई जवाहरलाल जी के नाम पर खुल रहा है, कोई कल लाल बहादुर जी के नाम पर खुलेगा और परसों उनके पुत्र के नाम पर खुलेगा या दूसरे दूसरे नाम पर खुलेगा। दुनिया के किसी देश में कोई विश्वविद्यालय क्या किसी मजहब या जाति के नाम पर चल रहा है यह उन्हें खुद बतलाना पड़ेगा। विश्वविद्यालय का मतलब होता है दुनिया भर की विद्या का घर। दुनिया भर की विद्या का घर अगर अलीगढ़ या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय हैं तो उनमें हिन्दू की विद्या भी आयेगी, मुसलमान की विद्या भी आयेगी, ईसाई की विद्या भी आयेगी और दूसरों की विद्या भी आयेगी। इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं से क्यों यह नाम नहीं हटाये जा रहे हैं। बहुत पहले, इन्हीं की सरकार में पहले जो शिक्षा मंत्री थे श्री चागला साहब, उन्होंने जब राज्य सभा में विधेयक पेश किया कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी से 'हिन्दू' शब्द हटाया जाय तो बड़ा हत्ला हुआ। हमारी पार्टी के नेता डा० लोहिया थे। उनकी सभाओं में पत्थर फेंके गये जब उन्होंने कहा कि यह हटना चाहिये।

अगर आज ऐसी जरूरत आ गई है जिसमें हिन्दू और मुसलमान को साथ-साथ रहना है तो

मन्दिर और मस्जिद के बाहर जहाँ कहीं भी वह चलें, एक इन्सान की तरह होकर चलें। तब दुकान हो, होटल हो, यूनिवर्सिटी हो, कालेज हो, उसमें से हिन्दू और मुसलमान को निकालो। साथ ही ब्राह्मण कालेज, भूमिहार कालेज, ठाकुर कालेज, यादव कालेज आदि जो चलते हैं यह भी बन्द होने चाहियें। अगर यह बन्द नहीं होते तो आपको इसके लिये कानून बनाना पड़ेगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उनको खत्म करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो यह कभी बन्द नहीं होंगे।

आज होता क्या है? बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में 2 फीसदी से अधिक मुसलमान लड़के नहीं पढ़ते क्योंकि बाहर गेट पर लिखा हुआ है 'हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय'। इसी तरह से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में जो हिन्दू लड़के पढ़ने जाते हैं वह उस विश्वविद्यालय में अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करते क्योंकि वहाँ लिखा है 'मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय'। यह बहुत गन्दा तरीका है। जब लड़के डर कर विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने जायेंगे तब उनके दिमाग कितने कुन्द बनेंगे। इसलिये शिक्षा मंत्री को इस पर सोचना चाहिये।

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में 45 परसेंट हिन्दू लड़के हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं जानता हूँ। मैंने कहा कि वह डर कर वहाँ जाते हैं।

इसके बाद भाषा वाली बात आती है। भाषा के सवाल को सरकार ने बहुत पेचीदा बनाकर रक्खा है। इसके बारे में मैंने कल कई भाषण सुने और इस पर काफी बहस हुई। इस बहस को मैं दूसरे ढंग से ले रहा हूँ। गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी का एक लड़का प्रजापति बी० ए० का इम्तहान पास करता है। जब वह पूना यूनिवर्सिटी में भरती होने जाता है तो वहाँ भरती हो जाता है। उसके बाद पूना यूनि-

बर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर या रजिस्ट्रार को पता चलता है कि उसने बी० ए० में कम्पल्सरी अंग्रेजी नहीं ली और उसको इस आधार पर काट दिया जाता है। लड़के ने आपके शिक्षा मंत्रालय को शिकायत की जब हमने पूना यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार को चिट्ठी लिखी तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि उसने आपके मंत्रालय के किसी मि० गुलाटी को चिट्ठी लिखी है। रजिस्ट्रार साहब ने लिखा है कि उन्होंने गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार से पता किया है कि वहां पर कम्पल्सरी अंग्रेजी नहीं है, इसलिये हम इस लड़के को नहीं पढ़ा सकते। पूना यूनिवर्सिटी में अगर कम्पल्सरी मराठी की बात होती, मद्रास की किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में कोई पढ़ने जाता और वहां कम्पल्सरी तमिल की बात होती, तो मैं समझ सकता था और मुझको खुशी होती, लेकिन कम्पल्सरी अंग्रेजी के नाम पर अगर कोई पूना यूनिवर्सिटी या मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी का लड़का गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने आये और वहां का रजिस्ट्रार कहे कि चूंकि तुमने कम्पल्सरी अंग्रेजी ली थी इसलिये हम तुम को नहीं लेंगे या तुम्हारा नाम काट रहे हैं तब क्या होगा ? इस तरह से आप देश को कितने हिस्सों में तुड़वाना चाहते हैं ?

आज जिस तरह की शिक्षा व्यवस्था चल रही है उसमें अंग्रेजी नौगवानों के दिमाग में गुलामी भरती है और विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिभा उससे कुंठित होती है। इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं होगा। विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी हिज्जे और व्याकरण में फंसे रह जाते हैं और रट्टू तोते की तरह पढ़ा करते हैं। उसके बाद जब वह आगे बढ़ते हैं तो नकलची लंगूर बन कर निकलते हैं, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं। वह अपनी जिन्दगी में केवल कलम-भिस्सू अभ्यास के अलावा और कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय भाषा के बारे में तीन शब्द याद रखें। मैं

उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ, मैं उनकी बुजुर्गी, उनके तजुबे और उनकी लियाकत को मानता हूँ, लेकिन वह युवक सेवा मंत्री होने लायक नहीं हैं क्योंकि नई उम्र का मन, उसकी रुझान और उसकी पसन्द क्या हुआ करती है वह यह समझ ही नहीं सकते हैं। उनके मंत्रिमंडल में दो राज्य मंत्री हैं। आप देखिये कि उनकी पुरानी पसन्द और नई उम्र की पसन्द किस तरह से बदलती है। एक मंत्री हैं श्री के० सी० पन्त और दूसरे मंत्री हैं श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल। जब यह लोग बाल कटवाया करते हैं तब अपने खत जरा लम्बे कर लेते हैं। डा० राव के जमाने में खत जरा ऊपर हुआ करता था। यह पसन्द कुछ साल पुरानी है। कुछ दिनों के बाद यह बाल, कपड़े, मकान, रीति रिवाज, जाति पांत, शादी विवाह, महजब आदि बदलेंगे। यह दस साल, पन्द्रह साल, पचास साल या डेढ़ सौ साल में बदला करता है। शिक्षा मंत्री नई उम्र की पसन्द और उसकी रुझान नहीं समझ सकते। जब वह इसको नहीं समझेंगे तब गैर-जानकारी के आधार पर अगल-बगल देखा करेंगे और शिक्षा व्यवस्था को बगल देखू बनायेंगे। कुछ हमारे साथी लोग संस्कृति की बात कल छेड़ रहे थे। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि वह पीछे-देखू शिक्षा व्यवस्था वाले हैं। डा० राव बगल-देखू शिक्षा व्यवस्था लायेंगे। कोई प्रगतिशील मिजाज का आदमी आकर देश में जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहेगा वह आगे-देखू व्यवस्था होगी। जब कभी आगे-देखू शिक्षा व्यवस्था कायम होगी तब तो इस देश का युवक सेवा मंत्री होगा वह 18 साल की नई उम्र वाले लोगों को बालिग-मताधिकार का हक दिलाने की कोशिश जरूर करेगा। उनके सामने कानून है कि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक दोनों मिल जुल कर शिक्षा संस्थाओं का इन्तजाम करें। श्री मधु लिमये का विधेयक इस सदन में पड़ा है कि 18 साल से ऊपर की उम्र



[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

वाले को बालिग मताधिकार का हक दिया जाये। आज वह क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? हम 18 साल की उम्र में पल्टन में भरती होने और गरदन कटाने के काबिल हो जाते हैं लेकिन जब देश के लिये कानून बनाने की बात हो, जब हम देश के लिये कानून बनाने की बात छेड़ते हैं तब यह कहते हैं पटेल चौक पर पुलिस वालों को बुला कर कि इनको पीट दो। 18 साल की उम्र वालों को हक दिलाने के लिये बाराबंकी जिले का 64 साल का बुढ़ा बिहारी लाल कुर्बान हुआ, लेकिन उन्होंने लटका रक्खा क्योंकि यह बगल-देखू नीति वाले हैं, आगे-देखू नीति नहीं चलाते हैं।

इसी तरह से मैं मांग करूंगा कि आज जो स्नातकोत्तर पढ़ाई चल रही है, बी० ए० से ऊपर की जो पढ़ाई चल रही है उसमें अनिवार्य हाजिरी की प्रथा खत्म होनी चाहिये। सन् 1948 में राधाकृष्णन साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि अनिवार्य हाजिरी की प्रथा मजबूरन चल रही है। हम उसको एक दो साल में खत्म करेंगे। मैं उनसे मांग करूंगा कि इससे पढ़ने वाले और पढ़ाने वाले दोनों की दिनचर्या बढ़ेगी और शिक्षा व्यवस्था में एक क्रांति आयेगी। अनिवार्य हाजिरी की वजह से अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी का रिश्ता गड़रिया और भेड़ का रिश्ता बनता है, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं होता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो लोग बार-बार अनुशासन के नाम पर विद्यार्थियों को बदनाम किया करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वह राजनीति में न जायें, वह यह कहना बन्द करेंगे। इस समय देश का विद्यार्थी राजनीति कर हो नहीं रहा है, उसने उसमें हिस्सा ही नहीं लिया है। राजनीति कर ही नहीं रहा है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि नई उम्र का आदमी राजनीति में हिस्सा ले किन्तु दो संकल्प

लेकर कि हम पच्चीस साल या तीस साल तक राजनीति करेंगे लेकिन गद्दी पर नहीं बैठेंगे और जो कोई गद्दी पर बैठेगा और वह जब कभी गलत काम करेगा, उसकी हम टांग पकड़ कर खींच लेंगे बिना मोह के। जिस दिन वे यह संकल्प ले लेंगे, डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव की सरकार की शिक्षा नीति एक दिन में घराशायी हो जायेगी और यह सरकार पलटा खा जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri R. S. Arumugam.

श्री मु० अ० सा० (कासगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक इधर से बोलता था। और एक उधर से। यह एक कन्वेंशन है जिस पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen. We have far exceeded the time. Your party has only four minutes left, and the Minister is yet to speak. I do not know how much time he will take.

श्री मु० अ० सा०: हमारा टाइम किसने ले लिया है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party's time is finished. All those Members who still have their time, the parties that have time, must have their say. In your case, you have only four minutes more, and the Minister is yet to speak. I think he will take about one hour: I do not know.

श्री मु० अ० सा०: मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी तरफ से कितने आदमी बोले हैं? मैं कल से बराबर देख रहा हूँ और यहाँ बैठा हूँ। हिस्सा लगाया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि उधर से ज़ादा बोले हैं और उन्होंने समय भी ज्यादा लिया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. I understand your point. Kindly listen to me. It is not a question as to how many Members have spoken. You know that the time is allotted to every party. Each party must take the time that is given to it. There are Members here whose party still have got some time. I have mentioned it to you that your party has finished all the time; there are only four minutes left for your party. How many have spoken is not relevant. The Minister is yet to speak. If the Minister takes one hour, it means that your party will be exceeding the time allotted to it by 56 minutes. Kindly realise it.

\*\*SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I begin to say a few words on the demands for grants of the Education Ministry, with a profound sense of sorrow I have to refer to the breach of established parliamentary conventions in our Country, committed by the Ruling Party. It is a tradition in our country that a Minister who loses the membership of either of the two Houses of Parliament resigns forthwith. But a Deputy Minister who was defeated in the recent Rajya Sabha election continues to be a member of the Council of Ministers. This is not in keeping with traditions and conventions of our country. I would like to state with deep anguish in my heart that the Government headed by Shrimati Gandbi which caused the split by encouraging indiscipline in the Congress Organisation, which first fought for the freedom of the country and then gave a stable administration for well over 20 years and which groomed national leaders, could not be expected to do anything else.

Student unrest is widely prevalent in our country today. There are many causes for it. The students feel that they do not have avenues of employment after their studies. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government have been taking necessary steps in this direction. Instead, the Ministers dissipate their energies in engaging themselves in altering the names of the roads and streets and unveiling portraits and statues, whether the people in that area like it or not and under that guise

are encouraging collection of funds : They are not paying any attention to formulating job-oriented education schemes which will give some hope to the harassed students. Therefore, it is no wonder that in these circumstances the students are agitated and confused.

We have not solved the language question in our country. Nehruji gave an assurance that, so long as the non-Hindi speaking people desire, English would continue as official language. But the Central Government have not implemented this assurance in right earnest. In my State of Tamil Nadu, Dravida Munnetra Kashagam is in power. Even this party has no definite language policy, which is creating further confusion in the minds of the students there. They said first that English alone should be the official language of the country, and they demanded that the word "Hindi" should be removed from 17th Chapter of the Constitution. They tore off that chapter from the Constitution, made it into an effigy of Devil and burnt it. Then at the time of the general elections in 1967, they confused the people saying that all the 14 language should be declared as official languages of the country and English was not one among those languages. After the elections, they stated in the Legislative Assembly that English and Tamil would be the official languages of Tamil Nadu. They did not stop there. Without looking to the future of the students, they banned Hindi teaching in schools and also disbanded NCC. But, after some time, they made another somersault by indirectly accepting the use of equivalent Hindi command words in the NCC. Later on, in the recent DMK conference held at Trichy they declared that the Central Government should implement the assurance given by Nehruji in regard to the official language, which I may point out, is the policy followed by my party. In the Parliament, after giving an assurance to Shrimati Gandbi that only 10 members of their party would vote in favour, they brought forward an amendment to delete Hindi from the Constitution. In this way they have created a great confusion in the minds of students of Tamil Nadu.

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. S. Arumugam]

Nowadays, it is not uncommon to find schools remaining closed for prolonged intervals. (*Interruptions*) The students who do not subscribe to the policies of the party in power are being subjected to a great deal of harassment through outsiders. Students are the buds of humanity. It is not possible for any one to suppress them by force, nor it is fair to do so.

The students throughout the country should be educated about the history of freedom movement. Though a mention has been made in the Report about the publication of History of freedom Movement in English and Hindi, I do not know whether this book has been published in any regional languages.

National Council for Educational Research & Training do not seem to have published any text-book in regional languages. But they have published text books in Hindi for classes I to XI. I do not know why this kind of partisanship should be shown in the publication of Text Books for schools.

Under the National Programme for Core books, a number of books have been published, but no regional language seems to have derived any benefit out of this programme. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government have done anything in this regard. God only knows how many books have been published in Tamil under this programme.

Under the translation programme of University level standard books of Britain and America, 2,700 books have been selected. But so far not a single book has been translated into any regional language.

Under the standard works programme, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology have published a number of University level books. The number of books published is 181; out of this 159 are in Hindi and the remaining 22 in all other regional languages. I would like to know whether this is the method by which regional languages are given the necessary impetus for development. I feel the regional languages have not been given any importance in the scheme of things.

In Madras, a World Tamil Conference was held some time ago. After the Conference, an International Institute for Tamil Studies was set up. Through this institute many works of Tamil literature like *Thevaram* were to be published. The UNESCO also came forward to give financial aid to the institute to the tune of several thousand dollars. Nobody seems to have utilised this opportunity and published good works of Tamil literature.

There exists a library in Tanjavur by the name Sarswathi Mahal Library. There has been a long standing demand to declare this Library as an institution of national importance. I do not understand the hesitation on the part of the Central Government in this matter. It has been mentioned in the Ministry's report that they are in consultation with the State Government. How long will they carry on this consultation, I do not know.

In our country, there are more than 10 crores of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes. But only 9 persons out of these people are given overseas scholarships for studies abroad. In the same way, only 9 persons are awarded passage grants. I want to know why they cannot grant more scholarships to these people. Is this the manner in which the Indira Government are extending concessions to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes? The Scheduled Caste Christians are not being given any Central Government scholarship. Why are they not being given? They are also backward and poor. Therefore, I would like to remind the Minister that the concessions should be extended to them also. Though they are Christians, they hail from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The object of good education is to inculcate good conduct among the students. But we find that one Ritwik Ghatak, who made derogatory remarks about Mahatma Gandhi, has been awarded Padmashri by the Indira Gandhi Government. The Jadavpur University Vice Chancellor invited him to address the students of that University. Is it the way to foster good conduct among the people?

Politics is being injected in text-books. Efforts are made to introduce communism in the Text books. This has been pointed out a number of times by the Members of this House. I want to refer in particular to a case in Tamil Nadu. I would like to bring to the notice of the House a question paper for the subject, English, set by a District Educational Officer, who, naturally, is a Government employee. I am going to read out the questions asked in that paper.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Sir, on a point of order. This question was raised in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu; it was discussed threadbare and the Minister replied to it. I want to know whether this can be discussed in Parliament.

**SHRI ARUMUGAM:** This is a matter relating to education. So, I have every right to refer to it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please be brief.

**SHRI ARUMUGAM:** These are some of the questions asked in that paper. First: what will the DMK do if the Central Government's actions badly affected peoples' welfare? The second question was: which is the top policy-making body of the DMK? The third was: Who is the head of the Central Government? The other questions were: what did the General Council of the DMK spell out in its political resolution? Does the DMK support any particular individual? Respected Sir, I would like to know whether this is a paper to test the knowledge of students in English or it is a DMK propaganda paper. If this is the direction in which education is to be imparted to our students, what else can one say except that it is a matter of grave misfortune for our country.

A very able person, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, is in charge of the Ministry of Education. He knows the pitiable condition of the teachers in our country. Teachers are paid very low salary. I therefore request the Minister to evolve a national pay scales scheme for school teachers. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI D. N. DEB (Angul):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my first submission is to urge upon the government to concentrate their attention on

improving the system of primary education throughout the country. No doubt, education is a State subject but the Central Government is fully aware that the States do not have the finances to meet their requirements, and knowing it fully well I do not think it will be wise on the part of the Central Government to neglect education in the States. If the Central Government had any sincere desire to improve the literary in our country based on the improvement of primary education, I do not think our percentage of literacy would have been so low as it is just now. According to our Constitution primary education should have been free and compulsory. One is disappointed to find that very few States have been able to implement it and it is mostly due to financial difficulty. The lot of the uneducated mass as has to be improved. The best way will be to make education a concurrent subject if the Central Government does not come forward with the financial assistance as required by the States.

Primary education is the base on which the entire educational structure is based and it should be the duty of the Central Government to look into it and see that the States are provided with adequate financial assistance. While going through the report I found a ray of hope as some pilot projects are to be taken up. But I think it is still under survey and it has yet to be implemented. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these pilot projects should be taken exclusively in the rural areas to start with and especially in the backward areas and the under-developed region. Special stress should be laid on improving the standard and quality of primary education.

The primary teacher is the most neglected person so far as his emoluments and his service conditions are concerned. Several State Governments have tried to improve it during the past year but even now the primary teacher is the lowest paid man that can be compared to a peon. Sometimes the peons get better pay and amenities. In some States it is as low as Rs. 70 to 80 per month. It is the primary teacher who prepares the base and the foundation of the student and if proper teaching is not provided and well-qualified teachers are not employed at the primary stage I think the

[Shri D. N. Deb]

base and character of the student is bound to suffer. The quality of teaching staff is a necessity which has to be improved and unless proper emoluments and service conditions are provided we can never get proper people to educate the children. Backward and underdeveloped States like Orissa; Bihar and Madhya Pradesh require special considerations as far as financial assistance is concerned. It does not go well to say always that the Centre has no money to provide and help the States and education as a State subject. The time has come when the Centre should come forward and help the States with extra grants and incentives outside State plans should be provided so that the States which are far behind can reach at least the all-India level.

Many new colleges have been started for higher education but they are hardly well-equipped with proper staff and basic requirements such as library, laboratory, hostels and other necessities. It is the financial problem every where. If the Centre does not come forward with the financial assistance where the States fail I do not think development of education can ever be successful in our country. As such, democracy can never be successful at the same time.

If it was a question of getting a degree or a diploma to get a job, as we used to have that sort of education during the British regime, it was all right. But certainly our aim should be to produce well-disciplined and educated youth with character, knowledge and integrity. To achieve this we must fulfil the basic requirements and provide well qualified teaching staff in our institutions. We are living in an age of science and technology and our system of education should be oriented towards and based on that.

I have a demand from the point of view of my State. The hon. Education Minister has been ignoring the case of Orissa for opening a circle for archaeological exploration and excavations. Orissa is very rich and abundant with prospects for such research and excavations. Since the time of Dr. Katju when he was the Governor, Orissa has been claiming to

have one circle and the same claim is still persisting. A memorandum regarding this has already been submitted to the Government of India, Department of Education, and I hope that the hon. Minister will be able to do something and help our State in this.

श्री सु० अ० खाँ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने बावजूद इतनी परेशानी के भी मुझे मौका दिया। मैं अपनी बात बहुत जल्दी खत्म करने की कोशिश करूँगा।

मैं कोठारी कमीशन के पहले जुमले से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ जिससे कि उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट को शुरू किया है। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट शुरू करते हुए पहला जुमला यह लिखा है :

"The future of the country is decided in the class-room."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको यह तय करना है कि हमें इस मुल्क में कैसे समाज को बुनियाद डालनी है ? हालांकि बारहों सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हम इस मुल्क में सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी चाहते हैं मगर यदि उसके अन्दर जाकर देखा जाय, हकीकत पर नजर डाली जाय तो बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हमारे यहां चल रही हैं जो सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी को नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं। हाई स्कूल टैक्स्ट बुक्स की तरफ आप गौर करें जिसके मुताल्लिक सन् 66 में राज्य सभा में भी यह सवाल उठाया जा चुका है जिसके लिये कि सैयदैन कमीशन मुकर्रेर किया गया था, जिसने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् 68 में दे दी है। लेकिन कोई बजह नहीं मालूम होती कि दो साल से यह सरकार उस रिपोर्ट को क्यों दबाए बैठी है ? क्यों नहीं सदन के सामने उसे लाती ताकि उसके मुताल्लिक सही जानकारी हो सके ? दो दो साल तक यह लोग रिपोर्ट लेने के बाद एग्जामिन करने के बहाने उसको दबाए बैठे रहते हैं, क्या यह तरीका

सरकार का सही है ? वह चीजें जोकि हमारी सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी को नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं उनको बराबर चलने देना और उसके बारे में सही जानकारी सदन के सामने न आने देना यह कहां तक मुनासिब है ? मसलन, इन टेक्स्टबुक में ऐसी चीजें पढ़ाई जाती हैं, हिस्ट्री ऐसी पढ़ाई जाती है जिससे आपस में मुस्तलिफ मजहबों को मानने वालों के दिमाग में नफरत पैदा होती है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं कोट करता कि उसमें ऐसे-ऐसे चुमले हैं जिसमें परमानेंटली छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के दिमाग में ऐसी बातें भर देने की कोशिश की गई है... (ब्यबधान)... फरमाइश है तो मैं जरूर कोट करूंगा। यह है हमारा इतिहास हिस्सा दोयम, सफा 5, एडोशन 66, इसमें लिखा है :

“मन्दिरों को नष्ट भ्रष्ट करके महमूद गजनवी ने सदा के लिये तमाम हिन्दुओं के दिल में इस्लाम के लिये नफरत के जजबात पैदा कर दिया।” तो क्या उन छोटे बच्चों को यह सिखाना है कि हमने नफरत का जजबा पैदा कर दिया और दो कम्युनिटीज में हमेशा नफरत रहे, यह हम चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी जगह लिखा है हमारा इतिहास, हिस्सा दोयम, सफा 18, एडोशन 66 में—

“बलवन ने द्वावे के हिन्दुओं को बड़ी बेरहमी से दबाया। 8 साल से ज्यादा उम्र के मर्दों को मरवा डाला और औरतों को लौंडी बनने के लिये मजबूर किया।”

क्या यह चीजें हम बच्चों को पढ़ाएंगे ? अगर यह पढ़ाएंगे तो क्या उससे आप समझते हैं कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी डेवलप होगी ? यह टेक्स्ट बुक्स हैं।

श्री श्रीबन्ध गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : यह हिस्टारिकल फैक्ट्स हैं।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर इतिहास में यह है कि महमूद गजनवी ने मन्दिरों को गिराया तो क्या यह भी इतिहास में है कि हिन्दुओं को हमेशा के लिये इस्लाम से नफरत हो गई। कुछ फैक्ट्स हिस्ट्री के ऐसे हैं कि जिनको जानने के लिये सर्टेन एज होनी चाहिये कि जब आदमी पोस्ता हो जाय, तब उसके सामने वह फैक्ट्स रखे जाएं। लेकिन कच्ची उम्र के बच्चों को यह बात सिखाएं ताकि मुसतकिल तौर पर दो मजहबों को मानने वालों के बीच में एक नफरत पैदा हो जाय क्या यही आप चाहते हैं ? अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क में हर मजहब के मानने वाले मुहम्बत और प्यार से रह सकें और इस मुल्क के डेवलपमेंट में कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर चल सकें तो आप को इस नफरत के बीच को इन किताबों से जो आप उनको पढ़ाते हैं, निकालना पड़ेगा। यही चीजें थी जिनके लिए सन 1966 में कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया था और यही वह चीज है जिसको सरकार दो साल से दबाए बंठी है और सदन के सामने नहीं ला रही है। क्या चीज इसके अन्दर है जिसको आप छिपाना चाहते हैं ? मैं बहुत डीटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जो नफरत पैदा करती हैं और जिसमें एक दूसरे पर थोपने की बात की जाती है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर जितनी जबानें हैं उनको बराबर से फलने और फूलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, चाहे संस्कृत हो, चाहे उर्दू हो। हिन्दी हमारी नेशनल लैंग्वेज है। वह एक्सेप्शन है। उसको मेरा अकीदा है कि हर हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले को हिन्दी पढ़नी चाहिये, हिन्दी सीखनी चाहिए। हिन्दी में बात करनी चाहिए, हिन्दी को अपना प्रेस्टिज बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके अलावा जितनी जबानें हैं उनको बराबर से फलने फूलने का

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

मोका मिलना चाहिये । अगर आप किसी जवान को जबर्दस्ती किसी बहाने से थोपना चाहते हैं किसी पर तो यह तरीका गलत है । कांस्टीट्यूशन में साफ यह दिया हुआ है । लेकिन जो जरूरी हिन्दी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जाती है उसमें 20 नम्बर का एक परचा होता है कम्पल्सरी जिसमें कि संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है । यह टेकनिकल बात है । जो लड़का संस्कृत आप्शनल लेता है वही उस 20 नम्बर के परचे को कर सकता है । जो दूसरी जवान लेगा ऐज आप्शनल वह उस 20 नम्बर के परचे को नहीं कर सकता । अब यह एक किस्म का आप ने फर्क पैदा किया है बीच में कि एक तो फायदा उठा सके 20 नम्बर के परचे का, दूसरा न उठा सके, क्या यह तरीका सही है ? तो आपको इस सारे तरीके पर गौर करना पड़ेगा ।

मुझे मालूम है कि मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रेस कांफरेंस में एनाउंस किया है कि वह एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं । हम उम्मीद तो यह करते थे कि मंत्री महोदय सबसे पहले इस सदन में एनाउंसमेंट करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने यहां न करके एजुकेशन की ग्रान्ट आने से पहले एक प्रेस कांफरेंस में यह एनाउंसमेंट किया है । मैं एक बात जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी में हमिद दलवाई और ए० वी० शाह जैसे लोग जो सी० आई० ए० के खरीदे हुए गुलाम हैं, जो उनकी मंशा पर यहां के ढांचे को बदलना चाहते हैं, क्या उनको तो उसमें रखने का इरादा नहीं है ? मैं आपको यह साफ बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस मुल्क के अन्दर एक बड़ा खतरनाक खेल खेला जा रहा है, जो इस मुल्क की जड़ों को खोखला करना चाहता है । कोई भी शरूस मुसलमान नाम से मुसलमान नहीं हो जाता और हिन्दू नाम से हिन्दू नहीं हो जाता, जब तक कि वह उन प्रिन्सिपलज में यकीन न रखता हो ।

जैसे हमीद दालवीईन मुस्लिम सत्य सहोदक नाम की संस्था कायम की है और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की तरफ से उसको एड दी जा रही है—यह सही तरीका नहीं है । इसके मायने यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की नीयत साफ नहीं है ।

उर्दू के डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया एलाट किया गया है, जिसे आप कितानें लिखने के लिये कुछ लोगों को देने जा रहे हैं । इस तरह से उर्दू का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता । मेरा सुझाव है कि चारों रिजन्ज में आप उर्दू के चार कालिजिज कायम करें और उनको इस काम के लिये 25-25 लाख रुपये दें और उन कालिजिज के जरिये इस काम को कराया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यहां पर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का जिक्क किया गया था, पांच साल से नामिनेटेड बाडी वहां पर काम कर रही है—क्या यह तरीका डेमोक्रेटिक है । पिछले पांच सालों से यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये बिल लाने की बात कही जा रही है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई बिल नहीं आया । 2 साल हुए कैबिनेट की एक मीटिंग में वह बिल रखा गया था, उसके बाद एक सब-कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी, जो उस बिल को स्क्रूटिनाइज करके बिल हाउस के सामने पेश करे, लेकिन दो साल हो गये आज तक वह बिल को पार्लियामेंट के सामने नहीं आया । यह तरीका डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है, सही नहीं है । मैं अपील करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ तवज्जह दें ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय का यह सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि जितने मंत्री यहां आते गये, सबने अपने-अपने राग को यहां अलापना शुरू कर दिया । जब डा० राव जैसे विद्वान व्यक्ति

इस मंत्रालय में आये तो एक आशा बन्धी थी कि अब मंत्रालय का काम बहुत सुचारु रूप से चलेगा, लेकिन जो कुछ देखने में आया उससे यही मालूम पड़ा कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन जी ने जो एक प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाई थी, डा० राव उससे अलग जाते हुये दिखलाई पड़े।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि गांधी शताब्दि तथा गालिब शताब्दि वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय का भार लेकर तथा आज लेनिन शताब्दि वर्ष में भी (आज सदन के प्रारम्भ में जो चर्चा चली थी—उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुये तथा 1970 साल के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने जो निश्चय किया है—इस वर्ष को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जाय इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए) डा० राव से यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि इस वर्ष वे कम से कम एक ऐसी नीति की घोषणा करते जिससे हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट रूप रेखा देश को दिखलाई पड़ती। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि 1969-70 वर्ष की प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हुये डा० राव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पहले वाक्य में कहा है।

“1969-70 वर्ष में, जो कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रथम वर्ष है, सबसे बड़ा काम यह किया गया कि शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो कुछ भी अब तक किया गया था, उसकी समीक्षा की गई।”

सबसे बड़ा कार्य इन्होंने यह किया कि जो कुछ भी नीति अभी तक अपनाई गई थी, उसकी समीक्षा में 14 फरवरी, 1969 से लेकर अब तक का समय लगा दिया गया। जब भी कभी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा कहीं पर प्रारम्भ होती है.....

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : समीक्षा से शिक्षा मिलती है।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : तो डा० राव या उनका मंत्रालय यही कहता है कि यह राज्यों का विषय है। दूसरी बात यह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं होते हैं। कुछ दिनों तक यह राज्यों का विषय बना रहे, इससे मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं डा० राव का ध्यान उन्हीं की एक सम्मति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने नेशनल कन्वेंशन आन दी कांस्टीट्यूशन में बोलते हुये प्रकट की थी। जिस समय वे स्टेट और सेन्ट्रल रिलेशनशिप पर बोल रहे थे—उन्होंने कहा था—हम यह मानते हैं कि इसे अभी राज्यों का विषय रखना चाहिए लेकिन परीक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन हो, शिक्षा पर अधिक खर्च हो, राज्यों को केन्द्र से अधिक अनुदान दिया जाय, विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में तो बहुत ही ठोस आवाज उनकी वहाँ पर सुनाई पड़ी थी आशा बन्धी थी कि वे उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाएंगे। लेकिन कहने की बात कुछ और होती है और करने की कुछ और। डा० राव जैसा विद्वान व्यक्ति जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय का कार्य भार सम्भाले हुए है, वह इस प्रकार की घोषणा के बाद मंत्रालय के अपने वातानुकूलित कमरे में घुसने के बाद उन बातों को भूल जाय, यह शोभाजनक नहीं है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि कम संख्या वाले लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाय, उनको शिक्षा प्रदान करने की योजना पर सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री, राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों तथा शिक्षा सचिवों शिक्षा निदेशकों की जो बैठक पिछले साल हुई थी, उसमें उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर गौर करें और उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करें।



[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

हमारे यहां लिट्विस्टिक माइनीरिटी कमिशनर हैं, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में मांग की है कि कम संख्यावाले लोगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उस पर फिर से एक बार गौर करना चाहिए। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उनकी सिफारिश को मद्द-नजर रखते हुए सरकार उस पर फिर से विचार करे।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भुवनेश्वर, पूना, मैसूर और पटियाला में आधुनिक भाषा शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने का निश्चय किया है। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि इन केन्द्रों को इन्हीं स्थानों में खोलने का निश्चय क्यों किया गया। देश की जनता की यह मांग है कि ऐसे केन्द्र कम से कम प्रत्येक राज्य में अवश्य स्थापित होने चाहियें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस मांग की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

16 hrs.

इस मंत्रालय में, उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक स्टैटिस्टिक्स तथा इन्फॉर्मेशन डिवीजन है। यह एक ऐसा डिवीजन है जो एक तरह से लकीर का फकीर होने का काम करता है। एक शेड्यूल बना रखा है जो राज्यों को भेज दिया जाता है, वहां से स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्लैक करके, उसके आधार पर डेटा बना कर लोगों के सामने रख देते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह इस मंत्रालय का इतना गया-गुजरा डिवीजन है कि जिसके पास देश की शिक्षा का कोई भी प्रामाणिक स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई ऐसा साधन अवश्य होना चाहिये या वह कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालें, जिससे देश की शिक्षा की सही हालत का अनुमान लोगों को लग सके।

हमारी चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 6 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना

और राष्ट्रीय खेल योजना पर खर्च करने की बात कही गई है। जिसमें इस साल सम्भवतः 35 लाख रुपया खर्च करने की बात आती है। इन योजनाओं के प्रारम्भ करने के पूर्व सरकार की जो नीति सामने आई और जो क्षेत्र चुने गए वह सराहनीय नहीं हैं।

गांधी दर्शन पर आधारित देश के बच्चों का चरित्र निर्माण हो, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक सेमिनार हुआ था जिसमें स्वयं डा० राव भी गए थे। इन्होंने बिनोबा जी की राय भी उसमें ली थी। उस सेमिनार में जो सुझाव आये हैं उनके आधार पर हमें कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि उस सेमिनार की जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षक एवं विद्यार्थियों का प्रभाव-पूर्ण ढंग से आधुनिक सामुदायिक कार्यों में लगाव होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रारम्भिक काल में जिस प्रकार की पाठ्य पुस्तकें बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं उसका बहुत कुछ असर उनके भावी चरित्र पर पड़ता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि कम से कम जो विदेशी किताबें बच्चों के लिये मंगाई जाती हैं उनको एकदम बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। बाहर से जो किताबें यहां पर मंगाई जाती हैं उनमें हमारी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी चर्चा नहीं होती है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि विदेशों से जो किताबें हमारे बच्चों के लिए मंगाई जाती हैं उनको मंगाना एकदम बन्द किया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूलों में जो केयर प्रोग्राम चलाया जाता है उसका बहुत बुरा असर बच्चों के चरित्र पर पड़ता है। अगर किसी संस्था के साथ आपने समझौता

किया हुआ है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध करें कि दूध दलिया वितरण कार्यक्रम अविलम्ब बंद करें। जो शिक्षा, भिक्षा और दीक्षा की बात कही जाती है तो उस भिक्षा को कम से कम प्रारम्भिक छात्रों के लिए बन्द करें। भिक्षा तो आपका कार्य ही है।

शिक्षकों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में भी, जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट स्कूलों के जो शिक्षक हैं उनका वेतन चेक के माध्यम से मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल तो सेक्रेटरी और प्रेसीडेंट मिल करके उसकी तनखाह की आधी रकम स्वयं ही हजम कर जाते हैं।

खेलकूद में हम कितना गिर चुके हैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कल श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने कहा कि हम क्यों हाकी में हार गये, हमने कमेटी बिठाई, उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है और हम सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अभी हाल में क्रिकेट के कुछ खिलाड़ी यहां से विदेश चले गए। हाकी का एक खिलाड़ी जिसकी मेक्सिको में टांग टूट गई वह लौट कर यहां आया। मैं मानता हूँ कि वह खेलने के लायक नहीं रहा परन्तु इस मंत्रालय की क्या जिम्मेदारी है? उस व्यक्ति ने अपने देश की प्रतिभा को बचाने के लिए अपनी टांग भी तोड़ डाली तो क्या उस व्यक्ति के लिये यह मंत्रालय कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता? क्या उसे इतना अवसर भी प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता कि वह देश में रह सके और खेल के विकास के लिये, जो उसका अपना ज्ञान है वह दूसरों को दे सके? मैं आक्षेप लगाता हूँ इस मंत्रालय पर और विशेषकर इन मंत्री महोदय पर कि खेल कूद के प्रति इनकी उपेक्षा के कारण हमारे युवक कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में विशेष रूप से ध्यान

दिया जाना चाहिए। और यदि ऐसा न हो तो मैं कहता हूँ कि श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी के अनुसार इस मंत्रालय को एक घेला भी नहीं देना चाहिए।

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R. V. RAO) : I must at the outset express by sense of deep gratitude to the hon. Members of this House who have spoken in this debate. Not only have they made many constructive suggestions, but they have also almost with one voice expressed their concern at the lack of priority that is being given to education in terms of our national policies and planning. I was delighted to hear Mr. Antony Reddy who spoke first on behalf of the Congress Opposition Party—and I found the same refrain from all other sections of the House—castigating the Government very hard indeed for not providing enough money for educational programmes. Obviously, it is not possible for me also to join the castigation, but I think that even my ministerial responsibilities need not prevent me from expressing my joy at this unanimous criticism by the House of the lack of adequate financial provision for education programmes.

There has been a great deal of discussion on one subject, and many Members have been more or less saying that the moment you mention education and complain that not much is being done, Dr. Rao, like a parrot, will start saying that it is a State subject. Unfortunately, that happens to be a fact. I can assure the House that I do not like being in a helpless position. After I joined this Ministry, I took some time to study its limitations and its possibilities, and I must make very clear to the country and the House what precisely are the limitations under which this Ministry at the Centre is functioning. Some Members said that the Ministry should be abolished. If the House in its wisdom desires that the Ministry should be abolished, I am quite prepared not to shed a single tear, but it may not be possible and this Ministry have to continue as a Central

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Ministry and, therefore, expectations will continue to be entertained which cannot be fulfilled because of the constitutional limitations under which the Ministry has got to function. Till the end of the Third Plan, in spite of the constitutional limitations, we were having a large number of Centrally sponsored schemes or Central programmes, and we were able to play some part in facilitating the educational progress in the States. But even that has now been stopped by the new decision taken by the National Development Council, which naturally the Planning Commission and all of us have to endorse, and Centrally sponsored programmes have been more or less cut to the bone. So, that, under the Constitution I cannot do certain things, and outside the Constitution for giving grants and help to the State Government's there are no Centrally sponsored programmes. This is really a helpless position, and honestly sometimes I hate myself for being in such a position.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आपको खराब लगता है तो आप छुट्टी कीजिये ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I shall come to the point that was made by one of the hon. Members about the Education Minister as a person before I conclude my speech. Let him bear with me with a little patience.

I feel this sense of helplessness and I have deliberately projected it before the country and before Parliament, and I have succeeded in my intention. I do not mind if I am laughed at by Members saying, "Dr. Rao, State subject". But this is precisely my intention, that I want the country to realise beyond a shadow of a doubt that if it wants anything like a national policy on education, if it wants implementation of the constitutional provisions to which Shri Anbazhagan referred, about making primary education compulsory and free up to the age of 14, if it wants to bring about a really big improvement in the quality of education in this country, if it wants the Central Government to do something about it, then some change in the climate in the country is required. That was my object and I should like to thank

the hon. Members for cooperating with me so successfully, sometimes even to make me a little embarrassed.

Any way I shall see that this unanimous opinion expressed in this House is transmitted to the head of the Government and if nothing can be done this year, at least next year I hope that there will be some impact on the powers that be so that more funds will be provided for education and I would be in a position, if I am still here, to come and tell the House that I have got something more to talk about than I am able to do during this particular debate.

What I am trying to do as Education Minister is to try and act as a clearing house. For example I find that in this country some good things are happening in some States and other States do not know about it. For example, I shall mention : adult literacy work in Maharashtra, school improvement programme in Tamilnadu, Netarhat public school in Bihar, which is something quite different from the public schools of which my friend Mr. Misra was speaking. This is a public school where the medium is Hindi and it was stated by the Bihar Government where they get students from every district from low income groups. That school has been doing very well. There are a number of items like that. Whenever I come across such an experiment, I send an officer and get a report on it and print it and send it to the other Ministers of Education and Chief Ministers in the hope that by exchanging experience something can be done to improve the quality of our education. Another thing that we can do is to have pilot projects and research projects. The Centre's main role has got to be act as a clearing house of information and experience, inter-state and international, conduct pilot projects and research and evaluate various programmes relating to education and to promote national integration through the educational system. Of course the Centre has more direct responsibility in regard to the maintenance of standards in higher education as well as technical education but by and large the Centre can only function as Councillor, innovator, researcher and

if possible as co-ordinator. The effectiveness of even these duties, I am afraid, will depend upon the finances available to the Centre. Unfortunately nobody heeds the advice, particularly when it comes from the Education Minister, if it is not accompanied by finance.

I should like to answer some of the important points raised, as briefly as possible. If I am not able to answer all of them for want of time, I am sure the hon. Members will understand and forgive me. I shall send them as the answers; I have got a complete record of the discussion in this House.

A number of hon. Members have raised the question of Sanskrit, including a Member from the Communist Party of India who spoke on the first day. I was glad to find so much concern being shown for Sanskrit in this House; I share this concern. From Rs. 6 lakhs in the First Plan, from Rs. 75 lakhs in the Third Plan, we are going to spend Rs. 225 lakhs in the Fourth Plan on the promotion of Sanskrit education. We have got two Sanskrit institutes and we propose to add three more and take over one of the big colleges in Puri and convert that into a Sanskrit institute in that part of India. We also propose to take over the institute built by Dr. Ganganath Jha in Allahabad and the institute built in Jammu by Dr. Karan Singh's family and make them also good Sanskrit Institutions. Thus we shall have five Sanskrit institutes in the country. In the organisation and working of these institutes, we want to see that there is some kind of co-ordination, that they will not just follow the old fashioned methods, that they are modern institutions, that they distribute their research work in such a way that there is no duplication among them and that they establish a good reputation for themselves in the country.

Some Members have made complaints about the Tirupathi Institute. I shall look into them. Some other Members have complained about the Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute. I can assure the House that the matter which has been referred to is under the consideration of the Government, and we hope we will be able to remedy the situation as early as possible.

Then a number of friends including my friend Shri M. A. Khan and a number of others have referred to the subject of Urdu. Urdu is a language which in my opinion has got to be given respect and encouragement. It is one of our national languages, and unlike many other languages listed in the Schedule to our Constitution, it is a language that prevails in all parts of India. It is not confined to any one particular region. I do not propose to go into the controversy whether it should be the regional language in Uttar Pradesh or Bihar. That is a matter for the Ministry of Home Affairs, but as Minister of Education, I know that Urdu is a language which is spoken by small groups or large groups all over the country. That is the reason why I myself took over Urdu in the Centre: we appointed a Taraqi-e-Urdu Board of which, for some odd reason, except perhaps of enthusiasm, I made myself Chairman. But I have a very good Vice-Chairman, Prof. Mujeeb. This Board has been entrusted with spending Rs. 1 crore. I want to tell the House that the Board will not only produce academic literature but it will also encourage the production of other types of literature including science books and children's literature. The Board has already selected 570 titles for translation and for original writing in various disciplines, all in the course of the last six to seven months. These books are in various stages of translation or under compilation. Besides, 46 rare Urdu books which are out of print have been assigned for reprinting so that people will be able to get into touch with the ancient and valuable literature in this particular language. I do hope that there will be no more mention in this House and outside that we are neglecting Hindi—I am sorry—Urdu. I know that the Government of India. (Interruption)

SHRI BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Freudian!

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Mr. Barrow is such a good psychologist that he must see Freud in everything! As far as I am concerned, as far as Urdu is concerned, whatever may be the deeds, or misdeed if you like—of omission and commission—of the Government of India to which I belong, we are making an

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honest attempt to see that Urdu is promoted and encouraged in this country.

I must go faster. I refer to the Aligarh Muslim University. A demand has been made by several Members of the House that we should speed up the Aligarh Muslim University Act, because the university is now governed by an emergency legislation. I want to tell the House that we got the Bill more or less ready only sometime in June last. Till that time it was not possible. Then, when we were thinking of introducing the Bill, there came the Gajendragadkar Committee report, which made a series of recommendations affecting all the Central universities. In the meanwhile the University Grants Commission also appointed a Committee to go into the subject of governance of universities including such important projects like student participation, teacher representation and so on. So, we thought we might wait till all the suggestions came out and then we might bring a Bill both for Banaras and the Aligarh Muslim Universities. Now, I did not know, and I must complain that nobody from this House—I meet everybody in the Lobby—made me aware of the fact that the golden jubilee was coming. I got no letter from the university authorities, nor did any Member of this House tell me that the golden jubilee was going to be celebrated in December, 1970, and therefore, they would like this also to be expedited. It was for the first time that I heard of it, a few days earlier, not in this House but from Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, a Member of the Rajya Sabha. As soon as I heard it from him, immediately I began to take action: in my usual way, I gave him no encouragement or hope that anything would be done; but the same evening, I took up the matter; I took the matter to the Cabinet and they have now decided,—without waiting for those reports, and we will bring amendments later on if necessary—the Government have decided to introduce the Aligarh Muslim University Bill as early as possible. I will try my best, and I will try to see it through the Ministry of Law, and I will try to introduce it during this session. Otherwise, definitely, it will be intro-

duced in the next session, and it is upto the House to co-operate and see that the Bill is enacted and becomes law before the golden jubilee is actually celebrated.

Then, about the Director of the National Museum, to which my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred. I would say that there is some idea now of upgrading the post and therefore the whole matter of the appointment of the Director for the National Museum is under the consideration of the Government.

Regarding the question as to what happened to the India Office Library, this has been going on, as the House knows, for a very long time. But I think a ray of sunshine somewhere is seen on the horizon. We are now discussing an arbitration agreement regarding the division of the assets of this library.

Regarding the National Library, to which Mr. Sondhi referred—I thank him for his very constructive contribution to the debate—the recommendations of the Jha Committee have already been placed before the House. We are taking action on it. We would have taken action straightway and we did not want to place it on the Table of the House, because there are some discussions about personal quarrels and so on. But the Khosla Committee was appointed to enquire into it and its report is now available.

श्री शिवबन्धु झा (मधुबनी) : आप उसके अन्दर जाकर देखिये, वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will do that. In the mean while, I want to assure the House that we would be taking decisions very quickly on the recommendations. Government are most anxious to see that the National Library at Calcutta—it is not merely National Library of Calcutta but it is the National Library of India—which is one of our most precious possessions, becomes more and more efficient.

About the large number of books in the National Archives to which my diligent friend, Mr. Sondhi, referred, it is quite true that a large number of books are still unclassified. We took up the matter and Finance has been gracious enough to sanction some amount. We hope in the course of the next two or three years, the back log can be rectified.

Mr. Samar Guha talked about the parapsychology department. He and I have exchanged a number of letters on this particular subject. I do not want to dispute with him about the importance of knowing about one's previous birth, though I am getting a little scared because if I come to know that I was an Englishman or an American or CIA agent in my previous birth, life would become rather difficult.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : There was no CIA at that time.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : May be something corresponding to it.

There has been no dacoity. This morning, we got in touch with the Vice-Chancellor on the telephone because I take Mr. Samar Guha's remarks seriously ; he will not say something unless he feels about it. The Vice-Chancellor has assured us that all these materials have been classified before a Notary Public. They are kept safe and sealed and no dacoit so far has been permitted to walk away with them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Why not give them back to the Director? I made a trunk call to him this morning and he said, "I am going to West Germany".

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I shall find out. You did not ask this question yesterday. Otherwise, I would have found out.

Prof. Anbazhagan talked about a number of things. He exhibited a little more excitement than I have ever associated with him, but that is understandable because he was speaking as a leader of the opposition, as the leader of the DMK party. He made a point that in the Central Schools, there

should be some provision for teaching the regional language to the students who wanted to learn the regional language, whether they belong to that region or not. Originally we thought of making a provision that we will pay 50 per cent and the parents will pay 50 per cent. Now we have decided that we will pay the whole lot. If there are students who want to learn Tamil in Tamil Nadu or Bengali in Bangal and so on they will be provided with one teacher, but it will be taught outside the school hours, not as part of the curriculum.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : According to the Minister, he has adopted the three language formula—the regional language, Hindi and English. If he adopts the three language formula, the three languages should find a place in the curriculum and they must be taught within the prescribed hours.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I hope Mr. Anbazhagan is speaking not only for himself but for the powerful DMK party, which we respect so much on this side of the House. I hope from what he says himself that the DMK will change from the two language policy to the three language policy. I hope all Tamil Nadu papers will carry this news.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : May I submit to the Minister that it is the policy of the DMK to have two languages and it is the policy of the Central Government to have three languages. The question is whether you are following your policy or not.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will leave it at that. There is no point in having exchanges like this.

My last point is about the Survey of India map which was referred to by Shri K. M. Kaushik. Now a map with correct external boundaries has been published by private publishers in English and Indian languages and is easily available in the market.

Before I go to the other points I would like to say that my friend, Shri Mishra,

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referred to the removal of caste names from Muslim Universities and Hindu Universities. I am prepared to do if the House supports it. As a matter of fact, this House knows, unfortunately or fortunately.....

श्री जनेदवर मिश्र : बिल रक्षिये, हम लोग सपोर्ट करेंगे :

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : साहस से काम लें, सदन नहीं भागा, मंत्री भागा सरकार भागी है ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is very difficult for me to have the kind of courage which can be displayed by the members of the—what is the Hindi name?—Sansopa. But I want them to be practical. If they want this thing to be done, let them do quite good nice lobbying non-violently and create the necessary atmosphere. As far as the Government are concerned, we are not wedded either to Hinduism or Islam. We have the least objection if there are no caste institutions. In fact, we would like that there is no caste name. But it is not possible to make this a reality as long as public opinion, sufficiently strong and effective, is not built up in the country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What about the Architects Bill ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought Shri Sondhi would raise it. But he was good enough to co-operate with me by not raising it. Now here is Shri Mody raising it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : (New Delhi) : I also raised it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I know you raised it ; but you did not press it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I would like to press it now.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : About 25 out of nearly 100 students of the diploma classes....

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was talking of the Architects Bill, not school.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : All that I want to say is this—because of shortage of time, I have to rush—that about 25 students were detained, not merely for shortage of attendance but for poor performance in their years' work in design, and construction drawing. They were repeatedly warned by their teachers but they did not take any account of it. Now you know what is happening. We hope that better sense would prevail over the students. Because, very soon responsibility of preparing designs, drawings etc. would fall on their shoulders and if there is no proper training the clients would find it difficult to use their services.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermede) : In a class about 75 to 80 per cent of the students are being detained. Kindly go into the matter in detail.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am always prepared to look into the matter, but I do not want to go into it as an Education Minister. Because, when there is a governing body, when there is a Principal, when there is a head of the academic institution, the more the Minister gets out of these things the better it is for the institution. If at all he functions, he should function informally, from behind. Now if I may pass on.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, this is an important point. He should say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless he yields, I cannot compel him.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He should use his good offices.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The term "good offices" means that what I say will be respected and, if it is reasonable, will be accepted. Now, if that can be guaranteed, then I am certainly prepared to use my good offices. But hon. Members know very well that there is an interpretation of what is reasonable, what is not reasonable, what is

fair and what is not fair. So, let them not bring the poor Education Minister into the settlement of this dispute. I hope better sense will dawn on the students because I do not want them to waste their year. Then, Sir, I come to the most important criticism that was made by Shri Nahata about the NCERT. He is a very good friend of mine, a distinguished person and a socialist like myself. He has made a number of observations which perhaps were not based completely on a study of all the relevant material. I would not just for a moment say that it was his fault that he did not study all the relevant material. Sometimes the material available is incomplete or does not contain all the relevant matter.

I want to point out that as far as the termination of four-year courses in Regional Colleges is concerned already the course in technology has been terminated. The course in Commerce has been terminated—it was stated on the floor of the House in April last. As far as the course in Science is concerned when the matter was discussed a great deal of opinion was expressed. In the light of modern developments, we want a proper science to be taught pedagogic institutions. Therefore, I appointed another committee headed by the same Dr. Nag Chaudhuri, Dr. Kothari and others. This committee recommended that the four-year science course should be continued and, as such, it is being continued.

As regards the language courses I am continuing them this year because language teaching is very important. We are continuing them for the year and in the mean while I am appointing an expert Committee to tell me whether it is necessary or not.

Regarding the departments I think there is some slight semantic mistake. The Review Committee recommended four departments and three technical departments making in all seven. As far as we are concerned we have done what the Reviewing Committee recommended, only we did not abolish the Teacher education department, and it was felt by everybody—Dr. Nag Chaudhuri and others—that Teacher Education is so important and this is a national institution specialising in secondary

education and, therefore, we must not close down the department. We have changed the name of the department of visual aids to the department of teaching aids and we have established one new department—department of textbooks. This was done on the recommendation of the National Board of School Text Books to which I shall advert in a moment when I come to integration.

Regarding the procedure for selection of the Director, I am sure my friend Shri Nahata did not mean what he said. It is very easy to take away the enthusiasm of really very distinguished people who are doing rather important academic and professional assignments. The Director was selected by a committee on which the Chairman of the University Grants Commission in charge was there, I was there and all other experts. It was referred to and was cleared by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. Shri Nahata said he has no teaching experience. May I tell him that he has taught all his life. He is a first class Cambridge tripos in physics. He has been Professor of Physics at S. P. College, Poona. He has been serving on a number of committees connected with secondary education. He has been a very distinguished professor. He was a member of Indian Institute of Science and principal of two engineering colleges. He is both a scientist and an engineer. We are very lucky to get a person like him. I am sure Shri Nahata did not mean anything when he referred to the possibility that maybe the Minister was influenced by the fact that this gentleman comes from Bangalore and maybe his classmate. I am sure, Shri Nahata did not mean anything. Let him not contradict it because I have got the record in front of me.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):** What about declaring NCERT as an autonomous body?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO:** As far as autonomy is concerned, the NCERT has now got its own permanent Director. Formerly the Joint Secretary of the Ministry was its Director. Before that the Secretary was honorary Director. Now it has got its own Director and its own governing body. But it is not possible to make



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it a university. The only instrument that the Ministry of Education has got for the purpose of dealing with problems relating to secondary education is the National Council of Educational Research and Training. We want this body for applied purposes like testing textbooks, collecting curricula and being in touch with the States. If you want me to implement any national policy on primary and secondary education there is nothing I can do; I cannot go and ask the universities to do it. More recently the University Grants Commission had decided to encourage research on education in the universities. Therefore instead of making it a university and only concentrating on research, we have made it the principal adviser, the initiator of proposals, the implementor of policies, the innovator of experiments and so on. I am sure, the country in due course will come to thank us for giving this very positive constructive role to NCERT.

As far as science is concerned, the House will be glad to know that this year we are developing a very good programme for science education at the primary, lower primary and higher primary stages. Already textbooks, teachers' guides and science demonstration kits have been developed for standards III and VI, that is, the lower primary and the upper primary. The books have already been tried out in 30 selected schools in Delhi and have been suitably rewritten. I am not immediately going to rush through all the States with this but we have now selected 30 lower primary and 30 upper primary schools in every State. 50,000 children are going to be covered by the second field try-out of this science course. After that is done, we shall see if it is possible to introduce it on a large scale throughout the country.

We are also doing something in the field of science education for secondary schools. In this we have been helped by UNESCO and UNICEF. That money was lying idle for some time. I know I am a Minister who looks backward and cannot even walk straight because of my age but my young friends will be glad to know that what was lying buried some where has been unearthed and the programme has been activated and started as far as science education is concerned.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप ललीपप से फुसला रहे हैं लड़कों को ! आप लड़कों को लेमनजूस दिखला रहे हैं ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am very much aware that if I have to tempt him, a lollypop will not do.

Regarding the pilot projects, as I have already said, this is the best way in which we can reform and help in the educational programmes in the country. We have now got a general pilot project—we are going to try it—in one district in each State. This is going to deal with programmes for liquidating adult illiteracy on the lines of *gram shikshan* motion in Maharashtra, development of community support on the lines of the school improvement programme of Tamil Nadu and intensive effort to spread girls' education and education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We want to pay special attention to find out what is standing in their way and what can be done to improve the facilities and the taking advantage of those facilities by members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, development of part-time and continuous education and a carefully planned programme—this is for my hon. friend, Shri Barrow—for the reduction of wastage and stagnation at the primary stage. He quoted a number of figures. I know those figures too. But so far no concrete programme had been laid down. One of the Members' complaints is that there are so many commissions and committee reports. There are many but I have still to find a commission and committee report which sets out concrete practical programmes. That is my difficulty. Enunciating principles is very easy but how to do it is the question. They say, "Vocationalisation"; it is excellent. They say, "Work experience"; it is beautiful. They say, wastage and stagnation must go. How do we do it? That is the reason why the Centre has now started putting the pilot projects on the ground. I hope, this will have some results.

Then, we are starting another programme only in four districts to begin with. We are attempting to see how far education can be vocationalised and linked up with the economic

development of the district. I hope, the House will forgive me if I have been a little partial because Mysore Government, out of kindness to me, has selected Bellary district for this purpose in Mysore State and that is the district I represent in the House. (Interruption) I am telling you myself. Mysore Government has given me a gift.

As far as this programme in these four districts is concerned, I have great hopes. I myself want to do a little bit in this programme. We have great hopes to see how far we can link up education with the economic development of the district, how we can give vocational training and find out what are the difficulties in doing so and try to remove them.

These are the pilot project programmes in regard to the implementation of the national education policy.....

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Dr. Kothari has been emphasizing in regard to some sort of a synthesis between science and philosophy. Has the Government's attention been drawn to that and, if so, the reason thereof.

Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO : Firstly, I would like to suggest to the hon. Members to ask me questions when I finish and, secondly, I would like to tell the hon. Member that I agree with Dr. Kothari. But we would like to get a concrete programme as to how it could be done. We are all agreed. The real difficulty is what should be done and how it should be done.

Then, I want to tell this House that, having found it was not possible for the Education Ministry to do all the big things that I thought I would be able to do when I was given the portfolio, naturally, I have been trying to find something to do in order to keep my job. The Education Ministry has become, if I may say so, a principal arm or one of the principal arms of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting national integration in education.

I should like to mention, very briefly, the various steps we have taken in this particular respect. First of all, we have got student-teacher camps. Eight such camps were held

this year and we propose to hold 32 camps next year.

Then, we are also wanting to take up this programme of *Antar Bharati* movement. My hon. friends from Maharashtra know all about it. *Antar Bharati* movement is to bring about national integration, by having an establishment of reactions between schools, for example, a school in Tamil Nadu and it adopts a school in Lucknow—it is not at all impossible—and then, the Tamil Nadu school boys will learn all about Uttar Pradesh and the Lucknow school boys will learn all about Tamil Nadu. This is *Antar Bharati* movement which was started by a very great person, Sane Guruji, an eminent scholar of Maharashtra. We want to take up this programme and develop it.

Further, we have also got a committee of students and teachers. This committee has already met and, with the help of this committee, we have set up national integration *samithies* in a large number of universities. The Gandhi Centenary Committee has done that. We have taken over these *samithies*, we have expanded them and we have given a little finance and we are trying to see that the national integration *samithies* in the universities which will consist equally of students and teachers will do something to promote national integration.

Then, there is a committee of creative writers who have met in a conference and we are going to have camps of creative writers who can come together and see in what way it is possible for these creative writers to help in the task of national integration. Also the House will be glad to know that the University Grants Commission has created two or three professorial fellowships. They are for creative writers who may not be Ph. Ds. or DScs. or having teaching experience. They will be appointed by the University Grants Commission. They will go from university to university, meet students, hold seminars and bring creative literature of this country to bear on the students' world of which it is not aware to the extent it should.

Coming to the question of text-books, this Saiyadain Committee Report to which another Member also made a reference only states that

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the problem exists and something has got to be done. The real problem is that there are something like 10,000 books, from Class I to Class 11, taking all the subjects in all the languages. If you take the books, leaving out Science and Mathematics, it comes to about 6000. Somebody has to sit down and read these books. Somebody has to concretely say that this passage should be amended, that this passage should be deleted or this passage should be added. If it has to be done in the normal course, it will take a decade or two. Therefore, we have decided to have a crash programme which I hope will be completed in about 8 or 9 months where a large number of people will be engaged. A man will read the book for about ten days and then there will be some semi-permanent staff for 8 or 9 months and they will let us know their opinion. I hope at the beginning of the next Calendar year I will be in a position to tell the State concretely book by book, subject by subject and class by class. In this we not only talk of communalism but we have also brought in untouchability. We have brought in linguism. We have brought in casteism and other divisive factors. We have brought all these. Then, Sir, we have to make the suggestions to the States and it is for the States to implement these suggestions. I have no power to issue an order, but I have tried to begin lobbying. I have already written to all the Chief Ministers. One of them has acknowledged my letter. I will go on writing till I get acknowledgement from the other Chief Ministers. I hope when this programme gains ground and all the material is ready, this House will help us in seeing that the text books in India will not be charged as they are charges in some cases with justification, for bringing about divisiveness but they will be regarded as instruments for bringing about integration.

One more programme we are doing for national integration. We have got a good book production programme. The National Book Trust is bringing out the national biographies of important all-India leaders. 27 titles have been produced so far and many of them have been translated in Indian languages. All the time my case is that everything has to be done in all the Indian languages. Other-

wise, it is not going to have an impact on the country as a whole. It is no good doing it only in English or in only one Indian language.

Ten outstanding books of each Indian language are going to be translated in all the other Indian languages. This is called 'Aadaan Pradaan programme'. Already 8 or 9 titles have been selected for this purpose. Then course books for University audience will be translated or adapted. It will be available for University students all over the country in their own languages.

Then, Sir, for children the National Book Trust is going to bring out 100 titles. This programme is called 'Nehru Bal Pustakalaya.' These books will be available in all Indian languages. They can be written in English but it will be translated and made available to children in all the Indian languages.

Finally, I am sure Prof Samar Guha will be very pleased to hear this. Probably he knows about it. We are also going to celebrate during the year the centenary of Chittaranjan Das which we think is also a factor which will promote national integration in the country.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : In place of Netaji you are giving him Chittaranjan Das.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We do not know. Prof. Samar Guha cannot give any guarantee—you know, I don't want to say anything which might provoke him.

I may also say that as part of the programme of national integration we are trying to see that the languages of India become unifying forces and not divisive forces. This is my philosophy. I say one language is not going to bring about unity of India. Therefore, we must see that all the different languages are made unifying forces. How can we do that unless we establish a bridge between these different languages? Unless you make it easy and it becomes possible to learn. Mere translations alone will not do it. We also want

to see that in the Hindi-speaking areas the three-language formula as it was adopted by National Integration Council gets the opportunity of implementation and Hindi language teachers are given training in teaching non-Hindi languages. A big programme has been started for this purpose. We have set up a Central Institute which is going to do research in all the fourteen Indian languages, find out common words, bring out basic vocabularies, bring out dictionaries and also devise methods of quick language teaching. We have also set up four regional centres where language teachers—their salaries and stipends—will be paid by us and they will be given facilities for learning one of the Indian languages and when they go back, they will teach that language in their schools.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** कितना समय लगेगा ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : One year.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** एक साल में देश को एक ऐसी भाषा दे देंगे जिससे सारे देश के कामकाज को चलाया जा सके ? क्या बात कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What is the rate of progress to get at least one non-Hindi language taught to the boys in the Hindi region ? What is your progress ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are many important Ministries which we have to discuss and the time is very limited. I request Members not to interrupt the Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I can only say that we are going to start this programme ; we have got the language laboratories and so on and according to the technical report, and we are told that it should be possible to give reasonable knowledge of a language in the course of one year. I will not go into it much more at this stage as the time is limited but there is one important point raised by Shri Anbazhagan about recognition of rural talent. A number of hon. Members are very much concerned about equality of opportunities for boys. The boys who go to better schools, the

boys who go to urban schools get the national scholarships etc. and the rural boys do not get the chance. So, for the first time, I think, as far as our Educational history is concerned, we have started a new programme. It has been approved by all the authorities. We want to introduce this new scheme of scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from the rural areas. As the House is aware the performance of students in the matriculation or higher secondary examination depends not only on his native talents but also on the quality of the secondary school in which he studied. For instance, children getting admission into good urban secondary schools have definitely fared better in higher secondary or matriculation examinations compared to equally intelligent rural children. The competition between the rural and urban children thus becomes unequal. This has been referred to by Mr. Anbazhagan and a number of hon. Members. It is necessary to take special steps to give social justice to rural children. We have evolved a scheme of scholarships for these talented children from the rural areas. This can be a major programme of education for a socialist society which we desire to build. Government proposes to introduce a new scholarship scheme at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas and the main features of the scheme are as follows :

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** यह तो इन्स्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल का जवाब है, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री का नहीं ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : First, there will be a specially designed scholarship examination at the end of the middle-school stage. The examination will be separate for each State, because curricula differ from State to State.

Secondly, on the basis of the examination, the community development block will be taken as a unit and the students who have been first and second in each community development block will be awarded a national scholarship of about Rs. 1,000 a year to cover all the expenses. The competition would thus be localised and bright children from rural areas will have a real, meaningful chance for the first time.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** कुछ लोगों की सुविधायें बढ़ा देने का मतलब समान शिक्षा नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय समान शिक्षा का मतलब नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। वह सदन को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to dissatisfy any section of the House as far as giving information is concerned. If hon. Members want some information from me, I think they should have some courtesy to listen to me. I am trying to say about a scheme which is going to affect the rural children. Afterwards I can come back to answer the points. (Interruption.) I am not going to say that this is going to bring about a millennium in a moment. (Interruption).

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** जब तक पब्लिक स्कूल रहेंगे, जब तक असमान शिक्षा रहेगी, तब तक कभी फायदा नहीं होगा। देश की जनता को धोखा मत दीजिये। सभापति महोदय, सदन यह जानने में दिलचस्पी रखता है कि सब लोगों के लिये समान शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने में, खास तौर से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कत है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am quite prepared to talk about that if the hon. Members have only a little patience. I have discussed this question. (Interruption.)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Don't take notice of that.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I shall take notice of what Members of Parliament say here. This is a very important announcement I am going to make. I am surprised to find that I am interrupted because I am not saying that all public schools are going to be abolished. I am trying to say something positive; we are trying to do something for children in each Community Block.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : You are not saying anything positive.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Lady Member may please bear with me for a while. There will be specially designed scholarship examination in every Community Development Block. The important thing about this is this. There are 5,000 Community Development Blocks in this country. There will be two scholarships for each Community Development Block for the boys who stand first and second which means a boy may not be first in the state and there may be other boys who may be better than him in other Blocks. We want to give chances to all rural children. In each Community Development Block the first and second boys will get scholarships. (Interruption) Further, Sir, I want to point out that these children will not be permitted merely to study in the old bad schools. We are going to place them in the best schools in the district. And we will see that facilities are provided.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उच्च वर्ग के दो विद्यार्थियों को हर विकास खंड से पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेजने का अर्थ समान शिक्षा नहीं है। यह समान शिक्षा नहीं है यह बहुत दूषित शिक्षा है। जब तक सरकार पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द नहीं करेगी, तब तक सामाजिक न्याय की बात करना बेकार है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : This shouting will not do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav, I will not allow this. This is not proper.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We are introducing a scheme for development of music and dance. We are also introducing a similar scheme.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में समान शिक्षा के बारे में एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछा गया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उसका उत्तर न देकर इधर उधर की बातें कर रहे हैं। वह इस सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय सदन के नीकर हैं। उनको सदस्यों की बात सुननी होगी और जवाब देना

होगा। सीधा सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा समान होगी।

**समापति महोदय :** इसमें कोई पायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। सदस्यों को जो कुछ कहना था, वे कह चुके हैं। अब मंत्री महोदय अपना जवाब दे रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय सदस्यों के साथ डिसकशन में न पड़ें, बल्कि चेयर को एंड्रेस करें।

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) :** Mr. Chairman, please tell him that he must be short. We are not school boys. He is giving a long lecture. We want his socialistic programme, we do not want a big lecture.

17 hrs.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I will certainly answer the question which has been raised whether the Government proposes to abolish public schools, please wait, but this is a scheme which is intended for the rural people, and I am very sorry that hon. friends who are always standing for rural people should not have heard the scheme only because I do not answer the question regarding the abolition of public schools.

My colleague who spoke yesterday has already referred to the new scheme that we are introducing for identification and development of talent in sports. We are also introducing a similar scheme for discovery and development of talent in the fields of music, arts, painting and sculpture. It is proposed to award 125 scholarships to children from the age of 10 to 14 years. In exceptional cases children below that also will be considered. A unique feature of the scholarship scheme is that it will provide not only for the scholarships for the students for continuing their studies, but tuition fees will also be paid to the institution where special training in the requisite cultural field will be given.

I am not saying anything about technical education. I have already said, and I do not want to take up more time of the house.

Regarding the youth services, I shall just

say one or two things. We have divided the youth into student youth and non-student youth. As far as the student youth are concerned, I want to inform the House that we have given an extra grant this year of Rs. 3 crores for student welfare to the University Grants Commission and this will include libraries, hostel facilities and other amenities so that something will be done for the students who are in need in our various universities.

We have also introduced the National Service Corps. Unfortunately, we cannot make it available to everybody because of financial difficulty.

The House will be glad to know that the colleges in Dibrugarh University took part in flood relief work and also undertook projects for the construction and repair of roads in their own campuses. The Kurukshetra University has engaged its students in developing a lake and conducting literacy classes and helping the weaker students in their classes. The University of Kerala with the help of students has undertaken 200 acres of rubber plantation. The University of Calcutta has undertaken a programme of removing illiteracy from the Birsingh village, the birth place of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. The engineering college in Indore has taken up investigation and survey of 175 k. m. of road work on behalf of the Madhya Pradesh PWD.

We also propose to provide to one university in each State a 50 bed mobile hospital with provision of various specialised medical facilities which will be manned by students and teachers of a medical college as a part of the national service programme. These mobile hospitals will be called Chitaranjan Das Mobile Hospitals in commemoration of the birth centenary of this great leader. I have already talked about the National Sports Organisation.

For the non-student youth with whom I am very much concerned, unfortunately we have not been able to get the resources that we want. The Planning Commission has provided a total of Rs. 5 crores for the Fourth Plan for this. For this year we are getting Rs. 37 lakhs. I have not got the final paper, but we are pro-

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

posing the establishment of youth centres in urban and rural areas which will provide the youth opportunities of sports, recreational and cultural facilities. The centres will also have evening classes which will give them some craft training and skills.

In this Guru Nanak Quin-centenary year we are going to establish eight Nanak Bhavans in different States with the help of the State Governments, which will also function as very important youth centres and youth clubs.

As far as the cultural programme is concerned, I have already told the House the other day in answer to a question that we are going to introduce legislation on the subject of curbing export of antiquities and so on.

I would like to say something about adult education, and then go on to CSIR. Adult education is a subject in which the House has shown a tremendous amount of interest. I am extremely happy that they had done so. We have set up a National Board of Adult Education. The total amount available for the Fourth Plan, including the State allocation is only Rs. 10 crores. Adult literacy will largely depend upon voluntary organisations and mobilisation of all educated literates for this purpose. We hope to set up a big scheme with the help of the State Government and to launch a nation-wide programme for the liquidation of adult illiteracy.

I come to the question of the CSIR, which was raised by my friend Prof. Guha and Shri Limaye. The report which we have received is the one signed by the Chairman and Members of the Enquiry Committee; it was submitted to the President of the CSIR, namely the Prime Minister and not to me. This is what we regard as the report. The President's office or the Vice President or the DG's office or the Prime Minister are not aware of, nor are they concerned with, any draft which the Committee might have considered during the discussions. I must tell the House that I propose to take the earliest opportunity of moving an official motion asking that the report of the Sarkar Committee be taken into consideration.

Government have no objection to this discussion. All the various problems can be brought out on that occasion. So there is no need for me to take the time of the House on this issue.

Finally, I want to refer to one important event of the current year—observance of 1970 as International Education Year. The U. N. have decided that the first year of the second development decade, 1970, should be designated as international education year which will provide us with an opportunity to launch a more intensive effort to improve educational system. They have requested the UNESCO and Member States to observe it throughout the world. We are going to have a national programme for this purpose. We have set up a Central Committee and are asking the State Governments to do the same. Our programmes include: a national symposium on Education in the 1970s, celebration of the birth centenary of Maria Montessori which falls on August 31 this year, establishment of a National Academy of Education and a National Staff College of Educational Administrations and to award upto 10 international scholarships for overseas students under going training in our centres of advanced studies and the organisation of an international conference, and science activities falling in the extra curricular field. I hope the observance of international education year will provide us with an opportunity to launch a more intensive effort to improve over educational system.

A reference to the promise I have made about the public schools.....(Interruptions). They have raised the points but do not want to hear my reply? This has been discussed and debated in this House a number of times. I have repeatedly made the position of the Government of India clear on this subject. The Government of India is not constitutionally in a position to abolish public schools. The Government of India feels that good education is being given; merely to destroy good education is not going to give good education to those who are not getting it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: This is not good education; this is bad education.....(Interruptions).

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह पब्लिक स्कूलों की एजूकेशन की तारीफ कर रहे हैं मंत्री महोदय । यह सारे देश को खराब करने वाली शिक्षा है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसमें बड़े बड़े लोगों के, अफसरों के और मंत्रियों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं । यह इस देश के गरीबों के साथ मजाक है । उनकी गरीबी पर अट्टहास करना है । मंत्री महोदय उनकी गरीबी पर अट्टहास कर रहे हैं.....

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Certainly not.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : चुप करिए ।..... (व्यवधान).....अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री से कहिये वह तरीके से पेश आएँ । वह इस सदन के नौकर हैं, तनस्वाह लेते हैं, उनको इस तरह गुस्से में आकर बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । तरीके से हमारे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को भी इस तरह से बोच में उठ करके बिना परमीशन शाउट नहीं करना चाहिये ।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : Sir, on a point of order. This House very often discusses about the primary schools and also the public schools, and though some of the Members of this House very often want the Government to be committed to the abolition of such public schools and they demand it, I submit that education is a subject for the States concerned. It is a State subject, especially in the case of schools and the administration of schools. These are to be decided by the States and not by the Centre though the hon. Minister is very often replying to such questions here. I request the hon. Minister to plainly state that the States alone can decide about the public schools and Tamil Nadu is for such public schools. We will never allow the Central Government to intervene in the sphere of the State Governments and abolish such public schools which have contributed very much to the development of education, to the development of backward communities and also to the

development of technical knowledge of our children. We will never allow—(Interruption)—whatever it is ; it is also the question of minority rights and the Anglo-Indian community. (Interruption) The Central Government have no right to abolish such schools, and the hon. Minister concerned cannot give such an assurance even to a boisterous House, even if his party wants the abolition of it. Therefore. I raise this point of order that such a commitment should not be made on any account in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has raised a point of order. I uphold that point of order that this is a State subject and therefore there should be no commitment made here on a State subject. (Interruption)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, the Minister said that there are certain constitutional difficulties in the way of the abolition of public schools. I can understand it, and I have my sympathies on that score. But to say that public school education is good education exhibits a total lack of understanding of the educational system in our country.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is a State subject. I do not think he can make any commitment on behalf of the State Government on this subject. Only on a subject which comes under the Central Government he can make any commitment.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सभापति जी, शिक्षा राज्यों का विषय है, मैं इसको मानता हूँ । पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में जो बहस चल रही है, थोड़ी देर के लिये उसको छोड़ दीजिए । कोई राज्य सरकार यह कहे कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के सभी लड़कों को एक एक चम्मच जहर पिलायेंगे, क्योंकि इसके बारे में हमें आजादी है, केन्द्र इसमें न बोले, तो यह कैसे चल सकता है ? पब्लिक स्कूल देश में गैरबराबरी का जहर फैला रहे हैं, इनको चलाते रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा और यदि कोई राज्य सरकार रास्ते में



[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

जाती है तो राज्य सरकार की उस हरकत की यहां पर निन्दा होनी चाहिये।

**समापति महोदय :** यह बात आपने मान ली है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, तो फिर उसमें आपके और डा० राव के विचारों में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है। इस लिये इस बहस को यहां खत्म कीजिए और उनको जवाब देने दीजिये।

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Sir, on a point of order. I have been rising a number of times, but you have called others to speak.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You are suddenly standing and wanting to speak.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** I stood a number of times : three times, and I want to raise a point of order.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Is it on the ruling given by the Chair ?

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** It is exactly on the ruling.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Then, on the ruling there should be no point of order.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** This is not something sacrosanct—(Interruption)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** If you raise any point of order on my ruling, it is not proper. There cannot be any point of order on the ruling.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ;** You know that education is not a subject coming under the States alone ; it is in the concurrent list.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I have given my ruling.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** What ruling have you given ? It is in the concurrent list.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I have given my ruling, and whatever ruling I have given, it is a ruling.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** This is in the concurrent list. You must be aware that Education is not only in the State list but it is also in the concurrent list. Even the Centre can legislate on this subject. There is no question of the States alone dealing with it. (Interruption)

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Ask the law Minister.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I do not want to consult the Law Minister or the Home Minister or any other Minister. My ruling stands.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** There are three lists. There is one list exclusively for the States known as the State List. There is another list exclusively for the Centre known as the Union List. There is a third list known as the Concurrent List and on those items both the Centre and the States can legislate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There can be no point of order on my ruling.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Sir, I accept the proposition that I am a servant of the House, but servants are also entitled to good treatment. My hon. friend, for whom otherwise, I have the greatest respect, said that I am laughing at the poverty of the Indian people. I want to tell the House that I know the meaning of Indian poverty. My father, mother and six of us lived in one room in Bombay when I was studying in the college. I know the meaning of poverty. I do not know how many other members know the meaning. I am the last person in the world to laugh at poverty. Otherwise, I am a servant of the House. (Interruption)

One last remark. Another friend suggested that for Youth Service, you must have a young man as minister. Speaking personally, I am quite prepared to agree and I shall convey to the Prime Minister the opinion expressed by him. But I cannot dictate to the Prime Minister.

I hope the House will forgive me if at times

I have spoken with passion. I am very much aware of the deficiencies. I am very much aware that the Education Ministry is not able to satisfy the expectations which have been roused but within the existing limitations we are trying to do what we can and I hope in due course, it will be recognised that the Education Ministry is having some impact on educational improvement in the country.

With these words, I move that the demands may be passed by the House.

**समापति महोदय :** आप लोग बैठिये । आपके सामने दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज के बड़े इम्पा-टेंट डिस्कशन्स बाकी हैं जैसे कि लेबर है जिस पर खासकर यह साइड काफी इन्ट्रेस्टेड है । अगर आप लोग साग समय इसी पर ले लीजिएगा तो मैं समझता हूँ आपका जो पर्पज है वह डिफोट हो जायेगा । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अब आप सवाल मत पूछिये, इसको यहीं पर समाप्त कीजिए और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री को ले लीजिए । ... (ब्यवधान)

**श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) :** सिर्फ एक आध सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिये ।  
.. (ब्यवधान) ..

**समापति महोदय :** आपको एलाऊ करेंगे तो फिर दूसरों को कैसे मना करेंगे ।  
..... (ब्यवधान) ..... आप लोग माफ करें ।  
अब लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर आप लोग बोलिएगा ।  
.. (ब्यवधान) ..

**श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :** सिर्फ एक सवाल कर लेने दीजिये । ... (ब्यवधान) ..

**समापति महोदय :** आपको एलाऊ करेंगे तो फिर सभी को करना होगा । .. (ब्यवधान) ...  
इसलिये मैं आप से माफी चाहता हूँ ।

**श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :** सवाल कर लेने दीजिए नहीं तो डिबीजन होगा और उसमें समय नष्ट होगा । ..... (ब्यवधान) ..

हमेशा यह आपकी टेन्डेंसी रही है कि जब भी कोई सवाल पूछने के लिये हम खड़े होते हैं तो आप समय नहीं देते ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put cut motion No. 126 by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House. The question of :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Education and Youth Services be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop the brain drain from India to foreign countries] (126)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 27 ]

[17.27 hrs.

AYES

Basu, Dr. Maitreyee  
Behera, Shri Baidhar  
Biswas, Shri J. M.  
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
Khan, Shri Ghyoor Ali  
Mangalathumadam, Shri  
Molahu Prashad, Shri  
Ram Charan, Shri  
Satya Narain Singh, Shri  
Sen, Shri Devan  
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
Thakur, Shri Gunanand  
Viswambharan, Shri P.  
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Amat, Shri D.

Anbazhagan, Shri  
Asghar Husain, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

- Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dipa, Shri A.  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Kamalanathan, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kavade, Shri B. R.  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kikar Singh, Shri  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kiruttinan, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Dr. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Melkote Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Muthusami, Shri C.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Roy, Shrimati Uma  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Sambasivam, Shri  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Sber Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shinkre, Shri  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Siddayya, Shri  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sonavane, Shri  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sursingh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result\* of the division is :

Ayes : 14; Noes : 126.

*The motion was negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put all the other cut motions together to the vote of the House.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मेरा कट मोशन नं० 173 अलग रखिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The lobbies are already cleared. I am putting it to the vote of the House.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Lobbies should be cleared again under the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared. I am now putting cut motion No. 173 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Neglect shown by Ministry for the development of Hindi as shown by expenditure of 4 lakhs as against grant of Rs. 14 lakhs for 1969-70 and getting only, 12,000 pages translated as against the target 23,000 pages.] (173)

Division No. 28]

[17.32 hrs.

**AYES**

Behera, Shri Baidhar  
 Biswas, Shri J. M.  
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Molahu Prashad, Shri  
 Ram Charan, Shri  
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Sen, Shri Deven  
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

**NOES**

Abirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Amin Shri R. K.  
 Anbazhagan, Shri  
 Asghar Husain, Shri  
 Atam Das Shri  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Basumatari, Shri  
 Baswant, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal  
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dipa, Shri A.  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Gavti, Shri Tukaram  
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
 Gurcharan Singh, Shri  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas  
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Kamalanathan, Shri

\*Shri R. K. Amin also voted for NOES.

Kamble, Shri  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kavade, Shri B. R.  
 Khan, Shri M. A.  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kiruttinan, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri A. K.  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahida Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Dr. P.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Melkote, Dr.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Minimata Agam Das Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Muthusami, Shri C.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil Shri T. A.  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shri Jaganath  
 Roa, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi

Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Rao Shri V. Narasimha  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Rohatagi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Roy, Shrimati Uma  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Sambasivam, Shri  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan  
 Shastri Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib  
 Shinkre, Shri  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Siddayya, Shri  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sursingh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Xavier, Shri S.  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result\* of the division is :

Ayes : 11 ; Noes : 128.

*The motion was negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the other cut motions were also put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to Presi-

\*Shri Mahendra Majhi also voted for NOES.

dent, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6 to 11 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services."

*The motion was adopted*

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.*]

**DEMAND NO. 6.—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,82,000 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 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

**DEMAND NO. 7.—EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,28,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 8.—ARCHAEOLOGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,47,000 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 'Archaeology'."

**DEMAND NO. 9.—SURVEY OF INDIA**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,72,000 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 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND NO. 10.—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,11,04,000 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 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 11.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,52,000 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 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

**DEMAND NO. 106.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

17.33 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 67 to 71 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 67.—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

[Mr. Chairman]

year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 68.—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES SAFETY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,93,000 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 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

DEMAND No. 69.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,55,69,000 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 March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 70.—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,26,000 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 'Expenditure on displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 71.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 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 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 127.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,89,000 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 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Hon. Members may used move their cut motions to the Demands.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary expenditure being incurred on Tibet refugees (12)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make suitable arrangements for the rehabilitation, employment and houses of displaced persons (13)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement full employment policy by guaranteeing the right to work (33)]

SHRI P. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect interest and employment of the textile workers (34)]

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enforce labour laws (35)]

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce new labour laws (36)]

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint Wage Board for port and dock workers of the intermediate port to revise their wage structure (38)]

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide welfare schemes for Salt workers (39)]

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD (Banisgaon) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Disregard of sections c, d and e of article 6 of Convention of International Labour Organisation No. 88 (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Disregarding the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Labour Organisation as per the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs (43)]

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a definite policy to fix need based minimum wage (44)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give statutory effect to the recommendations of the Wage Boards (45)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee (46).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Gokhale Commission of Enquiry on the question of job security in foreign oil firms (47).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give effect to the increased industrial production by evolving a sound and rational wage policy (48).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain sound industrial relations policy and check loss of man days (49).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the number of industrial tribunals-cum-labour courts to deal with increasing disputes in the central sphere (50).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement code of discipline in Public Sector Industries (51).]

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment for all willing able bodied persons (52).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the system of contract labour by legislation (53).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a need based wage for agricultural labourers (54).]



[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring new legislation for 'profit sharing' and labour participation in the management in all industries (55).]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make adequate arrangement for compensation of properties left in East-Pakistan by displaced persons (56).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to receive and rehabilitate new migrant families from East Pakistan with promptness and sympathy (57).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open new camps in border areas to new migrants from East Pakistan (58).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make arrangements with the Government of Assam to settle more displaced persons there (59).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the Silcoorie Camp habitants in Assam (60).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give land settlement right to those displaced persons who have been possessing and occupying land in Assam (61).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the administrative

pattern in Dandakaranya, Chanda and Mana Camps (62).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to streamline the administrative expenses of rehabilitation camps (63).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expedite the process of rehabilitation of Indian Enclave displaced persons (64).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish industries under Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts (65).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remit loans of small nature upto Rs. 5000/- (66).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rehabilitate more displaced persons in Andamans (67).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check favouritism and ill-treatment in rehabilitation camps (68).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take special care of inhabitants of Kasturba Home in Delhi and save them from maltreatment (69).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review the distribution pattern of land in Kalkaji E.P.D.P. Colony, New Delhi (70).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review and bring at par, with the West Pakistan D.P.'s, the changes levied for the E.P.D.P. Colony in Delhi (71).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to re-examine the process of distribution of plots in E.P.D.P. Colony and look into alleged misuse of power by interested officials (72).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against responsible officials for allotting plots to persons who have no requisite qualification for allotment (73).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allot the remaining 250 plots of land in E. P. D. P Colony, Kalkaji, Delhi to Scheduled Caste displaced persons (74).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve communication, sewerage watering system and roads in E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, Delhi (75).]

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a fair wage policy for agricultural workers (76).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check unemployment in the country (77).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

tion be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstitute the Indian Labour Conference (78).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the policy of sending delegations to ILO (79).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish contract labour system (80).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a Wage Board for port and dock workers in the intermediate ports (81).]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):  
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labourer conduct of the National Labour Commission (85).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of encouraging corrupt officers (86).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of various Pay Commissions (87).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give need based wages to labourers (88).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to dispense with anti-labour policy (89).]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to do justice to labourers (90).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Gross violation of labour laws by industrialists and mine-owners (91).]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the implementation of decisions of tribunals and awards obligatory (92).]

"That the Demand under the head Director General, Mines Safety, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate security arrangements in mines (93).]

"That the Demand under the head Director General, Mines Safety, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant suitable compensation to mine labourers who become victims of accidents (94).]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate the suspended engineering workers of Jamshedpur (95).]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Wage Boards fully in respect of coal mines (96).]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce Provident Fund Scheme in Biri industry soon (97).]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to dispense with the policy of appointing deputationists to the posts of Commissioners in Regional Offices of

the Provident Fund and to give promotions to departmental candidates (98).]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare a rehabilitation scheme in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (99).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the problems of refugees coming from East Pakistan (100).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of rehabilitation of Indians uprooted from East African countries (101).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare a rehabilitation scheme for lakhs of Indians to be ousted from Malayasia, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and East Africa (102).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure adequate wages to labourers (103).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect shown towards ensuring wages and other amenities to labourers in rural areas (104).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure representation to labour in administration of industries (105).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to socialise industries and make labour their owners (106).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate unemployment in country (107).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Danger posed to the country due to swelling in the number of unemployed to five crores by the end of Fourth Plan (108).]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :  
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate medical facilities for workers of Devalbera Collieries of N. C. D. C. in Talcher, Dhenkanal District of Orissa (112).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for instituting Coal Mines Provident Fund in N. C. D. C. Collieries of Talcher, Orissa (113).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring Provident Fund Accounts up-to-date in N. C. D. C. Collieries of Talcher, Dhenkanal District, Orissa (114).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement Attendance Benefit Scheme for Coal Mines in Talcher Collieries belonging to N. C. D. C. (115).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry

of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for revision of rules regarding leave in Coal Mines in N. C. D. C. Collieries of Talcher, Dhenkanal District, Orissa (116).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to liberalise loans from Provident Fund (117).]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the minimum wages of agricultural labourers (118).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement welfare schemes for agricultural labourers (119).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring efficiency in the working of Labour Tribunals Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation Boards (120).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the causes of discontent among the employees of Regional office of Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna (121).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint the commissioner by giving departmental promotions in the office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna (122).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the introduction of automation (123).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give legal rights to workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (124).]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the agreements reached with the workers of Potato Research Centre, Patna (125).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the revised pay scales to the Security guards of H. E. C. Ranchi as recommended by the Wage Board since the date of their application (126).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check bribery and corruption in the offices of Labour Commissioners (127).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attract labour and their unions to labour welfare works (128).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rampant corruption and favouritism in employment offices (129).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for medical treatment of workers (130).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Depriving miners of wages as recommended by the wage board (131).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deplorable housing arrangement for colliery workers (132).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bossism of labour officers in various factories (133).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce secret ballot in case of contest between various trade unions in a factory (134).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make labour welfare programmes more attractive (135).]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend more on labour welfare programmes (136).]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the problems of refugees resettled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (137).]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to safeguard the property of refugees and pay adequate compensation therefor (138).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय (पदरीना) : सभा-पति महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं किसी विषय पर आऊँ, मैं एक बात पर अपनी खुशी जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि अब मजदूर विभाग श्री संजीवैया के हाथ में आ गया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह एक सुलझे हुए और संतुलित मस्तिष्क के आदमी हैं और मुझे आशा है कि आज लेबर की जो हालत है उसमें उनके रहते हुए सुधार होगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक बात बतला देना चाहता हूँ।

आज का वक्त आज से बीस साल पहले का वक्त नहीं है। 1947 में जो हालत थी वह आज नहीं है। वह जमाना था आजादी का। लोग आजादी के महत्व को समझते थे और लोगों के दिलों में खुशी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करे, हिन्दुस्तान समृद्ध हो, इसको आगे बढ़ाया जाए, यहाँ के उद्योग धंधे पनपें। मजदूर

भी उसमें भागीदार थे। लेकिन वह जमाना कुछ ही दिनों तक रहा। फिर आज तो उसमें और भी ज्यादा परिवर्तन आ गया है। उसी जमाने में आप देखेंगे तो दो तीन चीजें हुई हैं जिनकी वजह से औद्योगिक शान्ति बहुत रही। कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन जिसको कहते हैं उसको अपनाया गया और दूसरे 1962 में इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूस एक हुआ जब चीन ने भारत पर हमला किया। इसने कुछ काम किया। लेकिन उसका काम सीमित ही रहा। अगर मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े दूँ तो उससे आप समझ जाएंगे कि आज की हालत में और पहले की हालत में कितना अन्तर है। मैनडेज लास्ट जिसको कहते हैं वे 1964-65 में केवल 6.90 मिलियन लास्ट हुए। लेकिन उसके बाद 1966-67 में 13 मिलियन, फिर 17 मिलियन, फिर 16 मिलियन। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति नहीं है। औद्योगिक शान्ति क्यों नहीं है, इस बात पर संजीवैया जी को गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हाथी जी के वक्त में एक स्टीरियो टाइप चीज रहती थी। इंडियन लेबर कान्फ़ेंस, इंडियन सब कमेटी या सम यिंग लाइक डैट। वे चलती थीं, उनकी मोटिंगें होती थीं, कुछ विषयों पर वहां चर्चा होती थी, बहस होती थी फिर चाहे कुछ नतीजा निकलता हो या न निकलता हो, यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन मोटिंगें होती थी। अब उन मोटिंगों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है और न ही उन मोटिंगों का कोई महत्व रह गया है। आज आपको रास्ता ढूँढना है। इस कदम जो मैनडेज लूज हो रहे हैं इसको कैसे रोका जाए, इसका उपाय आपको करना है। अगर आप इसमें सफल हुए तो आप सफल मिनिस्टर कहलायेंगे, नहीं तो जैसे वक्त में आप लेबर मिनिस्टर बने हैं, उसको देखते हुए आपको बदनामी ही हाथ लगेगी।

कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन ने अगर अपना काम पूरी तरह से नहीं किया तो उसमें आपके अफसरों की भी बहुत सी गलतियाँ थीं। कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन के कुछ सिद्धान्त थे और कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन को इसलिए बनाया गया था कि लोग इस प्रकार से व्यवहार करें ताकि औद्योगिक शान्ति स्थापित हो। आखिर आप कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन में कहते क्या हैं? 8 में आप कहते हैं :

“Only unions which observe the code of discipline would be entitled to recognition”

इस में कुछ गुण हैं, कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन क्या चीज है, क्या होना चाहिये? मुझे आप एक भी पब्लिक - सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग बतायें जिसमें इस सिद्धान्त को, इस क्वालिटी को, इस गुण के ऊपर कभी अफसरों का ध्यान गया हो? यहां पर बराबर डिमांड होती है कि हमारा बहुमत है, हमारी संख्या अधिक है, इसलिए हमको रिकगनिशन मिलना चाहिए। पर क्या किसी अफसर ने उन से यह पूछा कि जो जिम्मेदारी उन पर सौंपी गई है, क्या इसको भी वे निभाते हैं, क्या वे बेमतलब स्ट्राइक भी करते हैं या नहीं, क्या वे स्लो डाउन करते हैं, क्या वे हिंसा करते हैं, क्या वे फैक्ट्री में, लाठियाँ चलाते हैं, क्या फैक्ट्री के लोगों से हड़तालें करवाते हैं और अगर हां तो क्या कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का लाभ उन्हें मिलता है। कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन अगर असफल हो रहा है तो हमारे अफसरों को अकर्मण्यता के कारण हो रहा है और आपके डीलेपन के कारण हो रहा है। अगर सरकार कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन को लागू करने में सक्ती करे, तभी काम चल सकता है। 1962 में जब चाइना ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया, तो देश में एक जोश था और लोग इस देश को अपना देश समझते थे। लेकिन आज वही लोग इस देश को अपना नहीं

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

समझते हैं। वही लोग आज पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपना नहीं समझते हैं, उसको अपना दुश्मन समझते हैं।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई यह बात सुन कर नाराज होंगे, क्योंकि वे पब्लिक सेक्टर की बहुत प्रशंसा करते हैं, लेकिन आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि कुछ को छोड़ कर कोई ऐसी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग नहीं है जिस में नफा होता हो। क्यों?—इसलिए कि वहां बेजिज्ज ज्यादा होनी चाहिए और काम कम होना चाहिए; वहां लाठी चलनी चाहिए, शान्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए; वहां पर ऐसा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, जैसा कि रक्षा में रेवोल्यूशन के वक्त बर्कज द्वारा किया जाता था! मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता हूँ। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि आज वह जोश क्यों नहीं है। क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर में प्राईवेट सेक्टर की तुलना में मजदूरी या छुट्टियां कम हैं, क्या वहां सुविधायें कम हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं, तो कम भी नहीं हैं। तो फिर वहां अशान्ति क्यों है, ये झगड़े क्यों होते हैं? मंत्री महोदय को इसका कारण भी ढूँढना चाहिए। सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर में 1400 करोड़ रुपया लगाये, 2000 करोड़ रुपया लगाये या सारी पब्लिक सम्पत्ति लगा दे, लेकिन अगर उसकी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तो पब्लिक सेक्टर देश को खा जायेगा।

जहां तक बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें एक साल में 1,95 हजार के करीब मैन-आवर्ज लास्ट हो गये। आखिर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की पालिसी क्या है? क्या उसकी यही पालिसी रहेगी कि हर एक काम उसके हाथ में रहना चाहिए? उसको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वह तो रहे चाहे देश रहे या न रहे।

सरकार को यूनियनों की रेकगनीशन के सम्बन्ध में स्ट्रिक्ट होना चाहिए। वह नम्बर्ज पर न जाये, बल्कि क्वालिटी पर जाये। जो लोग डिसिप्लिन के खिलाफ काम करते हैं, उनको हरगिज रेकगनीशन न दिया जाये। यहां पर ऐसे लोगों को दोबारा नौकरी पर बहाल करने की मांग की जाती है। मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन क्या उनको लाठी चलाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट की नौकरी में रखा जाता है या उनको काम करने के लिए तन्त्राह मिलती है? उनको भी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिए।

लेबर विभाग में दो योजनायें चलाई गईं: प्राविडेंट फंड और एम्पलाईज स्टेट इनशोरेंस। आखिर एम्पलाईज स्टेट इनशोरेंस कोई दान-खाता नहीं है। मजदूर उसमें अपना हिस्सा अदा करता है और उसके एवज में उसको मेडिकल फैंसिलिटीज मिलती हैं और अगर वह मर जाता है, तो उसके परिवार को कुछ कम्पेंसेशन मिलता है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने यह पता लगाया है कि एम्पलाईज स्टेट इनशोरेंस में मजदूरों को मेडिकल फैंसिलिटीज भली प्रकार मिल रही हैं? आपने एक कमेटी कोई बनाई थी। उसने क्या रिपोर्ट दी यह भी मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई एक कमेटी आप बना लीजिए और उसको यह काम दे दीजिए कि वह यह इन्फार्मेशन आपको दे दे कि जो लोग एम्पलाईज स्टेट इन्शोरेंस के अन्तर्गत आते हैं उनको मेडिकल फैंसिलिटीज ठीक से मिल रही हैं या नहीं? उनके परिवार को मिल रही हैं या नहीं?

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में। आप देखिए कि उसके एरियर्स करीब 14 करोड़ के हैं। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि यह फिगर ठीक है या नहीं। लेकिन

आपकी रिपोर्ट में यह दिया है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में ज्ञा साहब को याद होगा, जगजीवन राम जी जब उसके मिनिस्टर थे तो मैंने इस बात को कहा था कि एक कमेटी ऐसे लोगों की बनाए जो यह देखे और पब्लिक के मन में यह विश्वास दिलाए कि दरअसल यह मिनिस्ट्री प्राविडेंट फंड के एरियर्स को रिअलाइज करने के लिए कोई कोशिश कर रही है क्योंकि लोगों को विश्वास नहीं है इस बात पर कि आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इसके बावजूद कितना आपने रिअलाइज किया।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी दो चीजें हमने सुनी हैं। एक तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह सुनाया कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स हैं उनको भी 40 रुपये महीने कम से कम पेंशन मिलेगी। दूसरी बात आपको रिपोर्ट यह कहती है, जरा इसे भी सुन लीजिए।

I do not know how far they are coordinating the proposal to introduce the Unemployment Insurance Scheme...

"The proposal to introduce an Unemployment Insurance Scheme for members of the Employees' provident funds and the Coalmines Provident fund was under examination in the light of the comments received from the State Governments and the recommendations made by the National Labour Commission. The report of the working group set up to formulate a scheme of retirement/family pension for these members and the recommendations made in this behalf by the National Labour Commission were also under Government's examination."

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यहां हाउस में मजे में स्पीच दे दी कि हर इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर को भी 40 रुपये पेंशन मिलेगी। आपकी रिपोर्ट कहती है कि :

Still under examination that is correct or this is correct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : She has announced that the only point how to implement that was under consideration. What the Prime Minister said is all right.

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं ज्ञा साहब को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं जो कह रहा हूँ वह उन्हीं की किताब से कह रहा हूँ। इस किताब में यही लिखा हुआ है। अगर यह चीज है जो वह कह रहे हैं तो रिपोर्ट लिखते वक्त उन लोगों को ध्यान रखना चाहिए था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस हाउस में यह कहा है और उस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है? ज्ञा साहब की बात तो दूसरी है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बात दूसरी है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहिए कम और काम ज्यादा कीजिए। आपने वादा भी किया था कि प्राविडेंट फंड के रिअलाइजेशन के संबंध में आप एक कमेटी बनाएंगे और वह कमेटी आज तक आपने नहीं बनाई। यह मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कुशू (बालासोर) : एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने दी है, वह अलग बात है। अब इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में आप देखिए क्या हाल है। मैं केवल सेंट्रल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

Out of 896 cases 70 were arbitrated under the Industrial Disputes Act.

अगर यही क्रम है इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स के सेटिलमेंट का तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे इंडस्ट्रियल पीस इस देश में रह सकती है? इसको जरा आप बताएं।



[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डय]

अनएम्प्लायमेंट और इंशोरेंस का भी इस में जिक्र है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था हमारे रेडियो के एनाउन्स करने वालों ने इसमें गलती की—मैंने उनको यह बताया था कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 2 करोड़ 80 लाख आदमी अनएम्पलाएड होंगे, जिनमें एजूकेटेड और अनएजूकेटेड दोनों शामिल हैं, लेकिन जब उन्होंने एनाउन्स किया तो उन्होंने केवल 80 लाख कहा। उनको जो फेवरेबल मालूम हुआ, वही उन्होंने कह दिया। यह पोजीशन आज है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—मुख्य मालूम नहीं कि आपने बजट में जो प्रोवाइड किया है, उससे कितने आदमियों को काम मिलने वाला है—लेकिन जिस देश में 2 करोड़ 80 लाख आदमी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक बेकार होंगे, उनमें से अगर 4 लाख आदमियों को काम मिल जाय, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उससे देश की अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्रबलम हल हो जायेगी ?

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—आपने जो आई० टी० आईज या ट्रेनिंग के स्कूल खोले हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा काम है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आपके सब काम बुरे हैं, लेकिन क्या आपके पास यह फिगर इस वक्त मौजूद है कि इन आई० टी० आईज से पिछले पांच सालों में कितने आदमी निकले और उनमें से कितने आदमियों ने काम पाया, कितने आदमी एम्पलाएड हुए ? अगर यह बात सही है कि आपके ट्रेड आदमियों को भी काम नहीं मिल पाया, तो आपके इन आई० टी० आईज का क्या फायदा है ? बेकार आदमी जो पढ़े लिखे न हों, वे अगर कुछ दिन बेकार रहें, तो लोग उसको बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जिनको इन्जीनियरिंग, फिटर या वेल्डर का काम सिखाया गया है, जिनको सरकार ने स्टाइपेण्ड दिया है, उनके लिये यह आशा की जाती है कि उनको काम जरूर मिल जायेगा, लेकिन उसके

बावजूद भी उनको काम नहीं मिलता है तो बताइये इस देश का क्या होगा ?

एक दूसरी चीज में शुगर वेज बोर्ड के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने संजीवैया जी से भी कहा था और उन्होंने मेहरबानी करके डिपार्टमेंट को भी लिखा था कि शुगर वेजबोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को मान लिया जाय। यह रिपोर्ट इन्जीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज की रिपोर्ट या टेक्सटाइल की रिपोर्ट की तरह से नहीं है, इसमें बहुत कम नोट-आफ-डिसेन्ट हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको मंजूर क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? एक प्रोसोजर बन गया है कि हर चांज में ट्रिपार्टाइट कान्फ्रेंस बुलाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार साल तक वेज बोर्ड जो चीज नहीं कर सकी, उसको एक दिन में ट्रिपार्टाइट कान्फ्रेंस कैसे करेगी ? इसलिये बजाय इसके कि आप इस पर वक्त खराब करें, इसको फौरन लागू कर दें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी, क्योंकि इसके लागू न होने से बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। उससे जो रुपये का इन्सीडेन्स हो रहा है, वह लागू होगा। नवम्बर, 1969 से और अब 1970 हो गया है—ये जो वेज एरियर्स होंगे उसको फैक्ट्री वाले भी नहीं दे सकेंगे और फूड मिनिस्ट्री को भी तकलीफ होगी कि किस हद तक वे शुगर के दाम बढ़ायें। इस लिये यह दिक्कत आपके सामने आनेवाली है। इस लिये एक महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर अगर आप इसको कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

गोरखपुर लेबर—जिसके बारे में हमारे झा जी के अन्दर भी बड़ा जोश है—लेकिन उसके बारे में वे भी पूरी बातें नहीं जानते हैं। हमारे विष्णू सहाय, आइ०सी० एस०, जो लेबर सेक्रेटरी भी रहे हैं, बड़े काम्प्रीटेन्ट आदमी थे। आबिद अली साहब जो 10 साल तक लेबर मिनिस्टर रहे, श्री नन्दा जी ने ही यह कमेटी बनाई थी क्योंकि वे उस वक्त लेबर मिनिस्टर थे।

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Sir, we are listening to this Gorakhpur labour problem for so long.

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : आप भी अपनी बात कहियेगा, हम रोकते नहीं है संजीवैया जी भी जो आज लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, खुद गोरखपुर लेबर के काम को देखते रहे हैं। उस समय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे....

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : He belongs to an organisation which passed a resolution against this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt when the hon. Member speaks. You will get a chance to speak.

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : उससे आपको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जिसके चेयरमैन या तो संजीवैया साहब रहें या आजाद साहब रहें। इस तरह की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय... (व्यवधान) ... और उसके बाद भी अगर ये कहते हैं कि इसको एबालिश कर देना चाहिए तो आप एबालिश कर दीजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह भी है जैसा कि ज्ञा साहब ने कहा कि सर्वसम्मति से यह यूनानिमस डिसीजन हो गया इंडियन लेबर कांफेन्स में...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने यह नहीं कहा था। मैंने आई एल सी के लिए नहीं कहा था बल्कि मैंने यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन्स ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि इसको हटा दिया जाय। आई एल सी के लिए मैंने नहीं कहा है।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : खुद आपके लेबर मिनिस्टर ने आर्गनाइजेशन के मांग को रिजेक्ट किया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ संजीवैया साहब से जिस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह गौर करें—पहली बात तो यह है कि जो इंडियन लेबर कांफेन्स या इंडियन लेबर सब कमेटी जो कुछ भी उसका नाम हो, उसके यूनानिमस डिसीजन को क्या आपने बराबर लागू किया है? सन् 1957 में आपने एक नाम तय किया था कि वेज किस आधार पर तय होंगे लेकिन क्या आज तक वह लागू हुए हैं? बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी होती हैं और परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हो जाती हैं जिनमें आप सभी बातें कभी नहीं लागू कर सकते हैं मगर आपसे मेरी केवल यही प्रार्थना है कि यह प्रश्न केवल एकोनामिक ही नहीं बल्कि बड़ा भारी पोलिटिकल क्वेश्चन है यह गोरखपुर लेबर के सवाल को जितना आसान इसको ज्ञा साहब समझते हैं उतना आसान यह नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने जो यह सजेस्चन दिया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको ले ले तो क्या उस समय के लोग बेवकूफ थे जबकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इसको लिया था। लद्दाख में सड़क बनाने के लिए कोई मिल नहीं रहा था तो यहाँ का लेबर वहाँ भेजा गया। या जब आसाम में लड़ाई थी तो वहाँ पर सड़कें बनाने के लिए इनको बहुत जरूरत थी लेकिन आज उनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है? मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ कि संजीवैया जी फिर से इस बात की छानबीन कर लें और अगर अपनी कलम से कह दें कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है और जो फैसला हुआ है वह ठीक है तो मैं मानने के

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

लिए तैयार हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

16. hrs.

**श्री शिव चंडिका प्रसाद (जमशेदपुर):** सभा-पति जी, श्रमिकों के हित के लिये जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेंशन स्कीम लागू करने की और तीसरा पे कमीशन बनाने की घोषणा की है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं इसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

साथ साथ गत सेन्ट्रल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अनुचित हड़ताल के अवसर पर जो अनुशासन की कार्यवाही की गई थी और बाद में भारत सरकार ने अधिकांश सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विक्तिमाइज नहीं होने दिया उसके लिये मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूँ :

18. 01 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

**श्री जी० मो० बिस्वास (बांकुरा):** नहीं, नहीं बहुत विक्टेमाइज हुए हैं। कोर्ट में कन-विक्शन हुए। आप गलत बात कह रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं आपको करेक्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

**समापति महोदय:** आप उनको बोलने दीजिये।

**श्री शिव चंडिका प्रसाद:** मैं श्रम मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूँ कि वह मजदूरों की हालत में सुधार लाने के लिये कटि-बद्ध है, और उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है, भले ही अभी तक पूर्णरूपेण संतोषजनक सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। सरकार ने मजदूरों के बीच वेलफेयर की सुविधायें और उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा और अन्य सहूलियत प्राप्त कराने के लिये जो मालबिया कमेटी और नेशनल कमीशन आन लेबर का गठन किया है, इस बात का सबूत है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को इतना वेतन मिलना चाहिये कि वह बुढ़ापे में अपने निर्वाह के लिये काफी रकम बचा सके।

पर इसके लिये जो हड़ताल करायी जाती है वह मेरे विचार में अनुचित है।

ज्यादातर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग मजदूर से केवल काम लेना चाहते हैं। मजदूरों को क्या दिक्कतें हैं उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते। उनकी सारी कोशिशों का मकसद यही होता है कि कम से कम देना पड़े और काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि यदि मजदूरों में काफी संगठन हो और बलिदान की भावना हो तो उन्हें अपने प्रयत्नों में हमेशा सफलता मिल सकती है, भले ही पूंजीपति कितना ही अत्याचारी क्यों न हो। मुझे निश्चय है कि जिनका मजदूरों से संबंध है और जो मजदूर आन्दोलन का मार्ग दर्शन करते हैं खुद उन्हें भी अभी इस बात की कल्पना नहीं है कि मजदूरों की साधन सम्पत्ति कितनी विशाल है? उन की साधन सम्पत्ति सचमुच कितनी विशाल है उतनी पूंजीपतियों की कभी नहीं हो सकती। अगर मजदूर इस बात को पूरी तरह समझ ले की पूंजी श्रम का सहारा पाये बिना कुछ नहीं है तो उन्हें उनका उचित स्थान प्राप्त हो जायगा। सचमुच पूंजी तो मजदूरों के पास है, वह पूंजीपतियों के पास कभी हो ही नहीं सकती।

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय ने इंजिनियरिंग वेज बोर्ड को सिफारिश लागू कराने में काफी शुस्तो दिखलायो है। यद्यपि अगार्ड यूनानिमस नहीं था, फिर भी इंडिपेंडेंट मेम्बर्स और चेयर-मैन ने जो उचित सिफारिशें काहीं उन्हें लागू करवाना चाहिये था। पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

बंगाल में, बिहार में मजदूर को हड़ताल पर जाना पड़ा। जमशेदपुर में इंजिनियरिंग मजदूरों को तो अपनी मांगों को प्राप्त कराने के लिये 48 दिनों तक हड़ताल पर रहना पड़ा संघर्ष शान्तिपूर्ण रहा। मजदूरों ने अपना 48 दिन का वेतन खोया। फिर भी इस हड़ताल के

चलते करीब 37 मजदूर डिस्चार्ज और डिस्-मिस किये गये हैं और 40,50 सर्पेंडेड हैं। यह शर्म की बात है। मजदूरों की हड़ताल उचित थी क्योंकि पूंजीपतियों के पास पैसा देने को था, जो हड़ताल के बीच उन्होंने दिया भी, यह तथ्य ही इस बात को दिखलाता है कि मजदूरों की मांग सही थी।

मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि वह उन मजदूरों को, जिन्हें विक्रिमाइज किया गया है, अबिलम्ब उन्हें विक्रिमाइज होने से रोके और काम पर भिजवा दे शायद सरकार ने ऐसा आश्वासन भी दिया था।

इंजीनियरिंग वेज बोर्ड के बहुत से फैसलों का अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। उसे भी लागू कराया जाय। जैसे कि उसमें यह कहा गया था कि हर एक तीन साल की नौकरी पर एक स्टेप का इनक्रीमेंट मिलेगा। और ऐसे इनक्रीमेंट तीन तक मिलेंगे।

ऐसी इनक्रीमेंट प्रत्येक मजदूर को मिलेगी, लेकिन वह अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। कहा गया था कि कंट्रैक्टर्स लेबर और कस्ट्रक्शन लेबर जो कोई इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने में काम करता है, इंजीनियरिंग वेज बोर्ड की रिकमंडेशन उस पर लागू होगी, मगर यह भी नहीं किया गया है। रिकमंडेशन में कहा गया था कि इसका रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट पहली जनवरी, 1969 से होगी, मगर वैसा भी नहीं किया गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार जल्द से जल्द इस बात को देखे कि इंजीनियरिंग वेज बोर्ड की जो ऐसे सिफारिशें हैं वह अगर अभी तक लागू नहीं हुई है तो वह लागू कराई जाए। हम कहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एच० ई० सी० कारखाना ही रांची में ऐसा है जिसमें रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट अक्टूबर, 1968 से मजदूरों को दिया है।

अब मैं सरकार का ध्यान आयरन एण्ड स्टील कमेटी फार वेजेज की तरफ दिलाता हूँ। आयरन एण्ड स्टील कारखाने के मजदूरों में

बेचैनी है कि जो वेज बोर्ड बना था उसका समय खत्म हो चुका और दूसरा वेज बोर्ड होना चाहिए था। मगर वेज बोर्ड नहीं बना करके सरकार ने मजदूर और मालिकों की सम्मिलित एक कमेटी बनाई है ताकि आपस में मिल करके वेजेज का फैसला कर लें। यह बात सही है कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ अभी हाल में 22 रुपये मिले हैं मगर इस मामले को सरकार जल्द से जल्द संतोषजनक रूप में तय करा दे।

जहां तक हमारे काशीनाथ पाण्डेय जी ने हैलथ स्कीम के बारे में कहा है, मेरा भी कहना है कि जमशेदपुर शहर में लाखों रुपया सरकार के पास मजदूरों के इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आता है। मगर उन्हें कोई भी फायदा नहीं दिया जाता है। कोई अस्पताल नहीं है, उनके लिये वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी अस्पताल बनाया जाय।

टाटा का जो अस्पताल है उसमें जो उनके इम्पलाईज हैं उनको सब सहुलियतें प्राप्त होती हैं, मगर जो नान-इम्पलाईज हैं, उनको या जो कंट्रैक्टर्स लेबर हैं या जो कस्ट्रक्शन लेबर हैं, या जो अन्य तरह के लेबर हैं, जो ऐनसिलियरी फैंक्टरीज के लेबर हैं, उनको कोई सहुलियत नहीं मिलती है, उनका बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने पर दवा-दारू की सहुलियत मिलती है। बिहार सरकार ने एक नया अस्पताल बनाया है, मगर स्टेट सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं कि वह लोगों को अधिक सहुलियत दे सके। हमारा कहना है कि उस अस्पताल को ही हैलथ इन्स्योरेन्स स्कीम के अन्दर ले लिया जाये और वहां मजदूरों को सहुलियत दी जाये या अन्य अस्पताल वहां पर बनाया जाए।

जहां तक प्राविडेंट फंड कंट्रिब्यूशन का सवाल है, हम चाहते हैं कि जो ज्यादा नन्खाह पाने वाले हैं और ज्यादा रुपया जमा करना चाहते हैं यानि प्रीमियम एण्ड क्यूमुलेटिव टाइम्स

[श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद]

डिपाइजिट जो उनका है और जिसमें वह 15 हजार तक जमा होता है, उसको 25 हजार कर दिया जाये ताकि बचाने की आदत लोगों में बढ़े और जब तक वे 58 साल के न हों कोई भी टैक्स उन पर न लिया जायगा और वैल्यू टैक्स तो उस पर कभी भी लागू न किया जाये।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बहुत से प्रदेशों को मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनाने के लिए रुपया देती है और बहुत से प्रदेशों में, और मेरे बिहार में भी कुछ जगह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पैसे से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मकान बनाये हैं। मगर जमशेदपुर के पास जो बाग बेड़ा, छोटा गोबिन्दपुर और आदित्यपुर में शहर बसाये गये हैं और जहाँ के मजदूर प्रतिमाह अपना किराया कम्पनी में ही अपनी तनख्वाह से कटवा देते हैं, उनको न पानी की सहुलियत है, न सड़कों की सहुलियत है, न रोशनी की सहुलियत है, न मकान मरम्मत की सहुलियत है। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कोई सहुलियत वहाँ नहीं दी गई है। यद्यपि वह किराया देते हैं, मगर इन सब कठिनाइयों का उनको सामना करना पड़ता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान दे और जो उनका वाजिब हक है, और जब वह किराया देते हैं तो जो सहुलियत उनको प्राप्त होनी चाहिए, वह होनी ही चाहिये।

एक बात टाटा कम्पनी की और भी विचित्र है। वह अपने इंप्लाईज से जो अपने क्वार्टर में रहते हैं उन्हें तो बिजली का रेट कम है, लेकिन उस क्वार्टर में जो उनके लोग रहते हैं उनको बिजली का रेट बिहार सरकार की दर से देना पड़ता है। और यह ज्यादा है।

एक बात जैसा कि अभी काशीनाथ पांडे जी ने कहा कि हम उस यूनिनन को रिकॉग्नाइज करें जो कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन को मानता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहाँ जिस कारखाने के मैनेजमेंट और मजदूरों के बीच

समझौता हो जाता है, ऐग्रीमेंट हो जाता है और ऐग्रीमेंट होने के बाद भी वहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता, शान्ति स्थापित नहीं होती है तो कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन के अन्दर सरकार को अगर वह मजदूर की गलती हो तो मजदूर पर और अगर मालिक की गलती हो तो उस पर ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। वहाँ पर डिसिप्लिन लाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके क्या माने हैं कि हड़ताल हो, उसके बाद काम बन्द हो जाय, उसके बाद समझौता भी हो जाय, फिर भी प्रोडक्शन न हो। हमारे देश में प्रोडक्शन बहुत जरूरी है। अगर देश में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

मजदूरों की तकलीफों को जरूर खत्म किया जाय। पर आज कुछ गैर जिम्मेदार लोग यूनिननों को चलाते हैं। वह सोचते हैं कि रोज हड़ताल कराओ, रोज मार पीट कराओ जिसमें उनकी लीडरी बनी रहे। इसको रोकने की बहुत जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक वर्कर्स पार्टीसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट का सवाल है हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर ने घोषणा की है कि इसको जल्द से जल्द लागू करेंगे। नशेबन्दी के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि मजदूर क्षेत्रों में इसको लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर हर रोज न भी हो सके तो कम से कम जिस हफ्ते उन लोगों को तनख्वाह मिलती है उस दिन तो जरूर नशाबन्दी उस इलाके में लागू करना चाहिये क्योंकि मजदूरों का बहुत सा पैसा उसमें बेकार चला जाता है।

अब मैं सरकार का ध्यान कन्ट्रैक्टर लेबर, कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर और एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। आज एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की हालत बहुत खराब है। उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। हम एक मिनिमम वेज कमेटी बनाते हैं फिर उसको खत्म कर देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हर पांच वर्ष पर

ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर, कंट्रेक्टर लेबर और कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के लिये एक मिनिमम वेज कमेटी बनाये और रिब्यू करे कि कितना काम हुआ और लेबर की वेजेज और कितनी बढ़ाई जायें।

आज कुछ कारखाने जमशेदपुर में इसलिये बन्द हो रहे हैं कि उन्हें रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है। इस कारण मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं और उन का बोनस का नुकसान हो रहा है। जैसे वहां पर एक टिन प्लेट कम्पनी है। उसको टाटा से रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है, इसी तरह से आई० एस० डब्ल्यू० पी० है उसको भी रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं और प्रोडक्शन बोनस लूज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जब नया बजट बनाया था तब समझाया गया कि बाजार का दर नहीं बढ़ेगा। लेकिन जहां तक मैंने देखा है कम से कम 15 परसेंट हर चीज का दाम बाजार में बढ़ गया है। मैंने स्वयं जाकर जानकारी हासिल की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर ध्यान दे कि जहां जहां कारखानों में मजदूर काम करते हैं और सरकार की तरफ से अपना बाजार या कोमोपरेटिव स्टोर्स और डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स चल रहा है वहां चीजों के दाम न बढ़ने पायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): Sir, I shall first take up the unemployment problem, which is a life and death question for the millions of our educated youth. Last year also I spoke about the same subject. You may wonder why I have taken up the subject again. It is because every day in our life as Members of Parliament, many people come to us. Day in and day out, educated boys and girls come to

us with their parents and recommendation letters from so many other people. They come and shed tears before us. I do not know whether they are allowed to go and see the Ministers, because there will be a lot of paraphernalia preventing them from seeing ministers. But we are easily accessible. They come to us and worry us. Of course we do not consider it as a worry because the lot of these people is very pathetic and pitiable. They come and shed tears before us. The parents say: of course, we can educate our boys and girls, but how can we give employment to our children? It is a story which is being repeated to us every day. I am mentioning the sufferings of these people once again so that government may take it as a very serious problem and may give top priority to this subject. This is not like education, where you can bluff some people and leave it at that. This subject requires practical steps to be taken by the government. If the government do not take this problem seriously, the day will not be very far off when the government will have to face the unemployed people and there will be riots and revolt against the government.

To substantiate what I say, I will quote one or two instances. There is a boy called Jaba Imbam. He has passed his B.Sc. in 1967. From 1967 to 1970, for four years he has not been able to get any job. He is a boy whose father gets Rs. 40 a month as income by weaving. He has no mother. Though this boy has registered his name with the district employment exchange he has not been able to get any employment for the last four years. He has got only one dhoti and one shirt. His father cannot afford to purchase an additional one for him. He comes and sheds tears before me. I am ashamed to confess and I and my boys have shed tears after hearing his pitiable plight. Since he could not get any job through the employment exchange, I approached some private firms to give him employment. Since he has become so famished and frustrated, his very appearance is such that they are not able to offer him a job.

Then I approached the employment exchange officer. I was told that he is now above 25 years and so he cannot be provided with any

[Shri S. Xavier]

employment. If he has become age-barred, it is not his fault. He had registered himself with the exchange more than four years ago. It is the fault of the employment exchange that they could not provide him with a job. It is a very serious matter. I do not think the Minister takes any interest in this; he is now having conversation with his friend.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I am listening.

SHRI S. XAVIER: I will send that boy to your house or the house of the senior Minister, Shri Sanjivayya. Let that boy not die. You should give him some employment. He can sweep your house. Let him be paid Rs. 100 so that he can purchase a shirt and dhoti and have two square meals. He is a harijan Christian boy. Now the employment exchange officer says that he has forfeited his right to get any job because he is above 25 years of age and no exemption can be given. But it is the fault of the government that they could not give him any employment so far.

Another boy is one Selva Raj. He is M. A. in Economics. He has written me a letter dated 11.4.70 to Delhi from Sivandipatti in Thirunelveli district which is in my constituency. He writes:

"Most respected Sir,

You will permit me to remind to you myself, G. Selvaraj, M. A. native of Sivandipatti, who had the chance of meeting you during the reception given to you at Sivandipatti, two months back.

Sir, I got my M. A. degree in Economics in 1967. Since then I have been searching for jobs. Due to the inability of having any recommendation it is not possible for me to get any job. I have no men behind me to push and to be pushed. Being a member of a poor family I am suffering from unemployment; caste system and lack of power and means are the reasons for my inability in getting jobs.

Sir, I came to know that there may be two vacancies for the posts of lecturership in Economics in Kamaraj College, Tuticorin. The Economics Professor Mr. Chidambaram of the above college has informed this news to my brother.

I shall indeed be thankful to you if you will without any inconvenience to you, recommend me for the above lecturer post in Kamaraj college.

Moreover, there is a college (Devanga Arts College) at Anuppukottai. The convener Mr. Sowdi S. Sundara Bharati, B. A., B. L., M. L. A. has invited applications for the posts of tutors in English and lecturers in Economics. If it is possible, please be kind enough to recommend me I can work as a tutor in English, tutor in Economics or lecturer in Economics.

It seems that my future will be in a dark cave. Your recommendation and advice may guide me to a proper path of glory.

I shall indeed be glad to wait upon you for a personal interview. . . . ."

So many applications are coming to me. Apart from these applications, I have two boys in my house in 48, North Avenue. One boy is Antony Jayarajan B. A. and the second is Ramachandran, M. A. He is an economics student. These two boys are in my house for the last six months and will not go unless they get job. I can quote thousands of instances like that but I do not want to waste the time of the House.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Minister and through him of the Government that if the Harijan boys who are Christians and have crossed the age-limit want to register themselves with the employment exchange their chance should not be forfeited on the ground that they have crossed the age limit. It is none of their fault. They are ready to work but do not get an opportunity.

I would like to say that the discrimination against the Harijan Christians was brought

about by the late Home Minister, Shri Pant, who was a Hindu fanatic who said that only those people who are professing Hinduism and Sikhism will be scheduled castes and those who did not profess Hinduism or Sikhism will cease to be scheduled castes.

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah): Sir, Mr. Pant was never a fanatic. This remark against such a gentleman is not befitting or becoming. It should not go on record. I would request Mr. Xavier to withdraw it.

SHRI S. XAVIER: I do not withdraw it. It is not unparliamentary. Sir, I give you an example. Suppose a father has two sons. If the boy is Christian he does not get reservation done of age-limit whereas his Hindu brother gets it. It is a violation of the constitutional principle guaranteed to all the citizens and there is no equality in the eyes of law and Mr. Pant has brought this legislation only to penalise those who are converted to other religions other than Hinduism. It is violation of the principle of secularism for which our country stands.

I have taken up this subject with the Prime Minister and thirty-seven Members have signed it. I have seen the Law Minister. Government must consider that the age-limit and the reservation that are afforded to the Hindu boys of the Harijan community are extended to the boys that have embraced Christian religion since they belong to the same caste. This concession was not given to the Harijans because they were Hindus. It was given because they were backward.

This is the fate of these unemployed people. I have quoted only a few instances.

What is the position of the unemployed people? Have they solved the problem of unemployment at least to a limited extent or to any extent? Last year I gave figures and this year the figures of unemployed people have increased. For everything they say that the Planning Commission is there. The Planning Commission has utterly failed. Either the Planning Commission has no mind to solve the problem or to find out a solution or the Planning Commission is incompetent to find out a

solution for the unemployment problem. Even in the Fourth Plan no measures are indicated for the solution of the problem. It is not the Labour Ministry alone that can solve the problem. The entire Government must launch colossal and immediate measures to find out a solution. Several crores of rupees ought to be thrown in for this. They say that the unemployment problem is being solved. The Prime Minister has said in Mannargudi that she is aware of the unemployment problem and it is stupid and absurd to say that their plans have failed. I would like to ask the Prime Minister, if she says that it is absurd to say that they have not made plans to solve the problem, then last year's figures and the number of unemployed people should have been reduced and more people should have been employed. That is a proof of their plans. But, as I said, either the planners are incompetent to find out a solution or the plan is defective. If the Planning Commission is incompetent and if the plan is defective, it is high time that the planning body itself should be scrapped or abolished. If they are not able to find out a solution for this vital problem, which faces everybody every day, when people are starving and dying, it has no right to exist as a planning body.

The figures which I shall give are astounding. The crucial question for the Planning Commission is how to absorb 28 million unemployed at the end of the Fifth Plan. The only way to increase employment is to increase production. A policy which increases production of goods and services at the maximum rate is the policy which leads to the maximum employment. Many public sector units have been set up in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and they have not absorbed the unemployed in the States. Provision of doles to the unemployed will simply create notional figures. An industrial magnate has recently said that if the Government scraps its negative policy he could set up so many industrial units that all the unemployed in Bengal could secure gainful employment.

Now the question is whether the public sector outlay which has now been raised to Rs. 15,902 crores in the Fourth Plan can absorb 50,000



[Shri S. Xavier]

unemployed engineers. It is a very pathetic sight of unemployed engineers. Those who have passed with first-class in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and civil engineering are begging in the streets in the South. I do know what is the state of affairs in North India. Perhaps they are absorbed more here because the North is more industrialised. Joblessness in engineering graduates is an unanswerable indictment of our planning. Expansion of consumer industries in the corporate sector and establishment of agro-based industries is the only satisfactory answer to the problem.

Modern technology, if applied to small units of production so that every house is converted into a workshop, can compete to meet the problem but it needs close and effective coordination between the big and the small sectors of industry. Japan sports an inspiring example of a country surmounting all obstacles of industrial growth by adopting an economic technique adapted to its conditions. The Soviet type of planning pursued in India today will continue to compel the lower and middle class families to shoulder heavy burdens in the form of punitive taxes on personal incomes as well as excise duties on essential items of consumption while their savings will continue to be mopped up so that they cannot enjoy themselves in productive activities.

The All India Manufacturers' Organisation has recommended to the Government a seven-pillar strategy for rapid and intensive economic development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### ACQUISITION OF LAND BY OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION FOR DRILLING IN ASSAM

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I had raised some of

the points which I propose to raise just now. I am glad that the hon. Minister was good enough to assure the House that he would ask for a probe by the C. B. I. I am thankful to him and, I hope, this will be done very quickly. The purpose of raising this discussion has been served to some extent. Therefore, I shall be very brief.

Sir, the public sector industries in our country do suffer from certain defects. First of all, all the powers are arrogated by the Chairmen or the General Managers or the Managing Directors, by whatever term they are designated, the Board of Directors, generally, does not function adequately and the Ministry here is some what shy to give proper leadership. The Parliament is kept in darkness. That is the condition which is partially true in respect of other public sector industries and which is fully true in respect of the petroleum and chemical industry.

I do not understand why the retired military Generals, Brigadiers and Captains are posted as the Chairmen or the General Managers or in some other capacity in public sector oil industry. Are they posted to fight the labour or to fight the people or to fight the masses? What is the reason? They are to fight whom? Are they specialised in oil technology because of their military training? Have they got some knowledge of oil technology? I do not understand. Perhaps; the hon. Minister will be able to answer this question.

Coming to the subject proper of acquiring land by the ONGC from Lakwa Tea estate, a total sum of Rs. 27,94,000 was paid as compensation for permanent acquisition of 360 bighas, 0 kotha and 8 locha of land which is roughly about 100 acres. Again, 2,17,512 numbers of tea bushes and 2,528 shade trees were also taken by paying compensation.

Here, I would like to point out a simple fact that one complete tea garden, lock stock and barrel, a big garden, say, 7 or 8 acres with plantation, factories, machines, buildings, labour lines, bungalows, fencing, etc. is purchased in recent times at a price of Rs. 15 to 16 lakhs. If you make an inquiry of the recent sale of tea gardens in Assam, it will reveal that the amount does not exceed Rs. 15 or 16 lakhs.

Here, about 100 acres of land with tea bushes was acquired at a price of Rs. 27,94,000. The reason I am told by some of my friends just now—I do not know definitely—that the particular tea garden is owned by an industrial magnate of Kanpur.

In reply to my Question 115 the reply given was as follows :

"The price of land and tea bushes was mutually negotiated by the ONGC with the Lakwa tea company."

And the second part is :

"On the advice of the local S. D. O. (Civil) the commission paid for the tea bushes...."

This is only a half truth. The so-called advice of the S.D.O. I would say is a misleading one on 9.5.67 S. D. O. (Civil) advised them quoting rates which was not followed. The question of mutual negotiation does not arise here. Generally, the procedure is, when a party is carrying on mutual negotiation and if that negotiation fails, then the acquiring party approaches for an award. Here, an award was sought for and the Government gave an award. But that award was refused. Previously, the Lakwa tea company agreed to accept the award at the rate which was paid by the N. F. Railway for acquiring land at North Lakhimpur and the rate which was approved by the Indian Tea association. Later on, they refused to accept it.

On 24.4. 1967—I quote—this is what the General Manager ONGC Eastern Region wrote to the General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Company.

"In the course of our discussion it was indicated by you (that is the Manager, Lakwa Tea company) that the rates that were admitted by the NF Railway in connection with acquisition of land for their Railway line in North Lakhimpur would be accepted by you."

The rate given by NF Railway ranged

between Rs. 3.96 paise and Rs. 6.90 paise per tea bush.

Again on 26.10.1967, the General Manager, ONGC Eastern Region wrote to the Management of Lakwa Tea estate.

"On 19.10.67..it was agreed that the compensation for the tea bushes etc. will be paid by the ONGC on the basis of the rates approved by the Indian Tea Association."

It is their commitment. Later on they refused to accept it. The compensation paid to other tea estates like Sarumathurapur, Nabarhabhi and Gelek tea estates; was much lower than what was paid for Lakwa Tea Company. Again compensation was paid for diversion of a road not required by the ONGC. It was done for the benefit of the tea garden. On that account Rs. 50,000 was paid. ONGC was so much compassionate to that tea garden owners that they provided fencing at both sides of the garden road. On his account the ONGC incurred an expenditure, I think, of about Rs. 70,000.

Again I would like to say that ONGC required a plot of land of about 500 acres as near as possible to the oil fields of Sibsagar and Lakwa. Against this 184 acres of land was purchased at Nazira from Assam Tea Company at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs. Now there are three sites in Sibsagar. In Sibsagar town the workshop and colony, etc. In Nazira at a distance of 10 miles there is the headquarters and in Lakwa there are some offices and quarters. According to their estimates, the recurring expenditure for plying vehicles for bringing the staff to these places of work it would cost Rs. 4 lakhs annually. In this way the ONGC indulges in wasteful expenditure of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs.

Again they are prompt in giving compensation to big tea garden owners but they are not ready to give compensation to small cultivators. Often land is acquired for temporary drilling and it is a condition that when they surrender or relinquish the land, it has to be restored to its original condition. That is also not done. I will give a concrete instance. In Salapathar

(H.A.H. Dis.)

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

where there is a Buddhist monastery land was acquired for temporary drilling by the ONGC but the drilling was not successful. They gave it up but the land was not restored to its original condition. Therefore, I would like to say that there is something wrong going on in the Eastern Region of ONGC and I hope the hon. Minister who has some intimate knowledge and experience in this line will set the matter right and do the needful so that the persons who are involved in wasteful expenditure are brought to book.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): The hon. Member has made many charges against the ONGC regarding the purchase of a property of Lakwa Tea estate. While discussing the Budget Demands of my Ministry I mentioned that one of the hon. Members of the House gave me certain papers regarding this purchase deal during a meeting of the Consultative Committee and I assured him at that time that I would look into the matter personally and take necessary steps. I also mentioned on the floor of the House the other day that going through the papers I was not satisfied. I have some doubts. I have already referred it to the C. B. I. When the C. B. I. is enquiring into this matter, into these alleged charges, it would be wrong on my part to say anything which may interfere in their findings. I seek your protection in this regard. I have already mentioned that I have referred it to the C.B.I. who are enquiring into the matter and my hon. friend, Mr. Shastri, raised certain other points, and I have taken note of the charges he has made. I will also send those charges as alleged by him to the C. B. I. for necessary enquiry. This is all that I can say at this moment.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, ऐसा लगता है कि जब किसानों की जमीन का अर्जन किया जाता है और मुआवजा देने की बात आती है तो सरकार बहुत कंजूसी से काम लेती है। लेकिन जब पूंजीपतियों को, या लकुवा टी स्टेट जैसा टी गार्डन वाले बड़े लोगों को मुआवजा देने की बात आती है तो सरकार

का दिल दरिया बन जाता है और बहुत उदारता से मुआवजा देती है। ऐसा ही इस लकुवा टी ऐस्टेट के मामले में हुआ है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं तीन सवाल मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ।

(1) आपने मुआवजा देने का जो फैसला किया वह किन-किन बातों को दिमाग में रख करके किस आधार पर किया ?

(2) प्रत्येक चाय की झाड़ी से कितना उत्पादन चाय का होता है। साथ ही यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टी बुश की औसत आयु कितनी होती है ? और क्या यह बात सच है कि जितनी भी टी बुश के लिये आपने मुआवजा दिया है उसमें से अधिकांश झाड़ियों की अवस्था या एज 70 वर्ष की पायी गयी है ?

(3) जैसा माननीय बी० एन० शास्त्री ने बतलाया था कि प्रत्येक झाड़ी के लिये, जिसकी अवस्था तीन से पांच वर्ष है, पांच रु० की दर से इन्होंने मुआवजा दिया है। और जिस झाड़ी की अवस्था इनके मुताबिक 5 से 50 वर्ष पायी गयी है उसको 11 रु० प्रति झाड़ी दिया है। लेकिन जब एन० एफ० रेलवे ने जमीन ली थी तो उसने एक झाड़ी के लिये 3.96 से 6.90 रु० के हिसाब से पैसा दिया था। तो इन दोनों में अन्तर पाया जाता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों अन्तर के कारण क्या हैं ? इतना अन्तर क्यों हो गया ? किन आधारों पर आपने इतना ज्यादा पैसा इस लकुवा टी ऐस्टेट को दिया ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, the O. N. G. C. suffers from certain defects and set-backs, there are some allegations against this institution.

I am very happy to note that the hon. Minister has ordered a C. B. I. enquiry into it. But, at the same time, the Government should not fall a voluntary victim to the conspiracy hatched by the oil India held through the

B.O.C. who is a substantial shareholder. There is a conspiracy also against this because this is the only public sector undertaking there.

During the Question Hour I just wanted to know one thing to which the hon. Minister said that he did not have that information at that moment. I just wanted to know if it was a fact that the Government of Assam had stopped or threatened to stop giving licences to the company. If so, what are the reasons for that.

Secondly, after the Prime Minister made a statement on the 5th December, 1969 and during the visit to Assam of Dr. Triguna Sen, it is reported that Dr. Sen said in Gauhati that the crude oil that was available from the oil fields in Assam was sufficient not only for one more refinery but for many more refineries.

If so, I want to know whether the Government has taken this particular aspect into account and proposes to establish a second refinery in the public sector as soon as possible on the basis of the crude oil finds.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) :** I am glad about the announcement of the hon. Minister for a C. B. I. enquiry into this matter. I still wish to draw his attention to the magnitude of swindling that has taken place in this case. Because I am associated with tea gardens, I know more about the tea gardens and their purchases. And I make bold to say that the area measuring 120 acres usually would cost about Rs. 2 to 2½ lakhs. They are paying for the bushes which are fifty years old when actually the plucking gets reduced even after 20 years. I do not, therefore, know how a garden in Assam measuring about five acres is being sold for about Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs. A hundred acre tea garden with a factory and everything could be sold for Rs. 2½ lakhs. From whatever angle you may look at, it cannot cost more than Rs. 3 lakhs. I do not know how they have purchased that at double the cost.

As far as the purchases made by the O. N. G. C. are concerned, they are hopelessly bad. At present something more than the

C. B. I. enquiry is called for. May I therefore know what steps are being taken to prevent this type of collusion between the O. N. G. C. officials and other people? What positive steps are being taken in this regard? There is no other way except by starting the acquisition proceedings for acquiring such gardens instead of paying such a fantastic price of Rs. 25 lakhs.

My other question is this. There are complaints received from the common people about the delays in getting compensation and all that. May I know whether in the oil drilling of the O.N.G.C. areas, some wells were closed for some time and then resumed? About the recruitment policy followed by them, it seems that the people through favouritism at the higher echelon, even if they are simple graduates, are taken in. I heard the Minister saying that for posts upto Rs. 500/- only local people are being employed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Barua, all these are irrelevant. This relates only to compensation. You may therefore raise these points on some other occasion.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** I want to know whether the Government would follow a policy so far as employment is concerned of employing only people with capabilities and that they do not appoint any one in a haphazard manner.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend Shri Shastri's question is this: he said that Government usually does not pay the legitimate compensation when it comes to the poor people. Am I correct?

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Yes, you are correct.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** The hon. Members must understand that so far as tea estates are concerned, it is not the Government which purchases them. The property has been purchased by a public sector undertaking, namely, the O. N. G. C. According to the rules and regulations, I think they are not obliged to take the previous sanction of the Government.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Very bad.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Government should at least intervene.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Now I am intervening because it was made known to me by some hon. Members of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Why is there difference in the rate of compensation ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I found that there was a difference, I was not happy about it and so, I have referred the matter to CBI.

Shri Hem Barua has asked if the Government of Assam has granted any licence to ONGC to exploit the wells they have drilled, and secondly whether we are going to have a second refinery on the basis of the oil that would be found. I think these two points do not come under the purview of this question. He has also mentioned that BOC which is connected with Oil India may also be involved in the purchase of this tea garden, but it is not correct. The Lakwa Tea Estate belongs to some other private company and purchase was made by negotiation between ONGC and the proprietor of the Estate. Oil India has nothing to do with this deal.

My young friend Shri Bedabrata Barua has his doubts about the cost of bushes paid as compensation to the tea gardens. I agree with him that there are some anomalies, I was not satisfied. He has also asked me what positive steps I intend to take against the officers or whoever is concerned with this deal. Unless I get a report from the CBI I cannot say off-hand what positive steps I will take, but I mentioned during the debate that I was not going to shield anybody however high he might be placed, and that if he was found guilty he would be punished.

So far as this case is concerned, I did not receive any complaint about delay in the payment of compensation. I do not know anything about it.

About the recruitment policy, I mentioned the other day. That also does not come under the purview of this discussion.

**18.55 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, April 23, 1970|Vaisakha 3, 1892 (Saka)*